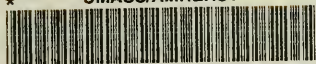


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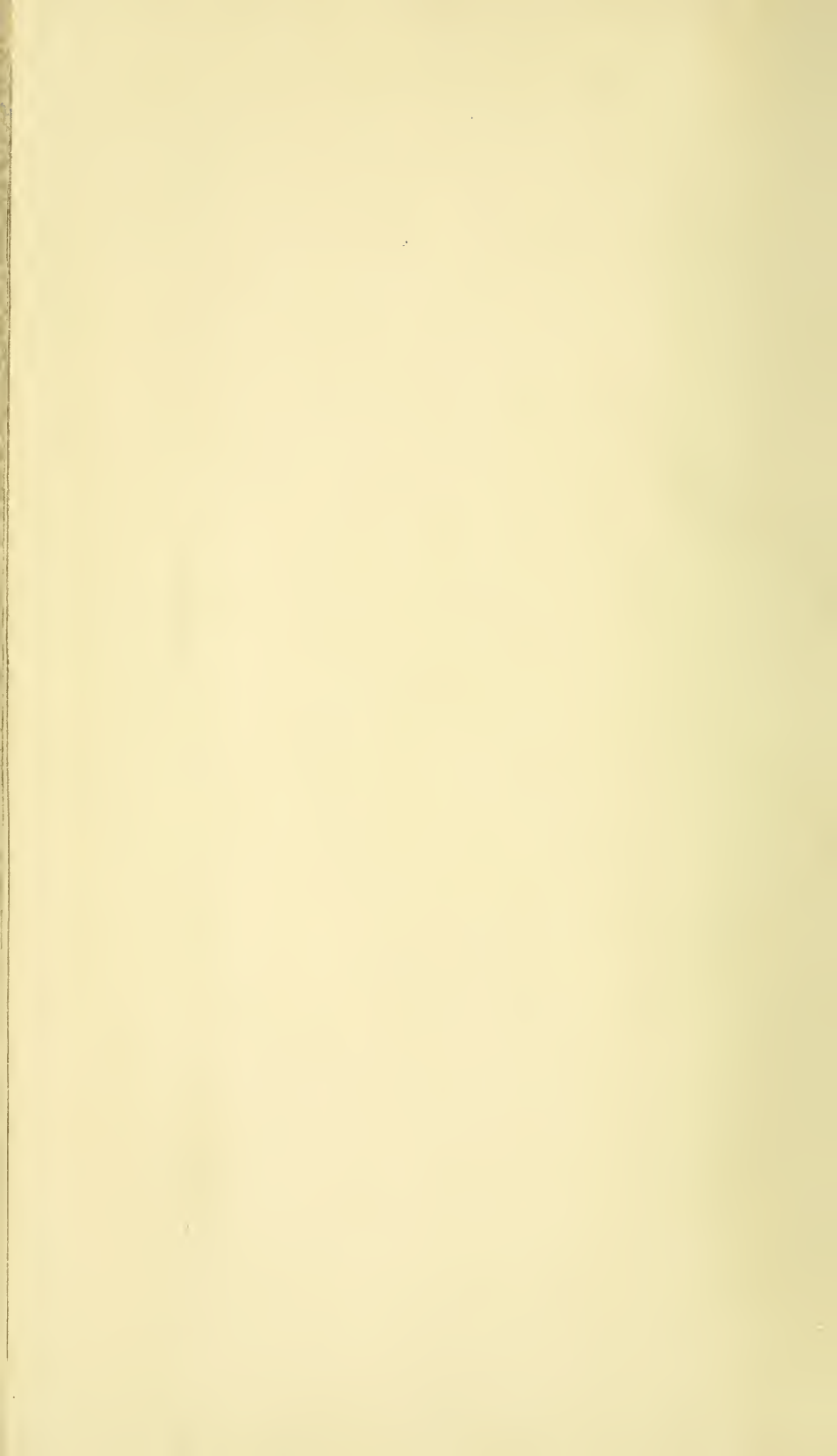


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UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cartagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Tegucigalpa.
Utilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Durango.
Ensenada.
La Paz.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Progreso.
Saltillo.
Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (<i>see Cuadra</i>).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($1/1000$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram ($1/100$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram ($1/10$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($1/1000$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter ($1/100$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter ($1/10$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its ninth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Below is given a list of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

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No.		PRICE.
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	\$0.05
30	First Annual Report of the Director, 1891. (See also Vol. 1, Part 1, Reprints of Publications.) No charge	
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition)25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893. No charge	
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76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish)10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese)10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French) .....	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895. No charge	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896. No charge	
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84	Handbook of Alaska, 189725
86	Price List of Publications of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897. Free on application	
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88	Spanish-American Trade, 189705
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898. No charge	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English) .....	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish) .....	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay)35

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July 1, 1901.

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S'ADRESSER AU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MÉXICO.

La obra preparada por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para hacer las veces de la segunda edición del Manual de México, está ya á la disposición del público. Dicha obra es una reseña geográfica del país, con referencia especial á sus condiciones económicas y ventajas para su futuro desarrollo. Contiene, además de los últimos datos oficiales referentes á las fuentes naturales de riqueza del país, sus industrias y manufacturas, comercio, organización fiscal, medios de comunicación, etc., una reseña histórica, y otra etnológica y arqueológica, leyes, religión, instrucción, bibliografía, cartografía, y datos varios de sumo interés.

Dirigirse al

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1902.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Gold ----	Peso ----	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA -----	Silver ----	Boliviano .	.403	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL -----	Gold ----	Milreis --	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica -----	Gold ----	Colon ----	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 cen- timos.
British Honduras	Gold ----	Dollar --	1.000	
Guatemala -----	Silver ----	Peso	.403	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras -----				
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CHILE -----	Gold ----	Peso ----	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA -----	Silver ----	Peso ----	.403	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA -----	Gold ----	Peso ----	.926	{ Gold—Centen (\$5.017) al- phonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR -----	Gold ----	Sucre ----	.487	{ Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI -----	Gold ----	Gourde --	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO -----	Silver ----	Dollar --	.437	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU -----	Gold ----	Sol ----	.487	{ Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY -----	Gold ----	Peso ----	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA -----	Gold ----	Bolivar --	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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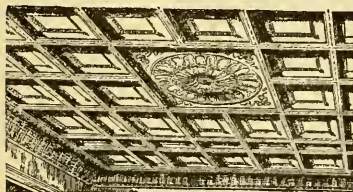
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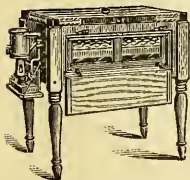
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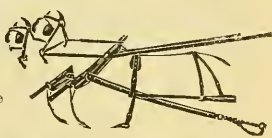
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

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VOL. XII.

JANUARY, 1902.

No. 1.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

A CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL TO CONNECT THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1901.

The United States of America and His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the Convention of the 19th April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII of that Convention, have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

And His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, the Right Honourable LORD PAUNCEFOTE, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which

were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the present Treaty shall supersede the aforementioned Convention of the 19th of April, 1850.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

ARTICLE III.

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the Convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within 3 marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a

belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY. [SEAL.]

PAUNCEFOTE. [SEAL.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The following data relative to the development of the public wealth of the Argentine Republic was furnished by Señor DON MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, formerly Secretary of Agriculture and now Minister to the United States, in an interview published by a recent French commercial journal.

The Argentine States promise to develop rapidly. They attract many immigrants, the climate is salubrious and the configuration of the land is such as to render communication easy.

The products of the Republic are varied, as it contains three zones—torrid, temperate, and frigid.

About 4,835,620 hectares of the Republic's territory are devoted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, alfalfa, corn, barley, tobacco, sugar cane, and vineyards. In 1899 statistics showed that the following areas in hectares were devoted to agriculture: Wheat, 2,049,683; rye, 1,244,182; alfalfa, 713,091; barley, 54,574; sugar cane, 55,469; tobacco, 15,796; vineyards, 33,469. The remainder (669,356 hectares) was devoted in general to the cultivation of corn, fruit trees, and vegetables of all kinds.

The vast natural prairies of the Provinces of Buenos-Ayres, Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Rios, Corrientes, and the Territory of Central Pampa are devoted to the raising of all kinds of domestic animals. In 1899 there were 22,000,000 cattle, 5,000,000 horses and mules, and 85,000,000 sheep. The Argentine Republic raises more sheep than Australia, and exports 240,000 tons of wool annually. Wild cattle are scarcely to be found in any part of the Republic. The stock is improved each year by the introduction of famous European breeds, such as Durhams, shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Anguses, Jerseys, etc. In 1899, 2,187 head of choice cattle were imported free of duty.

The exports of agricultural products during the year named were valued at 115,546,906 *pesos*, distributed as follows: Live stock, 9,027,996; animal products, 102,409,004; prepared animal products, 3,542,077; other derived products, 567,829.

The total exports for the above-mentioned year reached a little more than 184,000,000 *pesos*; as the imports amounted in round numbers to 116,000,000 *pesos*, the balance of trade is thus shown to be nearly 70,000,000 *pesos* in favor of the Argentine Republic.

In 1899 the 20 railroad lines in operation had attained a total length of 16,564 kilometers. In a few years, with the completion of the projected lines, they will have a length of 27,207 kilometers. Of these lines 16 are English and 4 belong to the Argentine Government.

The use of street cars is becoming general in the cities, the city and suburban railway lines having a length of more than 1,000 kilometers. The capital which has been invested in these lines amounts to more than 200,000,000 *francs* (\$38,600,000), and is almost entirely English. A few small electric lines in Buenos Ayres are German.

The telegraph lines have a length of 15,074 kilometers and represent an invested capital of 25,890,000 *francs* (nearly \$5,000,000).

Immense forests are found in the Provinces of Salta, Santiago del Estero, and Corrientes, as well as on the national lands of Chaco, Formosa, and Misiones. These forests produce various kinds of woods, which are mostly hard varieties, and all can be used for building and cabinet making. During the years 1895–1899 about 8,000 tons of wood

were exported, while the production greatly increased during the year 1900. The exploitation of these wooded regions is facilitated by a system of rivers which all flow into the Rio Parana, which, with the Rio Uruguay, forms the Rio de la Plata.

Oil wells have been discovered in the Province of Mendoza, and coal mines have been found in different parts of the country.

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

The Department of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres has recently published some interesting data, compiled from the records on file in the office of the Consul-General of the Argentine Republic in New York, respecting the movement of foreign commerce between ports of the United States and those of the Argentine Republic during the year 1900. According to these statistics 72 steamships and 177 sailing vessels, with a capacity of 108,245 and 144,743 tons, respectively, cleared from American ports during the period mentioned. Eighty-three of these vessels sailed from New York, 28 from Boston, 11 from Portland, 43 from Pensacola, 6 from Philadelphia, 30 from Mobile, 7 from Apalachicola, 5 from Norfolk, 10 from Savannah, 1 from Baltimore, and 25 from Pascagoula, Miss. The following table shows the movement of vessels clearing from United States ports destined to Argentine ports during the last eight years:

Years.	Number of ships.	Capacity.	Years.	Number of ships.	Capacity.
		<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
1893.....	188	150,524	1897.....	190	184,155
1894.....	191	176,956	1898.....	244	237,672
1895.....	179	181,082	1899.....	258	280,881
1896.....	235	213,078	1900.....	249	252,988

In 1900, 75 vessels proceeding from Argentine ports entered ports of the United States, 12 of which were steamships and 63 sailing vessels, having a total capacity of 10,727 and 47,245 tons, respectively. Of these 45 entered at New York, 19 at Boston, and 11 at Philadelphia, the aggregate carrying capacity being 37,232, 12,186, and 8,554 tons, respectively. The annexed statistics show the number and capacity of vessels entering United States ports from Argentine ports during eight years:

Years.	Number of vessels.	Capacity.	Years.	Number of vessels.	Capacity.
		<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
1893.....	72	53,002	1897.....	65	88,280
1894.....	77	74,220	1898.....	70	59,572
1895.....	108	95,483	1899.....	64	58,879
1896.....	68	51,986	1900.....	75	57,972

The total number of vessels engaged in the maritime commerce of the two countries, together with their tonnage, during the eight years under consideration, were:

Years.	Number of vessels.	Capacity.	Years.	Number of vessels.	Capacity.
		<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
1893.....	311	212, 048	1897.....	275	272, 435
1894.....	268	251, 276	1898.....	314	297, 244
1895.....	287	276, 565	1899.....	322	330, 769
1896.....	303	268, 064	1900.....	324	310, 960

Analyzing the statistics of 1900, for example, it is seen that while 249 vessels, of a capacity of 252,988 tons, left the United States ports bound for the Argentine Republic, only 75 vessels, of a capacity of 57,972 tons, entered harbors of the United States proceeding from Argentine ports. In other words, in the maritime commerce of the two countries during the period mentioned the United States dispatched 174 more vessels to the Argentine Republic than was received from that country, the carrying capacity of which exceeded the tonnage of the vessels proceeding from Argentine ports employed in the same trade by 195,016 tons.

The exportations made from the United States to the Argentine Republic during the year 1900 consisted of railway supplies, agricultural implements, hardware, machinery, and sundry merchandise, the invoiced values of which were as follows:

From—	To—	Amount.	From—	To—	Amount.
New York.....	Buenos Ayres.....	\$11, 768, 010	Pascagoula.....	Rosario.....	\$46, 111
Do.....	Rosario.....	1, 300, 128	Do.....	Bahia Blanca.....	8, 190
Do.....	Bahia Blanca.....	67, 914	Do.....	Puerto Belgrano..	35, 173
Do.....	Campana.....	600	Do.....	La Plata.....	22, 908
Do.....	La Plata.....	4, 083	Pensacola.....	Buenos Ayres.....	258, 608
Apalachicola.....	Buenos Ayres.....	35, 434	Do.....	Rosario.....	42, 994
Baltimore.....	Do.....	8, 921	Do.....	Bahia Blanca.....	17, 295
Boston.....	Do.....	407, 367	Do.....	Campana.....	9, 932
Do.....	Rosario.....	69, 850	Portland.....	Buenos Ayres.....	63, 078
Mobile.....	Buenos Ayres.....	191, 032	Do.....	Rosario.....	18, 391
Do.....	Rosario.....	45, 040	Do.....	Bahia Blanca.....	31, 540
Do.....	Bahia Blanca.....	6, 800	Philadelphia.....	Buenos Ayres.....	98, 715
Norfolk.....	Buenos Ayres.....	36, 228	Savannah.....	Do.....	122, 042
Do.....	Rosario.....	5, 335			
Pascagoula.....	Buenos Ayres.....	131, 114	Total exports.....		14, 852, 823

The following shows the values of the exportations from the United States to the Argentine Republic during the five years: 1896, \$8,361,195; 1897, \$5,942,912; 1898, \$8,066,573; 1899, \$12,378,866; 1900, \$14,852,813.

The annexed table shows the exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States in the year 1900:

To—	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
New York	Wool, first grade	pounds.. 816, 269	\$139, 936
	Wool, third grade	do. 660, 225	55, 743
	Hides	number. 808, 306	2, 852, 546
	Goatskins	bales.. 1, 687	650, 803
	Other skins	pounds.. 217, 114	38, 483
	Sundry articles .....	.....	21, 959
	Bones	tons. 1, 998	33, 634
	Ostrich feathers	cases.. 131	36, 062
	Hair	bales.. 430	248, 357
	Furs .....	.....	48, 528
	Meats .....	.....	4, 351
	Oils .....	.....	350
	Chemicals .....	.....	212, 151
	Dyewoods .....	.....	168, 833
	Intestines	barrels.. 879	88, 898
	Horns .....	.....	176
	Sundry woods .....	.....	115
Boston	Wool, first grade	pounds.. 9, 695, 886	1, 902, 577
	Wool, third grade	do. 8, 459, 470	700, 335
	Hides	number. 227, 777	970, 666
Philadelphia	Goatskins	bales.. 284	99, 589
	Bones	tons.. 9, 935	167, 403
Total			8, 441, 495

The exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States during seven years were valued as follows: 1894, \$4,170,986; 1895, \$11,206,865; 1896, \$7,072,825; 1897, \$14,759,730; 1898, \$5,723,969; 1899, \$6,164,961; 1900, \$8,441,495.

INFLUENCE OF INDIA ON THE MARKET FOR ARGENTINE WHEAT.

The "Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung" recently published an article regarding the influence of the Indian wheat crop upon the market for Argentine wheat, as in both countries the crop ripens at the same time, or during the "dead season" in other lands.

The first part of this article is a translation of one which appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1900 (p. 988). Other statistics and deductions are interesting. It is stated that in the last six agricultural years, which in India are counted from the 1st of April to the 31st of March of the following year, the wheat export of British-India amounted to:

Year.	Export tons.	Year.	Export tons.
1894-95	348, 300	1897-98	121, 500
1895-96	504, 900	1898-99	982, 800
1896-97	99, 900	1899-1900	488, 700

"A glance at these dates shows the great difference there is in the exportation. The contrast between the minimum of 99,900 tons in 1896-97 and the maximum of 982,800 tons in 1898-99 is very great.

“But there is an essential difference between the Argentine Republic and India as wheat-growing countries. With the Argentine Republic’s scant population, the general amount of wheat exported per head is from 500 to 700 kilograms (1,102 to 1,543 pounds), whereas in India, with its dense population of, in round numbers, 300,000,000, only 25 kilograms (55 pounds) per head is exported even in the most favorable years. This small quota shows sufficiently that India will never be an important wheat-exporting country.

“It so happens that in India, notwithstanding its immense production of wheat, all is needed for home consumption, and, were this the only food of the people, there would not even be enough in the country to satisfy their wants. India’s exportation of wheat amounts to little more than from 2 to 4 per cent in the years of famine, and even in favorable years has never exceeded 14 per cent.

“It is different in the Argentine Republic, which only finds use for the smaller quantity of its crop in its own country. In normal years the surplus for exportation amounts to about 70 per cent of the total production. As a general producing country the Argentine Republic only stands eighth on the list, after the United States, Russia, France, India, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany, all of whose productions exceed hers, but in wheat production the Argentine Republic is only surpassed by the United States.”

THE PORTS OF BAHIA BLANCA, COLASTINÉ, AND SAN CLEMENTE.

The “Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung,” in a recent issue, stated that a commission, consisting of LUIS KUNKLER, CARLOS DELAVIGNE, and RENÉ COULON, for making the plans for the building of a commercial port in Bahia Blanca, by a French company, is now in the latter town.

The depth of water at the new port is to be maintained at 32 feet, so that even the largest ocean steamers will be able to put into that harbor.

The size of the port works will be such as will accommodate a traffic estimated at 1,000,000 tons yearly. Three years is the time allowed for the completion of all improvements. The total cost is estimated at \$6,000,000 gold.

The French Railroad Company of the Province of Santa Fé, says the “Bulletin Commercial,” of Brussels, has applied to the Argentine Republic for the authorization to extend, at its own expense, the maritime installations which it owns in the port of Colastiné on the Parana.

According to the law relating to this concession, the company intends principally to build 800 meters of wharf and to erect grain elevators and to put in cranes, as well as all other machinery necessary for loading and unloading merchandise. As is usual, in the case of

works of this kind, the material and machinery necessary will be admitted free of duty.

According to the "Monthly Bulletin of the French Chamber of Commerce" at Buenos Ayres, the Government of the Argentine Republic has approved the basis of a contract presented by the Inspector-General of Navigation and Ports for the construction and working of a commercial port in the Bay of San Clemente, in the South Atlantic. Señores JORGE GUERRERO and MARTINEZ ITUNO are named as the concessionaires for the construction work of the port which is situated between Cape San Antonio and the mouth of the River San Clemente.

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

During the first nine months of 1901 the number of live cattle exported from the Argentine Republic amounted to 108,241, as compared with 124,894 during the same period of 1900. The live sheep exported numbered 22,643, against 194,505 in 1900. The exports of dressed beef (frozen) weighed 31,646 tons, against 15,309 tons during nine months of 1900, while the exports of dressed sheep (frozen wethers) weighed 45,828 tons in the aggregate, against 43,648 tons of such exports in nine months of 1900. The exports of jerked beef in the periods under comparison were 14,828 tons in 1901 and 9,274 tons in 1900. The wool exports increased from 82,828 tons to 177,717 tons in the same time. The exports of butter increased from 1,445,569 to 1,626,572 pounds, and of cheese from 1,333 to 2,968 pounds.

THE FORESTS OF TUCUMÁN.

A memorial was recently presented by the Director of the Immigration and Labor Department of Tucumán to the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic relative to the advantages to be derived from the development of the timber industries of that Province. It is stated that within the boundaries of Tucumán there are some 8,000 square kilometers of forest land, the greater part of which has remained untouched until the present time. Valuable woods abound which are specially adapted for the construction of cabinet work, carriages, etc., while there are numerous quebracho and other trees, including the *anoso* and *nounday*. Many of these trees are of large growth, attaining in some cases a height of 20 meters.

MINERAL NOTES.

A report from Jujuy states that at La Union copper mines over 10,000 tons of ore have been mined, and that a new vein of ore 4 meters thick has been discovered. These mines are 40 leagues distant from Jujuy, and on the line of the proposed Bolivian Railway. The

"Montevideo Times" reports the discovery of gold in the sands of the coast of the Argentine Republic near Cape Virginis. A petition has been presented to the Government asking leave to prospect for gold on 100,000 square meters in that vicinity. A similar petition has been presented for prospecting on a section of the coast between Cape Virginis and Canadon Lucacho, while leave has been requested to explore certain regions in Tierra del Fuego where the presence of minerals is suspected.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO SOUTHERN PORTS.

The British Consul at Buenos Ayres has informed his Government of the establishment of a steamship service by the Hamburg South American Company, under the name of the "National Southern Line," from Buenos Ayres to the southern part of the Republic, including Punta Arenas. There is to be a sailing once every twenty days dating from October 15, 1901, and two steamers of 4,000 tons each are to be employed in the service. It is also reported that up to May, 1902, the Argentine Government offers free passage on the national transports to individuals and families who have purchased land in the regions indicated; also the transportation of a limited number of farm animals, carts, tools, furniture, and building material with each family.

THE BUENOS AYRES AND VALPARAISO TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

In London, on December 12, 1901, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso Transandine Railway Company, it was stated that the line was still in course of construction; also, that, while technically it connected with the Chilean railways, there could not be any great amount of traffic until through communication was effected. As this railway is essentially a mountain road, there are not many villages or centers of traffic from which to draw present support. It is believed, however, that considerable sums will be realized from the transportation of minerals.

This railway is the end of a long series of lines starting from Buenos Ayres—the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, the Argentine Great Western Railway, and then the Buenos Ayres and Transandine Railway proper. The latter road was begun at Mendoza and will traverse 110 miles of Argentine territory before reaching the Chilean frontier. Of the 110 miles, 89 are open to traffic, 11 are nearly ready, while the roadbed of the remaining 10 miles is nearing completion. On the Chilean side the total length of the road will be 43 or 44 miles, of which 17 have been completed. It is believed that the establishment of railway communication between the Argentine and Chilean Republics will, in the future, prove to be a fraternal as well as a commercial tie.

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1901-2.

The "Buenos Ayres Standard" gives the following figures as representing the Bolivian budget for 1901-2, as presented to Congress in August, 1901:

INCOME.		Bolivianos.
Customs dues on imports	4, 287, 000	
Customs dues on exports	2, 091, 390	
Interdepartmental dues	55, 310	
Excise of spirits	629, 500	
Excise on cacao and tobacco	299, 927	
Poll tax on Indian village proprietors	185, 628	
Land tax, tithes, and first fruits	745, 184	
Potosi mint-gross revenue	110, 000	
Nickel money (coined in Europe)	200, 000	
Consular fees for manifests of goods	150, 000	
Post-offices and telegraph (gross)	168, 000	
Tolls on bridges and roads	52, 300	
Licenses to India rubber producers	100, 000	
Licenses to miners	70, 540	
Stamps for documents, etc	229, 548	
Taxes on companies' profits	160, 000	
University fees	40, 545	
Succession dues	15, 100	
Police fines	16, 017	
Registered trade-marks	200	
Subventions to Departments (States)	334, 678	
Subvention from La Paz to railway	70, 000	
Extras and unspecified	107, 842	
Total	10, 117, 700	

EXPENDITURES.		
For President, Vice-President, Prefects, etc., and office expenses	188, 964	
Ministers', employees', and office expenses	116, 310	
Accountancy	206, 745	
Payments, capital and interest, to creditors	929, 658	
Allowances to Senators and Deputies	136, 198	
Salaries and allowances to Ministers and Consuls	530, 541	
Railways, roads, bridges, waterworks, etc	1, 375, 937	
National and Departmental war budget	2, 748, 943	
Justice, prisons, and maintenance of prisoners	704, 536	
Education, school buildings, etc	546, 485	
Departmental police	336, 254	
Hospitals and public charities	160, 003	
Public worship, church buildings and repairs	280, 108	
Public buildings, printing, etc	175, 766	
Post-offices and telegraph	439, 124	

	Bolivianos.
Potosi mint	88, 270
Custom-house expenditure	324, 172
Immigration, statistical, and mining bureaus	65, 060
Inspection of banks	7, 000
Indemnifications and extraordinary expenses	121, 000
Pensions, etc	99, 520
Special assignments	128, 351
Subventions to Departments	280, 198
Total	9, 989, 153

ARBITRATION PROTOCOL WITH PERU.

At La Paz, on November 26, 1901, a protocol was signed submitting to arbitration pending questions between the two Republics of Bolivia and Peru. The parties signatory to this document were the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Republic of Peru, residing in La Paz.

COMMERCE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1901.

The Consul-General of Bolivia at New York has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with some interesting data concerning the foreign commerce of the Republic of Bolivia during the year which ended June 30, 1901, compiled from a report which the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the National Congress at its last regular session. This report shows that the total imports into Bolivian territory during the year referred to, not including goods which entered the Republic through the Territory of Acre, amounted to 13,500,000 *bolivianos*, while the exports, including those of the Territory of Acre, during the same period aggregated 35,000,000 *bolivianos*, or an excess of exports over imports of 22,000,000 *bolivianos*. The total value of the exports and imports during said year was 49,000,000 *bolivianos*.

The principal articles imported were as follows, valuations being expressed in *bolivianos*:

Cotton goods, 1,700,000; food stuffs, 1,500,000; woolen goods, 1,300,000; small wares and hardware, 800,000; wines and liquors, 600,000; ready-made clothing, 500,000.

The principal countries from which imports were received, in the order of their importance, with the amounts received in each, expressed in *bolivianos*, were:

Germany, 3,300,000; England, 2,300,000; Peru, 2,000,000; Argentine Republic (mainly cattle), 1,000,000; United States, 900,000; and France, 800,000.

The greater part of the importations from Peru and Chile are free of duty. The imports of Chilean products during the year were valued at 700,000 *bolivianos*. It is estimated that these commercial

franchises in favor of Peru and Chile reduce the customs receipts of Bolivia by at least half a million *bolivianos* annually, and at the same time almost completely shut out the competition of other countries in the foreign commerce of the Republic with regard to all those imported products which can easily and naturally be supplied by the two favored nations.

Bolivia exported during the year 1900 the following articles:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Silver	13,000,000	Tin.....	8,000,000
Rubber.....	10,000,000	Copper	1,000,000

The receipts of the custom-houses of the Republic in 1900, not including those of the Territory of Acre, aggregated 4,038,486 *bolivianos*, or 748,485 *bolivianos* in excess of the budget. The receipts of the different custom-houses during the year 1900 were as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Antofagasta	2,221,580.94	Tarija	123,123.87
Arica	418,190.44	Puerto Suarez.....	143,859.54
La Paz.....	885,825.54	Villa Bella.....	111,973.85
Oruro	34,623.87		
Uyuni	87,076.51	Total	4,038,486.14
Tupiza.....	12,231.58		

The export tax on metals and minerals in 1900 yielded revenue as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Silver	421,540.10
Tin and bismuth.....	298,508.05
Copper	54,220.00
Total	774,268.15

The mining industry of Bolivia has always constituted one of the principal elements of wealth of the Republic. This industry is at present in a flourishing condition, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to grow and prosper. The mining of copper, tin, and other ores increased considerably in 1900, as is shown by the large exportation of these products, the revenue derived by the Government from the same, and the number of mining concessions awarded. During the fiscal year 1899-1900 the mining concessions granted numbered 669, and covered an area of 15,295 hectares, while in the fiscal year 1900-1901 these permits numbered 1,172 and covered 31,315 hectares, or an increase of 503 permits and 16,020 hectares. Up to the year 1900, 119 concessions, embracing 596,480 hectares of land, were issued by the Bolivian Government, covering the mining of emeralds, coal, petroleum, peat, borax, calcite, sulphur, different salts, etc. In 1900, 56 concessions were granted for the exploitation of the above substances, covering an area of 471,744 hectares, all of which shows the immense natural resources of the country, and the important part these products are playing in the development of the Republic, affording at the same time a new source of governmental revenue.

During the last eighteen months Bolivia has made concessions to the following persons: JULIO M. TRIGO, for the manufacture of palm liquor; ANTONIO CAMPONOVO, for polishing marble; ANGEL LOMBARD, for the transformation of hydraulic force of the Desaguadero River into electrical energy; GREGORIO SPALDING & Co., for improvements in rotary disk plows; and CESAR CABALLERO, for treatment of bismuth ores, oxides, and sulphides by chlorination, using in the process successive solutions of water, sulphuric acid, and salt. Negotiations are now being carried on for the establishment of a new system for treating gold, copper, and tin ores by the lixiviation process; for the manufacture of quinine by a new method; for the utilization of the fumes of furnaces as heat for the smelting of ores, and for the establishment of hat, cotton goods, and brick manufactories.

From July, 1899, to July, 1900, the Government granted rubber concessions covering 7,264 estradas in the Department of La Paz, 9,590 in Santa Cruz, and 500 in Cochabamba.

Bolivia exported the following products through the port of Antofagasta, Chile, in the year 1900:

Articles.	Weight.	Articles.	Weight.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
Sulphur.....	2, 708	Wool.....	2, 792
Antimony.....	1, 080, 757	Matico.....	1, 853
Silver bars.....	211	Peanuts.....	962
Tin bars.....	11, 671, 118	Lead ores.....	308, 017
Copper bars.....	88, 386	Silver ore, loose, and in bags.....	36, 718, 235
Bismuth.....	84, 663	Silver ores for the smelter at Antofagasta.....	37, 742, 097
Gangue.....	520, 575	Zinc ores.....	106, 000
Borax.....	4, 589, 300	Copper ores.....	178, 189
Tin waste.....	205, 808	Tin ores.....	110, 371
Coca.....	33, 776	Silver and copper ores.....	38, 024
Coffee.....	27, 163	Galena ores.....	142, 000
Cocoa.....	168	Guide or spotted ores.....	301, 345
Vicuña blankets.....	946	Silver and lead ores.....	153, 500
Hides.....	288, 005	Silver and tin ores.....	10, 600
Goatskins.....	39, 074	Silver bullion.....	2, 166
Chinchilla furs.....	734	Peruvian bark.....	50, 122
Old silver.....	236	Argentiferous sulphides.....	63, 912
Slag.....	5, 908, 744	Sundry products.....	10, 800
Cattle (219 head).....	109, 500		
Rubber.....	1, 164		

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRIC PLANTS.

"El Estado," the official organ of the Bolivian Government, in its issue of November 23, 1901, contains an interesting article concerning the opportunities for the establishment of electric plants in several of the principal cities of the Republic. The article in substance is as follows:

The cities of Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi afford positive advantages for the establishment of electric-light plants operated by hydraulic motors. The first of these cities can utilize the currents of the Cachimayo River, which is but a short distance from the town;

the city of La Paz can use the Coqueyapu River, which flows through its center; the city of Cochabamba can utilize the waters of the Rocha River, and especially those of the Colomi River which, at a distance of 30 kilometers from the city has a fall of more than 100 meters; and the city of Potosi can use the waters of the neighboring lakes. The rights of the companies which may establish this class of industries are duly protected by law.

In 1888 an electric-light plant was established in La Paz, and the power house was located in the upper part of the city in order to utilize the currents of the river. The contract now in force between the municipal council and this company contains the following clauses:

The company agrees to light the city, using for this purpose 425 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower each, and 8 arc lamps of 3,000 candlepower each. On moonlight nights the company furnishes no light to the city, and on other nights only until 1 o'clock in the morning. The municipal council pays an annual subsidy to the company of 26,000 *bolivianos*, payable monthly in advance. The duration of the present contract is eight years, five of which have already expired.

Should any company desire to utilize these natural elements for establishing tramways or any other industry, it should bear in mind that the decree of May 8, 1858, guarantees to the importers of machinery for any methods of manufacture or industry unknown before in the Republic an exclusive privilege for ten years. This term may be extended by legislative enactment.

The municipal governments pay subventions only for public service, leaving the companies free to contract with private individuals in such terms as they may deem most convenient.

The population of the aforesaid cities is as follows: Sucre, 20,907; La Paz, 46,000; Cochabamba, 21,896, and Potosí, 20,000.

In addition to the points already mentioned where water could be utilized as power, any responsible company with sufficient capital would have the right to select any other place for the establishment of its plant, with the privilege of extending its operations to other parts of the country, and a concession would be granted to such company permitting it to use the national waters, provided that, after generating power from the same, the waste waters be returned to the streams from which they were originally taken. Should the company desire to use private streams, it would have to contract with the owners thereof.

In case a joint stock company should be organized for the purposes mentioned, it would have to pay to the State 2 per cent per annum of its net profits. At the expiration of the concession, the Government could grant to other companies desiring to engage in the same line of business concessions equal to the original, and, all things being equal, no preference will be given to any particular company.

It should be borne in mind that the subvention of 26,000 *bolivianos* which the municipal government of La Paz pays to the electric-light company, could not, perhaps, be paid by other municipalities whose revenues are smaller.

Any interested person desiring further information and particulars regarding the subject may apply to Señor GUILLERMO SANJINÉS, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, La Paz, Bolivia.

STATISTICS OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The "Chilean Times" of October 23, 1901, gives the following figures relative to the indebtedness of the Republic of Bolivia, the total sum equalling only about one-third of the amount of the foreign commerce of the country in 1900, which, as stated in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1901, represented 49,001,804.45 *bolivianos*.

Foreign debt: Huanchaca Company, 2,207,032.65 *bolivianos*; Corocoro de Bolivia, 2,818,000 *bolivianos*; Minera de Oruro, 287,956.50 *bolivianos*; bonds of loan raised in Chile, 1,238,841.60 *bolivianos*; total, 6,551,830.75 *bolivianos*. Up to 1899 the total of the amortized foreign debt aggregated 5,732,016.86 *bolivianos*.

The international debt amounts to 7,306,021.41 *bolivianos*, making, with the foreign debt, a total of 13,857,852.16 *bolivianos*.

TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A dispatch dated La Paz, December 9, 1901, states that on the date named the National Congress of Bolivia approved two treaties with the United States. The first is an extradition treaty, while the second provides for the use of postal money orders between Bolivia and the United States.

DISCOVERY OF BORAX DEPOSITS.

Recent telegrams from Bolivia state that valuable deposits of borax have been discovered in that country. These deposits are located along the Mauri River on the boundary line with Peru.

NEW TRAMWAY.

The "Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung" states that a tramway is being built in Cochabamba, which is to unite that city with Quillo-Collo. It is to be finished in one year. Besides that, another line, running to the provinces of Del Valle and Arami, is projected.

BRAZIL.

TRADE-MARK CONVENTION WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On the 30th of October a convention for the protection of trade-marks was signed at Rio de Janeiro by Dr. MANOEL GOROSTIAGA, Argentine Minister to Brazil, and Dr. OLYNTHO DE MAGALHÃES, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Brazilian Republic.

By the terms of this agreement manufacturers and merchants in Brazil and the Argentine Republic who have registered trade-marks in their respective countries, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by law, may likewise register the same in the other country, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the country in which the registration is effected.

The ratifications of the convention will be exchanged as soon as possible at Rio de Janeiro. The convention ceases to be in force six months from the date on which either of the high contracting parties shall notify the other of the desire to terminate the same.

FOREIGN COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1901.

According to the "Boletim do Servico de Estatistica Commercial," the total exports of Brazil for the first three months of the last year amounted to 255,495,868 *milreis*, while the imports for this period were valued at 71,682,900 *milreis*, showing a total volume of trade during the period under consideration of 277,178,768 *milreis*.

The classification of imports and exports for the first quarter of 1901 was as follows, the values being compared with those reported for the same period in 1900:

	1901.	1900.
EXPORTS.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals and animal products	6,803,336	1,559,286
Minerals and mineral products	3,846,634	5,537,752
Vegetable products	194,607,525	110,539,269
Specie	238,373	235,495
Total	205,495,868	117,871,802
IMPORTS.		
Raw material	13,127,398	
Articles for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	5,936,983	
Articles ready for consumption	22,547,563	
Miscellaneous articles	28,572,384	
Specie	1,498,572	
Total	71,682,900	

The following table gives the imports, by countries, during the first quarter of 1901:

EUROPE.		AMERICA.	
	Milreis.		Milreis.
Great Britain.....	18,062,442	Argentine Republic.....	10,295,773
Portugal.....	6,281,493	United States.....	6,743,313
Germany.....	5,785,699	Uruguay.....	5,842,503
France.....	5,602,981	Peru.....	341,887
British Possessions.....	3,155,566	Cuba.....	15,472
Italy.....	3,029,997	Paraguay.....	6,332
Belgium.....	1,715,444	Chile.....	2,859
Austria-Hungary.....	1,120,299	Imports whose origin is un-	
Norway and Sweden.....	653,165	known.....	59,713
Spain.....	465,467		
Switzerland.....	424,604	Total imports of mer-	
Holland.....	393,748	chandise.....	70,184,328
Denmark.....	150,310		
Russia.....	25,037		
Turkey.....	8,552		
Greece.....	1,672		

The total exports of coffee for the first three months of the present year amounted to 2,449,324 bags of 60 pounds each, compared with 1,871,014 bags for the same period of 1900.

THE CEMENT TRADE.

According to information sent by the Belgian Legation at Rio de Janeiro to the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, on the trade of Brazil, and especially of Rio de Janeiro and the States of Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo, and Bahia, the annual imports of cement to Brazil are estimated at about 26,000,000 kilograms.

The national cement industry is very little developed, the only factory of any importance being that of Radovalho, in the State of São Paulo.

The consumption of cement is considerable in Brazil, where its employment is general, as it is used for sidewalks, inside courtyards, steps, corridors, etc. The sale of this product is generally made in 90 days' time with 2 per cent discount.

Important improvements in drainage, electric lighting, electric traction, the building of wharfs, etc., are soon to be commenced in the principal cities of the country, including, among others, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Belém, Pará, and Manãos, and the demand for cement will therefore undoubtedly increase.

During the year 1900 the imports of cement at Rio de Janeiro were as follows, in barrels: From Belgium, 122,387; Germany, 17,144; England, 3,924; France, 818; other countries, 424.

According to information recently published by the "Diario Oficial," the total Brazilian imports of cement during the first six

months of 1901 were 12,743,096 kilograms, and during the month of June alone 3,064,697 kilograms.

The import duties are fixed as follows by the customs tariff of 1897, which is still in force:

Roman or Portland cement, or others, rough or powdered, 20 *reis* per kilogram; the tare is 10 per cent in barrels or cases; in bags, net gross weight. Square cement tiles, plain or colored, called mosaics, with or without incrustations of marble, per square meter, 3,200 *reis*, tare the same as for cement.

There are no importing houses of cement in the State of Minas Geraes. The cement is introduced through the importers at Rio de Janeiro. No one brand enjoys absolute preference. The dealers buy from those who offer the greatest advantages in respect to price and credit. There are no statistics on the quantities and qualities imported by this State. The figures showing the imports at Bello Horizonte (capital of the State) for seven and one-half months, or from March 1 to October 14, 1901, give a total of 1,300 barrels. Up to the latter date cement was sold at retail at from 20 to 21.50 *milreis* per barrel. The brand most in demand (because it is cheapest) is the "Black Eagle."

It is difficult, through lack of statistics, to determine the quality of cement entering the State of São Paulo. An idea of the importance of the consumption can be gained from the fact that not only the city of São Paulo, but also most of the cities of this State are now constructing sewers for which large quantities of cement are employed. Sidewalks, courtyards, steps, and corridors are all made of cement. The sources of supply are Belgium, Germany (Germania brand), England (Portland brand), and France (Boulogne). Quick-setting cements of first quality are almost always demanded.

Several attempts have been made to produce cement in the State of São Paulo. The Radovalho factory makes a very excellent cement, but in small quantities. There are not enough quarries for this industry to develop to any great extent.

In the State of Bahia the use of cement is general for building and canalization, but the importation of cement has diminished on account of the financial conditions. In 1900 the imports were as follows, in barrels: From Hamburg, 8,155; Antwerp, 3,925; London, 2,200; Liverpool, 250. Up to January 15, 1901, the port of Hamburg alone sent 2,549 barrels of cement.

Cement of medium quality is preferred, of a resisting force at a tension of 25 kilograms after seven days and 40 kilograms after twenty-eight days per square centimeter.

The consumption of cement in the State of Espirito Santo is relatively very small. The annual importation of the entire State is estimated at from 3,500 to 4,000 barrels. However, with the improvement of

the economic and financial situation the revival in public and private works will give rise to a large increase in consumption. The German brands predominate. It is the same with cement as with the greater part of the German articles consumed in Victoria. The preference is imposed on account of facilities of maritime transportation, certain lines from Hamburg stopping at this port. The freight question is the most important, for, if sent by steamer, transportation costs almost twice the original price of the merchandise. As a proof of this it is stated that even from the United States cement is received every time a sailing vessel coming from New York stops at Victoria.

TOTAL NATIONAL DEBT.

A correspondent of the "South American Journal," under date of October 22, 1901, states that the report of the Minister of Finance of Brazil, recently published, gives figures which show the amount and classification of the national debt. From this the MONTHLY BULLETIN obtains the appended figures, which it reduces to United States valuations.

The foreign debt (funded) on January 1, 1901, was classified as under:

Four and one-half per cent of 1883, £3,267,300; 4½ per cent of 1888, £4,823,300; 4 per cent of 1889, £18,388,200; 5 per cent of 1895, £7,331,600; Western of Minas Railway bonds, £3,388,100; fundings, 5 per cent, £7,198,476; total, £44,396,976; increase for the year, £2,369,595. (This total, reduced to United States currency values, is about \$216,057,884.) To provide for the service of the foreign debt, which was renewed on July 1, 1901, the sum of £2,034,257 (\$9,899,712) was remitted to the Government agents in London.

The figures regarding the internal funded floating debt are brought up to March 31, 1901, the classifications being as follows:

Payable in gold: Six per cent of 1868, 6,710,000 *milreis*; 4½ per cent of 1879, usually included in foreign debt, 20,549,000 *milreis*; total, 27,259,000 *milreis*; decrease for year, 517,500 *milreis*. (Valuing the *milreis* at 54.6 cents United States gold, this represents a total of \$14,883,414.)

Payable in paper: Five per cent perpetual annuities, 483,400,100 *milreis*; 4 per cent perpetual annuities, 119,600 *milreis*; 6 per cent loan of 1897, 60,000,000 *milreis*; sundry inscribed debts previous to 1827, etc., 306,937 *milreis*; total, 543,826,637 *milreis*. (At a valuation of 15 cents United States gold per *milreis*, this represents a total of about \$81,573,996.)

The floating debt is classified as follows: Treasury bills, 17,500 *milreis*; savings banks deposits, 117,840,856 *milreis*; "*Mots de piété*," 143,633 *milreis*; total 165,577,335 *milreis*; decrease for the year,

13,832,341 *milreis*. (This total debt, at 15 cents gold per *milreis*, represents a valuation of \$24,836,603.)

Paper money in circulation, 689,000,000 *milreis* (\$103,350,000); decrease for the year, 36,706,000 *milreis*.

The total amount of the funded currency debt, floating debt, and paper money in circulation are added together to show that the total currency debt is 1,398,403,972 *milreis* (paper), or, stated in United States currency, at 15 cents per paper *milreis*, \$209,760,595.

Adding to the above the foreign funded debt and the internal gold funded debt, the total debt of the Republic, expressed in gold of the United States, is found to be \$440,701,893.

CONDITION OF THE COFFEE MARKET.

In the course of a report to the Department of State at Washington, the Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro says that the coffee trade of Brazil is undergoing a very healthy change. Forced by small profits, dealers and planters are combining against the unnecessary expenses with which the trade has heretofore been encumbered, hardly noticeable when profits were enormous, but very onerous since the conditions of the market have become precarious through over-production. Heretofore the planters have shipped their coffee to the "commissarios," on whom they were more or less dependent financially, and who supplied the wholesale dealers, the latter in turn selling to the exporters. The tendency at present is toward the abolition of the middlemen, and the principal exporters have commenced to deal with planters directly, thus effecting a saving of expense, time, and friction, while the producer and consumer are also benefited.

United States firms, which have heretofore been obliged to deal with privileged warehouses, have recently acquired abundant storage facilities with water front and dock privileges, whereby the hauling and docking expenses have been considerably diminished. Reports cabled by reliable houses, on November 12, 1901, both to the United States and Europe, state that the growing coffee crop (to be marketed after July 1, 1902) has been badly damaged by drought. They estimate the probable yield of the present crop at 7,500,000 bags—2,500,000 for Rio, 4,000,000 for Santos, and about 1,000,000 for the various other ports—this being about half the quantity of last year's harvest. A more recent report states that the crop will be 10,000,000 bags at the lowest estimate.

The Consul-General states that more detailed figures would be obtained when the Association of Factors (composed of the principal "commissarios" and wholesale dealers of Brazil) meet and compare notes, which they were to have done about December 1, 1901. Coffee prices have recently taken a sharp turn upward, and speculators have profited extensively by the situation thus created. As, on account of

the overproduction of recent years, a large surplus of coffee is stored in the principal markets of the world, it is doubtful whether a considerable advance in medium grades of coffee can be maintained.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

On November 6, 1901, a treaty for the arbitration of the boundary dispute between Brazil and British Guiana was signed in London by the Brazilian Minister, Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, and Lord LANDSDOWNE. The ratifications of the treaty will shortly be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro.

REPORTS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

The report of the St. John d'El Rey Mining Company for the six months ending August 31, 1901, was made public at a meeting of the directors of the company in London on December 5, 1901. The quantity of mineral taken from the mine (Morro Velho) during the six months was 80,487 tons, against 77,872 tons mined in the same period of 1900. Owing to the diminished yield of pure gold per ton, the profit for the half year was only £41,693, or a reduction of £28,000 from the profits of the same period in 1900. The mineral averaged 33s. 5d. pure gold per ton in the six months of 1901 covered by the report against an average of 42s. 6d. a ton in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Ouro Preto Gold Mines, of Brazil, Limited, was held in London in December. The auditor's report showed that the operations of the company had yielded a profit of £5,107 4s. 5d., which is an amount considerably less than the earnings of the previous twelve months. The decrease was due to the rise in exchange. The quantity of ore crushed was 64,082 tons, as compared with 65,644 tons during the previous year. The value of the gold produced in 1901 was £87,037 10s., as compared with £88,247 2s. 7d. in 1900.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF BAHIA.

The British Consul at Bahia states that the tobacco trade is undoubtedly the most important industry in Bahia. The quantity of the last crop exceeded that of the preceding year, but the quality was not equal to that formerly produced. The bulk of the shipments went to Germany (two-thirds to Bremen and the remainder to Hamburg) and all the "mangote" (a coarse twist of oily tobacco) was sent to Bavaria, where it is manufactured into snuff.

Leaf tobacco is sorted in Brazil into from six to twelve classes, according to quality, previous to being exported. The trade is practi-

cally controlled by fourteen firms, eight of which are German, and the others Brazilian or Portuguese. The German firms are the most important, and work with their Bremen houses on a system of joint profits and loss. Germany supplies not only the necessary capital, but also the workmen, who arrive in Brazil as junior clerks, after serving an apprenticeship at home, where they acquire a knowledge of the tobacco traffic, the requirements of buyers, and also a rudimentary knowledge of the Portuguese language. Later these men travel into the interior of Brazil to purchase crops, and thus make the personal acquaintance of the planters. In the course of time they either open business establishments of their own or become interested partners in the firms which originally sent them out.

The crops are often purchased when barely out of the ground and are paid for at once, so that the transaction commences with a great element of risk, which is increased by the fluctuating valuations of the *milreis*. Large sums are made in the tobacco trade, but the losses are proportionate to the gains, and in 1900 were heavy owing to the poor quality of the product and the greater quantity available for export, and also to the steady rise in exchange.

THE CORK INDUSTRY.

A recent issue of the "Revista Agricola" calls attention to the great wealth of suberous plants in Brazil. Some of these trees, such as the *Conarus Suberosa*, yields an abundance of cork. Although the cork bark stripped from these plants is not in large sheets, such as are obtained from the cork trees of the Old World, it serves perfectly for the manufacture of cork bricks and linoleum. Attention is called to the fact that but little capital is needed for the exploitation of this industry, as it is only necessary to remove the bark from the tree previously to its industrial use.

RECEIPTS OF SUGAR AND COTTON AT PERNAMBUCO.

The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the ten years beginning with 1891-92 and ending with 1900-1901 were as follows, according to the State statistics, the figures representing bags in the case of sugar and bales in that of cotton:

Year.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Year.	Sugar.	Cotton.
1891-92.....	1,835,355	167,990	1896-97.....	1,488,106	169,867
1892-93.....	1,776,259	312,112	1897-98.....	1,758,421	240,572
1893-94.....	2,387,933	312,258	1898-99.....	1,461,980	135,579
1894-95.....	2,777,415	193,667	1899-1900.....	1,712,826	289,826
1895-96.....	2,062,568	172,427	1900-1901.....	1,974,013	158,925

FOREIGN POPULATION IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

According to statistics prepared by the German Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, there are at the present time 2,705,000 foreigners in Brazil, distributed, according to nationality, as follows:

Italians, 1,300,000; Portuguese, 800,000; Germans, 300,000; Spanish, 100,000; Poles, 80,000; French, 10,000; English, 5,000; North Americans, 500; other nationalities, 110,000.

SOURCE OF THE JAVARY.

Dr. CRULS, Director of the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro, and Chief of the Brazilian Commission appointed to verify, in concert with a Bolivian Commission, the position of the source of the Javary River, the left branch of the Amazon, has returned to Manãos with his assistants, after having successfully completed his mission. The Commission discovered the existence, in south latitude $7^{\circ} 1' 22''$, of a branch of the Javary hitherto unknown.

COTTON CROP OF SÃO PAULO.

The Department of Agriculture of the State of São Paulo announces that the last cotton crop of the district of Tatuhy amounted in the aggregate to 120,000 *arrobas*. The next crop, now in the field, is expected to exceed that amount, and is estimated, from present indications, at from 150,000 to 180,000 *arrobas*. The Brazilian *arroba* is 32.38 pounds, so that 3,885,600 pounds represents the last crop of the district, while the present growing crop is approximately 4,857,000 pounds.

MINING NOTES.

The "Diario do Maranhão" states that Dr. WILLIAM VAN LINDE, a mining expert representing an American syndicate, is prospecting for gold in the northern part of the States of Maranhão and Pará. Dr. VAN LINDE declares that gold is found in abundance in these States, the mining property of Montes Aureos being especially valuable.

The "Minas Geraes" states that the Morro da Mina Company recently acquired the mining property of the firm of Francisco Arthur & Co., which was organized for the exploitation of manganese and other minerals in the State of Minas Geraes. The new company has a capital of 1,000 *contos*, and is already working an immense deposit of manganese situated on the plantation of Olaria, at Queluz. It is also stated that two English mining engineers are at present examining different auriferous mines of the same State in behalf of a powerful London syndicate.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The value of the paper *milreis*, nominally worth 54.6 cents (gold), but which in recent years has depreciated to 12 cents, has by a recent contraction of the circulating medium been advanced to a valuation of 23 cents. This enormous appreciation in value has been effected within the short space of a few months.

A company with a capital of 1,800,000 *frances* has been incorporated in Paris for the purpose of purchasing the sugar factories and plantations of Lorena, in the State of São Paulo, which are now under the management of M. DUMOULIN.

The Agricultural Congress which was recently held in Rio de Janeiro adjourned on October 14, 1901, and it is reported that 95 resolutions on various subjects relating to the agricultural interests of the country were adopted.

A concession for the construction of a railway from Guxapé, in the district of Passos, to the left bank of the Rio Grande has been ratified by the Government of the State of Minas Geraes. The concession is for a term of fifty years.

The São Paulo State Government has been empowered by the Legislature to expend 60,687 *milreis* in the construction of a tramway between Piracicaba and the agricultural college of Luiz de Queiroz.

Recent advices from Porto Alegre state that work has been begun on the section of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana Railway which extends from Cacequy to Quhanduhy.

Large numbers of Japanese colonists, comprising at least 800 families, are shortly to be established on the San Monica plantations near Mendes.

Telephone communication has been established between Aracaju, capital of the State of Sergipe, and the cities of Alagoas and Pilar.

CHILE.**THE PULCAYO SILVER MINE.**

In a "Boletín" of the National Mining Society of Chile, Mr. C. G. AVALOS describes the Pulcayo silver mine, which, in 1900, is said to have furnished about 5 per cent of the world's supply of silver. This is the mine which gave rise to the famous Huanchaca Company, the latter being properly the name of the amalgamation works near the mine. The company now controlling the mines dates its existence from the year 1873, since which time it has produced an aggregate of 3,660 tons of the precious metal. The extension of the underground

workings of the mine is determined by a level 2,350 meters (2,542 yards) in length and 750 meters (2,461 feet) in vertical depth. Of recent years considerable difficulty has been occasioned by the enormous quantity of water encountered in the deeper workings. Further sources of difficulty in developing the resources of the mines are the high temperature of the water and the amount of carbonic acid held in solution by it.

SUCCESS OF THE NITRATE TRUST.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal," of New York, notes that one combination (trust) which seems to have had satisfactory results so far is that of the producers of nitrate of soda in Chile. The associated companies agreed at the outset on a reduction of 10 per cent in the annual output, which had been in excess of the demand; also upon an increase of about 25 per cent in price. This they have been able to maintain, as consumption appears to be increasing both in Europe and the United States. An accompanying circumstance which has favored the plans of the combination is the decline in ocean freight rates from the west coast of South America to American and European ports, being at present from 25 to 30 per cent lower than those of a year ago. The companies have thus far succeeded in placing contracts for 1902 at satisfactory prices, while stockholders are being favored with unaccustomed dividends. Efforts will be continued by the combination to extend the use of nitrate.

EXPEDITION TO LAND'S END.

The "Prensa," of Buenos Ayres, recently published a very interesting account of the expedition sent to Cape Horn by Chile with the object of selecting a site for a light-house, which it is proposed to construct upon Land's End, the southernmost point of South America. Contrary to the experience of all previous expeditions, the surveying ship reports most delightful weather in the vicinity of the Cape, with calm, bright days. A fine bay was discovered in the vicinity of the Cape, which is described as being one of the best of natural harbors. This discovery and the proposed placing of a light-house in the locality named is of great importance to navigators.

LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST IRON SHIP.

The launch of the first iron steamer constructed in Chile took place on November 24, 1901, at Valparaiso. The ceremonies incident to the launching were participated in by the President, the Federal authorities, and a large assemblage of citizens. The entire ship, from keel to truck, was of domestic construction.

EXTINCTION OF THE CHINCHILLA.

The Belgian mission at Santiago, Chile, reports that the attention of the authorities has for some time been called to the impending destruction of the chinchilla in the northern Provinces of Chile. However, no measures have as yet been taken for the preservation of this valuable fur-bearing animal, which has almost entirely disappeared from the neighboring Republic of Bolivia, in spite of the laws enacted for its preservation.

During the last three years, according to figures taken from the Chilean customs reports, the number of animals killed has risen enormously. For instance, in 1898 341,436 pelts were exported; in 1899, 435,906, and in 1900, 695,316. If to this total the domestic consumption (as well as the large number of pelts sent through the postal-parcels service) is added, the figures are appalling. The value of the 695,316 pelts exported in 1900 must have reached a sum approximating 2,000,000 *pesos*.

This state of affairs has aroused the "Chilean Scientific Society," which has recently urged the great necessity of regulating chinchilla hunting, if the complete disappearance of this rodent is to be prevented. The society has sent to all the communes of the northern Provinces a draft regulation, taking as a basis section 3 of article 26 of the municipal law, which contains especially the following propositions:

1. The absolute prevention of chinchilla hunting for four or six years in all the communes where the extinction of this animal is imminent.

2. The authorization of chinchilla hunting only from April 1 to September 30 of each year in the communes where the animals still exist in large numbers.

3. The forbidding of the use of dogs, fire, firearms, lances, harpoons, and guillotine traps in chinchilla hunting, the forbidding of the destruction of the burrows, and, finally, to allow only the use of such traps as will capture the animals alive.

4. The forbidding of the sale of skins measuring less than 26 centimeters from the neck to the root of the tail.

5. The punishment of violators of the stipulations of the preceding articles, by a fine of 40 *pesos* for each offense, according to article 27 of Chapter I on municipal laws.

If these measures are enacted, as seems probable, the price of chinchilla fur will greatly increase. The heaviest exports of chinchilla are sent to France, the United States, England, and Germany, principally through the port of Coquimbo.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Chilean Legation in London informed the Government at Valparaíso that a commission of English engineers appointed by the British Government to study, from personal examination, the Chilean-Argentine boundary question, were proceeding to Chile. The Chilean Boundary Commissioners were instructed by the Government to make all necessary preparation for the reception of the engineers.

As an outcome of the Latin-Medico Congress, held in Santiago in January, 1901, an Anti-Tuberculosis League was founded in that city in September. A large number of persons die annually in Chile from tuberculous diseases, and measures are being taken to combat an increase. The League at Santiago was the first society formed for the purpose.

The "Chilean Times," in its issue for September 11, 1901, stated that the Government had accepted the offer of NICOLAS VICUÑA and FÉLIX A. LAMAS to settle 1,000 families of foreign immigrants in the Territory of Magellan. The time to which the contract is limited is eight years.

The Chilean Minister to Berlin has informed his Government that machinery for the manufacture of 8 tons of sulphuric acid daily is being constructed in that city for the Sociedad Chilena de Fundiciones. It is to be shipped to Guayaquil.

During the year 1901 the purchases of coal for the State railways have amounted to 180,000 tons, of which 105,000 tons represent domestic and 75,000 tons foreign coal.

In the estimates of the Ministry of Industry there is an item providing for the establishment of a mining school at Antofagasta, for which an appropriation of \$12,000 is required.

The German Consul in Chile reports that the number of Germans living in that Republic is 6,132, of whom about one-half are in the District Concepción, 1,200 in Valparaíso, and 1,000 in Santiago.

COLOMBIA.**BLAST FURNACES IN THE REPUBLIC.**

A correspondent of the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association" recently contributed to that journal information respecting three blast furnaces which have been built in Colombia. One is called the Ferreria de Samaca, in the Department of Boyacá. It is stated that the constructing company built the furnace with the idea of using coke as fuel and imported a good deal of machinery, but as

the operators were not experienced in iron working, their first difficulties discouraged further efforts, and now the furnace is not running. It is stated that there is good coal and ore in the vicinity.

Another company is called the Ferreria de Pacho, and the works are situated 12 leagues from Bogotá, the property being owned by Mr. ANIBAL CURREA. The furnace built at this point was destined for charcoal fuel, and a rolling mill and foundry were built in connection with it. The writer states that ores are very good in the neighborhood, but that work is suspended at present.

The third plant is the only one which is now making iron in Colombia. The company is the Ferreria de la Pradera, owned by PABLO and JULIO BARRIGA. It is situated 8 leagues distant from Bogotá, 4 leagues from the Sabana Railroad, and 3 leagues from the Northern Railroad (Ferrocarril del Norte). This plant is said to consist of a coke blast furnace capable of producing from 30 to 40 tons of iron per day, several puddling furnaces, steam hammers, and trains of rolls for turning out rails, plates, and light shapes. A machine shop is also connected with the works, and it is the intention of the company, later on, to engage in the manufacture of steel, as the ores are considered to be adapted to the production of that metal. Large deposits of iron, limestone, manganese, clay, etc., are said to exist at from 4 to 5 kilometers from the works.

HAITI.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The Belgian Consul-General for the Antilles recently made a report to his Government respecting the coffee industry of the Republic, of which the following is a partial translation:

The coffee plantations in Haiti at the present time cover an area of 50,000 hectares (125,500 acres). The plant was introduced into the country about 1715, and its cultivation soon made considerable progress. There are few regions known to agriculturists which combine to a greater degree the essential conditions for the culture of coffee, which are fertility of soil, warmth, moisture, and general conditions. The hills, rising to a height of from 1,300 to 1,600 feet, are said to be particularly adapted to the growing of the plant.

The following statement shows the number of pounds of coffee exported from the Republic during the years named:

1894-95	75,371,865	1897-98	67,437,593
1895-96	47,643,451	1898-99	61,622,184
1896-97	73,057,397	1899-1900	72,122,781

There is an export duty of \$3.86½ per hundredweight levied on all coffee sent out of the Republic.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1901.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Mexican Government has just published some interesting data showing the importations and exportations of the Republic during the first three months of the fiscal year 1901-2, as compared with the commerce during the same period in 1900-1901. The following tables show the value of the imports and exports referred to during the periods mentioned :

Imports.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	1901-2, gain (+) or loss (-).
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products	941, 203. 79	1, 141, 899. 28	- 200, 695. 49
Vegetable products.....	1, 867, 532. 82	2, 072, 394. 23	- 204, 861. 41
Mineral products.....	3, 389, 639. 06	3, 893, 826. 09	- 504, 187. 03
Textile products	2, 048, 631. 95	2, 703, 240. 83	- 654, 608. 88
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	580, 974. 59	592, 978. 54	- 12, 003. 95
Spirits and beverages	568, 670. 38	685, 894. 03	- 117, 223. 65
Paper and paper products.....	456, 166. 46	544, 118. 85	- 87, 952. 39
Machinery and apparatus.....	1, 585, 622. 54	2, 479, 101. 26	- 893, 478. 72
Vehicles.....	246, 071. 95	324, 687. 56	- 78, 615. 61
Arms and explosives.....	271, 147. 71	329, 170. 17	- 58, 022. 46
Miscellaneous.....	382, 040. 73	367, 330. 82	+ 14, 709. 91
Total	12, 337, 701. 98	15, 134, 641. 66	- 2, 796, 939. 68
EXPORTS.			
Mineral products.....	18, 484, 556. 85	25, 015, 184. 76	- 6, 530, 627. 91
Other products	15, 684, 137. 54	13, 377, 142. 49	+ 2, 306, 995. 05
Total	34, 168, 694. 39	38, 392, 327. 25	- 4, 223, 632. 86

THE COTTON-GOODS TRADE.

A report on the trade of Mexico, recently published in the "British Trade Journal," relates principally to the cotton-goods trade of the Republic, and states that less than fifty years ago the greater part of the trade of Mexico in this commodity was carried on through British houses. British trade was also in a fairly flourishing condition, so far as Mexico was concerned, as late as 1872-3, but from the date of the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National railways, United States manufacturers have yearly increased their interests in the cotton trade of the country. Speaking of conditions generally, the report says that British trade is at present confined to a few agencies (there being no important commercial establishments) which undertake the execution of orders by means of samples and catalogues.

With particular reference to the trade in cotton goods, it is said that imports of this class of merchandise show a very great falling off both in quantity and value. In 1900 the quantity of square yards imported was 42,599,263, as against 49,029,863 in 1899, while the values for the two years were £728,867 and £741,556, respectively. The decrease

appears to have been principally in cotton prints under 30 threads, as in the year under consideration the number of square yards imported only reached a total of 15,374,634, as against 21,459,474 in 1899 and 17,203,118 in 1898. It is in this particular section that the United Kingdom has the greatest competition, not only from the produce of native manufactories but also from the United States. The production of cotton goods in the piece in 1900 was 11,802,986 pieces, as against 10,782,349 pieces in 1899, and represents an increase of nearly 9½ per cent over the production of the preceding year. In the returns published for December 31, 1900, the number of cotton mills paying taxes to the Government is given at 149, of which 15 were not working, while on the same date in 1899 the number was 137, 10 of which were closed for repairs or improvements. This increase in the number of mills and the consequent output has had its effect upon the importing market and has produced a stagnation in the operations connected with this industry.

The stocks on hand, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, are greater than the demand, and the result is that several factories have had to work shorter hours or else close entirely. This state of affairs will of necessity continue until the surplus has been consumed, and foreign importations will decline in proportion to the increase of the native output. The system now adopted by many of the factories is to have the piece folded in the same manner as the foreign, and by putting on a label in English it is very difficult for a person not an expert to distinguish between them, especially as the patterns employed are very similar. The retail prices range from 8 cents to about 15 cents per meter. In addition to the piece goods the factories of the Republic produced, in 1900, 4,256,529 pounds of cotton yarn, used almost entirely in the manufacture of cotton "rebozos," or shawls, used by the women of all classes and varying in price, according to the quality, from \$1.25 to \$50 each.

BELGIAN COMMERCE WITH THE REPUBLIC.

The Belgian legation at Mexico City reports that the exports of Belgian products to Mexico during the year 1900 amounted to the total sum of 902,370 *pesos*.

Belgium occupies the sixth place in the statistical table and comes immediately after Spain, which sent to Mexico during this same period merchandise representing a value of 2,887,145 *pesos*. Mexican exports to Belgium reached a value, during the same year, of 3,285,778 *pesos*.

This report says that the total imports of Mexico during 1900 were as follows, in *pesos*: United States, 33,880,180; Great Britain, 10,766,074; Germany, 7,249,506; France, 6,955,967; Spain, 2,887,145; Belgium, 902,370; Italy, 575,528; Austria-Hungary, 448,977; other countries, 1,746,960.

The principal products which Belgium still exports with success to Mexico are the following:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Stearine	465, 240		80, 927
Rails.....	3, 165, 247		161, 843
Cross-ties	2, 497, 150		101, 675
Cements	5, 169, 531		50, 904
Window glass and other glassware.....	847, 920		44, 929

The legation states that the competition of American industrial products with similar Belgian products is becoming more marked every day. In consequence of the establishment and development of United States colonies and United States interests in Mexico, the building methods in use in that country are spreading all over the country, to the detriment of the foreign models. They are adopted even by the natives of Mexico, and very often, when orders are given to the Belgian factories, efforts are made to restrict them to models similar to United States plans. For this reason several contracts about to be concluded have been awarded to other foreign establishments, as the Belgian builders refuse to alter their styles.

UNITED STATES COMPETITION.

It is stated, also, that United States competition in metals, machinery, etc., is daily becoming stronger in Mexico, and European manufactories are finding great difficulty in obtaining orders in the north of the Republic on account of the proximity of the United States. It is only in the southern part of Mexico that Belgian manufacturers stand any chances for their goods to be taken.

This report says that the greater part of the American engineers and capitalists are establishing themselves in the northern part of Mexico, and they are rapidly monopolizing its industry and commerce.

Only the lack of communication and capital has prevented the full development of Sonora, for the rare and more important metals, including gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, and mercury, are to be found in this State in abundance. The district of Cananea, for example, produces more copper than all the rest of the country.

The cultivation of oranges, a comparatively new industry, is developing rapidly in the same State. This year (1901) the yield in the district of Hermosillo alone will include 400 carloads destined to the United States. This figure only relates to the early oranges, which are shipped before the oranges of northern California are gathered. The other districts will furnish in addition about 200 carloads for the United States markets. Orange plantations are increasing every year,

and little by little the Mexicans are adopting United States methods of cultivation and care in shipping the fruit.

The cultivation of sugar cane continues to develop in Mexico, especially in the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas, and Jalisco. The importation of machinery for the sugar factories is also increasing. At the end of October it had already reached a value of 1,200,000 *pesos*, and it is expected that the result of the entire year will exceed this amount by nearly 100,000 Mexican *pesos*.

RAILWAY WAREHOUSES AT PROGRESO.

The Merida and Valladolid Railway, with its extension from Merida to the port of Progreso, according to the "Mexican Herald," has obtained a concession from the Federal Government to establish warehouses at Progreso, where foreign merchandise may be exchanged and stored until the customs duties are paid. The capital is fixed at \$1,000,000, with power to increase the same if desired. The railway company has deposited \$100,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent interior debt in the Federal treasury. The company enjoys exemption from taxes and the emoluments of certain franchises during the term of twenty-five years. The concession is for forty years.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Mexican Government has notified the Post-Office Department at Washington that it desires that the customs duties chargeable on articles sent by mail from the United States for delivery to addresses in the City of Mexico shall hereafter be assessed at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Instructions to forward all such mail to Nuevo Laredo have accordingly been issued by the Post-Office Department of the United States to all railway post-offices authorized to exchange mails with post-offices in Mexico.

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION ON MINING RAILWAYS.

The Chihuahua Mining Company, according to the "Chihuahua Enterprise," secured a concession from the Mexican Government about December 1, 1901, authorizing the transportation of freight other than the products of its mines over its railway line. This road has been in operation over ten years, but, until the time of the granting of the concession in reference, had not been able to collect tariff rates of any character, thus preventing the possibility of assisting other mining companies in the San Domingo district. The concession granted, however, limits transportation to the carriage of freight and prohibits passenger travel.

SALE OF MINING PROPERTIES.

The "Mexican Herald" of December 1, 1901, reported the purchase by a United States syndicate of valuable metallurgical and mining properties, known as the San José and San Francisco mines, at Zimipán, in the State of Hidalgo. Señor JOSÉ ROSEVEAR is said to have received therefor the sum of \$600,000. Modern machinery is to be installed in the mines, which will permit their exploitation on an extensive scale, while smelters will be erected in the near vicinity.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

The only precious stone that is mined systematically in Mexico is the opal; the *tecali*, or Mexican onyx, forming the only ornamental stone whose exploitation is carried on. Rosolite or pink garnet is found to some extent in one locality in the State of Morelos, and pyropes, or Bohemian garnets, are gathered by Comanche Indians in the State of Chihuahua. Topaz occurs at some points, and beautiful amethysts are to be found at Guanajuato.

Semiprecious stones of Mexico include the *chalchihuitl* of the Aztecs, once supposed to be turquoise but now properly identified with jade, also a species of amethyst and obsidian, or volcanic glass, both of which were used to a great extent by the ancient inhabitants of the country.

The demand for Mexican onyx, according to "Mexico Moderno," is increasing in the United States, preference being given to the products of Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, and Tehuacan mines, in the order named.

COAL MINES AT ESPERANZA.

The "Mexican Herald" reports that the coal mines at Esperanza, in the State of Coahuila, are producing 1,200 tons of coal and 250 tons of coke daily. The quality of the fuel is said to be such that the demand is greater than the present operating facilities will supply; consequently the company in charge is extending its system of works to the point of producing 5,000 tons of coal and from 800 to 1,000 tons of coke each day. These mines are the property of the Conquista Coal Company, with offices in New York, while the general superintendent's office is at Esperanza.

The same company owns coal mines at Conquista, 4 kilometers distant, where a considerable quantity of coal is produced. The mines are connected with Baroteran Station, 143 kilometers from Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, on the International Railroad, by the Conquista Coal Railway, which is 14 kilometers in length. The town of Esperanza was created by the opening of the mines in its vicinity, and now has a population of 6,000 souls and is furnished with broad streets and open parks.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

The production of the Mexican silver mines, says the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, in the course of an article on Mexico, will probably be larger this year than it has ever been. While the mining industry is no longer profitable in the Central States, formerly so famous for their wealth, it has developed extraordinarily in the northern part of the Republic, especially in the State of Chihuahua. The mining camp of Parral, which is situated here, is, it is said, destined to become the most important one on the entire American continent.

The exportation of mineral products, consisting almost exclusively of gold and silver metal and ores, reached a value of 91,000,000 silver *pesos* during the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1900-1901 (July 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901), while the total value of the products exported from Mexico during this same period reached 137,000,000 silver *pesos*. Mining products figure for more than 65 per cent of the total exports.

The value of the imports during the same period rose to 59,000,000 gold *pesos*, or, at the average rate of exchange, 120,000,000 silver *pesos*.

Many of these mines belong to foreign companies, so that the value of the silver ore and ingots exported does not entirely remain in Mexico, but goes beyond the frontiers, where it is distributed under form of dividends to the French, English, and especially to the American stockholders.

A correspondent in the City of Mexico of the "Chicago Record-Herald," in speaking of the production of silver in the Republic of Mexico, says: "During the year 1900, of the total silver production of the world—\$112,205,742 United States currency—the United States produced \$35,576,900, while Mexico's output of the white metal in the same currency value was \$34,269,494. It is also stated that during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, Mexico's coinage of silver amounted to \$18,290,640, while the export of silver was valued at \$56,814,552, a total production of \$75,105,392 in Mexican currency, or approximately \$37,000,000 in United States currency."

Mr. NAUGLE, the American general manager of the Sonora railroad, expresses himself as follows on the mining future of this part of the country:

"Sonora is the richest of the Mexican States in metals which are in greatest demand. Its soil abounds in sulphur, gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, antimony, mercury, and graphite. The district of Calanea alone furnishes more copper than all the rest of the country, and this region will surely some day become the principal center of the world for supplying the manufacturers of all nations. This mining zone is developing with inconceivable rapidity. In less than three years a desolate and uninhabited territory has been converted into a working city of 8,000 inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF CÓRDOBA.

The agricultural production of the canton of Córdoba since the beginning of the year is estimated at 50,000 kilograms of rice, 1,200,000 kilograms of tobacco, 40,000 kilograms of allspice, and 2,000,000 kilograms of coffee. This enormous production greatly exceeds that of last year. The corn crop was very abundant, although corn occupies second place among the products of this region. It exceeded 225,000 hectoliters.

The exports of fruit to the United States and South America are daily increasing.

The fruit growers have concluded contracts with the Mexican Railroad Company, according to which the railroad company agrees to furnish without delay the cars they need, and to immediately send the fruit to the ports of shipment. The principal fruits exported from Córdoba are pineapples, which are in great demand in the United States, bananas, mameyes, cherimoyas, apples, and pawpaws.

CONTRACT FOR A SUBMARINE CABLE.

The Safety Insulated and Cable Company, of New York, is manufacturing, under contract with the Mexican Government, a submarine cable to be laid between Vera Cruz, Frontera, and Campeche. The cable is to be rubber insulated and 472 nautical miles in length. There must be sufficient to reach a depth of 49 feet in the port of Campeche and 65 feet in the ports of Frontera and Vera Cruz. This cable is to consist of 9 copper wires, protected by 16 galvanized-iron wires for deep water and 18 additional steel wires for the coast. The cable is to be ready for service April 2, 1902. The contract price is \$600,000, gold, of which \$283,000 is to be paid upon the laying of the cable, and the remainder within two and four months thereafter.

POSSIBILITIES OF TAMAULIPAS.

Until the building of the Gulf Railroad from Monterey to Tampico the State of Tamaulipas was one of the most sparsely settled and least-known sections of the Republic of Mexico, says the "Monterey Times." With the completion of the line, and the improvements made by the Government at Tampico, the rapid development of the State was assured, and though there have been some difficult years on the Gulf Railroad, work has been steadily pursued in spite of adverse conditions, with results that have more than justified the expenditure of time and labor. It has been demonstrated that the rich valleys of southern Tamaulipas, with their abundant water supply, are adapted to serve as granaries for the northern portion of the Republic, and also

as the source from whence early fruits and vegetables may be procured for markets in the United States. It is anticipated that within the course of ten years the great mining, commercial, and manufacturing centers of northern Texas will look to Tamaulipas for their supplies of sugar, rice, vegetables, and fruits.

RESOURCES OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

“La Soberiana Popular,” published in La Paz, the capital of the Lower District of Baja California (Territory of Lower California), in the course of a recent article regarding that portion of the Mexican Republic, stated that the country is primarily a land of minerals, being traversed by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The mines of Boleo and Progreso are well known, but other mining centers of importance are Calmalli, Rosarito, and the famous Santa Clara mine. The fisheries for oyster pearls and tortoise shells, in the Bay of La Paz (a part of the Gulf of California), and the salt mines of the island of Carmen are noted. The soil of the Territory is fertile and suffers less from drought than from the neglect of the cultivators. The cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wines and brandies form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, the exportation of these products constituting the leading sources of income for the peninsula.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The “Nouveau Monde” announces that Señor SEBASTIAN DE MIER recently presented his letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the French Government at Paris. The usual felicitations were exchanged.

On October 15, 1901, HENRY W. HOWE, of the City of Mexico, was granted a patent (684,573) by the United States Government for a “bag fastener.”

The “Diario Oficial” of October 11, 1901, contains particulars of a contract entered into between the Mexican Government and the firm of S. PEARSON & SONS, Limited, for the sanitation of the city of Vera Cruz. The cost of the work is estimated at \$4,000,000, silver.

Under the name of “La Rescatadera” a company has been formed in Brussels, Belgium, with the declared object of working mines in Mexico. The capital stock of the company is 1,000,000 *francs*.

NICARAGUA.

MINING AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AT RAMA.

Mr. J. P. MORGAN, in a communication to the MONTHLY BULLETIN, dated Rama, December 23, 1901, states that, in his opinion, the people of other countries do not have a proper conception of Nicaragua and the resources of the country. In his extensive travels through Central and South America he states that he has found few countries that excel that Republic in natural advantages, its climate being very salubrious, yellow fever is unknown on the Atlantic coast, the soil is exceedingly fertile, while the inhabitants are intelligent and prosperous.

The mining and agricultural industries are extensive and profitable. In the department of Zelaya there are numbers of rubber plantations, on one of which it is claimed there are 500,000 growing plants. Banana plantations are to be found in all parts of the Department, and some rich (gold) mines are in the vicinity of Rama. A mine known as "El Mico," situated at a distance traversable in six or seven hours of ordinary travel from Rama, is employing a 20-stamp mill and a large number of workmen. The ledge from which the ore is taken is 22 feet in thickness, and there are 11 claims of 200 varas (a vara is about 33.874 inches) in length, with others of nearly as great an area. Other mining companies are the "San Francisco," the "Star," and the "Prospect," all of which are soon to be equipped with stamp mills. In order to arrive at the mining center the traveler takes boat at Rama, and after a journey of about six hours' duration lands at El Mico. A walk of from twenty to thirty minutes through banana and plantain plantations, which belong to the El Mico Company, brings him to the mills and the surrounding village of workmen's dwellings. Many of the buildings, including one 80 feet long, are constructed of pine lumber imported from New Orleans. Others, including the assay office, are built of native woods.

Messrs. C. A. ABBOTT and E. FULKS, who have charge of the plant, report that they have found the native labor very satisfactory. Nearly all the invested capital on the Atlantic coast is American, and the English language is spoken quite generally both at Rama and Bluefields. The mine owners and merchants find the laws of the country as administered by the Government well adapted to business needs. The only complaint made concerning economic conditions is that the importation of luxuries is prohibited, which, in some cases, is found to work hardship to the upper classes.

A new line of fruit steamers was recently established by the Bluefields Steamship Company, and Rama is one of its trading ports. Rama also has a triweekly mail service as well as cable communication with the outside world.

PARAGUAY.

RECENTLY APPOINTED CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs at Asunción, under date of October 23, 1901, has advised the Consul-General of Paraguay at Washington, that CHR. G. BAHL has been appointed Consul at Savannah, Ga., and ELLIOTT G. RICKARBY, Vice-Consul at Mobile, Ala. Also at the dates named other consular officers were appointed as follows:

Date.	Place.	Officer.	Title.
1901.			
Oct. 28	Havana, Cuba	Alfredo P Carrillo.....	Consul-General.
	Santiago, Cuba	Tomistocles A. Ravelo.....	Consul.
Dec. 11	Savannah, Ga	Chr. G. Bahl	Do.
	Mobile, Ala.....	Elliott G. Riekarby	Vice-Consul.
1902.			
Jan. 9	Trenton, N. J	Richard C. Oliphant.....	Do.
	Newark, N. J	James A. Coe	Do.
	Wilmington, Del.....	Theodore A. Leisen.....	Do.
	Baltimore, Md.....	William H. Love	Do.
	Cincinnati, O	Edward H. Hargrave	Do.
	Chicago, Ill.....	Daniel I. Hunt.....	Consul.
	Detroit, Mich.....	John Walker	Vice-Consul.
	Kansas City, Mo	Wm. C. Winsborough	Do.
	St. Louis, Mo.....	C. M. Pryne	Do.

PERU.

THE CEMENT TRADE.

With the exception of a few unimportant kilns there are no cement manufactories in Peru.

The introduction of German cement, dating many years back, has given to that country's product an advantage hard to overcome, while certain contractors and builders attribute to German cement a fame which competent judges declare is at least exaggerated. The only real advantages to be found in the importation of German cement at present is in the methods of transportation and the system of selling by consignment.

In 1897 the Peruvian imports of cement amounted to 1,348 tons, of which 1,212 came from Germany, 88 from England, and 48 from Chile. The following year the imports reached 2,348 tons, Germany occupying first place with 75 per cent, Chile coming second with 14 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent being furnished by England and Belgium. During 1899, the last year in which such statistics are available, the transactions continued to increase and reached 3,662 tons. The exporting countries during this period were: Germany, 2,895 tons; Belgium, 423 tons; England, 172 tons; the United States, 165 tons; Chile, 5 tons; and Italy, 2 tons.

Judging from the building, paving, and flagging under way at Lima,

there is reason to believe that the figures for 1900 and 1901 will be greater than those for the preceding years.

The export agents at Hamburg know how to profit by the departures of the sailing vessels destined for Chile and Peru, by remitting large consignments to the shipowners, which are sent either as ballast, or at very reduced freight rates, on account of the lack of other heavy or suitable merchandise to be shipped by sailing vessels to these countries. This allows the German producer to sell at a greatly decreased price and yet realize a remunerative profit. Consequently, if foreign cement manufacturers wish to create an important and permanent outlet in Peru, they must fix the prices of their products so that they can compete advantageously with that of Germany.

PROPOSED WATERWORKS AT APLAO.

Señor JULIO A. ARCE, civil engineer of Arequipa, Peru, has been engaged by the department council to study the matter of waterworks for the town of Aplao. The water is to be brought from a spring distant about 3 kilometers from the town. Another proposed plant is the sinking of deep wells and the establishment of a pumping station.

UNITED STATES PATENT FOR PERUVIAN CITIZEN.

On December 31, 1901, VINCENTE P. y SACIO, of Yauli, Peru, was granted a patent (No. 690,190) in the United States for an "apparatus for treating gold ores."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of November, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending November, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the calendar year 1900. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of November, for example, are not published in full until some time in January.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico	\$779	-----	\$16, 230	\$8, 179
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico	7, 023	\$231	69, 642	39, 403
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	446	60	13, 765	2, 845
Brazil.....	51, 705	147, 405	877, 219	950, 924
Other South America	63, 923	142, 308	1, 721, 754	1, 987, 664
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafê; Cafè</i>):				
Central America.....	31, 643	64, 814	4, 124, 331	6, 633, 255
Mexico	26, 499	93, 863	2, 826, 252	2, 069, 560
Brazil.....	6, 427, 313	4, 905, 953	37, 056, 602	45, 374, 298
Other South America.....	281, 549	438, 998	4, 640, 521	6, 583, 853
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	35, 448	84, 443	346, 533	433, 420
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico	619, 720	750, 816	10, 327, 313	8, 184, 913
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	154, 393	196, 793	2, 213, 563	2, 620, 226
South America.....	50, 455	46, 417	766, 910	538, 467
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	76, 984	45, 723	431, 429	96, 587
Fur skins (<i>Pielcs finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	23, 871	15	145, 435	165, 948
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America	38, 264	27, 989	572, 235	425, 339
Mexico.....	152, 108	285, 758	2, 167, 790	2, 855, 751
South America.....	1, 053, 581	831, 264	9, 346, 653	10, 244, 284
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	51, 802	29, 285	680, 812	589, 033
Mexico.....	10, 462	6, 163	162, 554	107, 206
Brazil.....	978, 114	1, 399, 356	14, 987, 419	15, 736, 903
Other South America	42, 126	50, 217	556, 666	531, 428
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	251, 114	441, 718	2, 392, 101	2, 842, 599
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America	-----	-----	56, 295	188, 438
Mexico.....	941	470	12, 702	33, 574
Cuba	103, 511	761, 162	16, 833, 690	29, 146, 531
Brazil.....	47, 725	596, 446	1, 961, 725	5, 509, 109
Other South America	1, 074, 619	380, 589	5, 418, 484	4, 908, 526
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico	10, 144	2, 645	52, 257	47, 274
Cuba.....	974, 206	592, 466	7, 680, 794	8, 315, 377
Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	22, 945	16, 406	343, 851	685, 333
Mexico	68, 971	66, 252	483, 697	506, 422
Cuba.....	42, 742	9, 144	320, 760	207, 817
South America.....	-----	974	18, 169	27, 431
Wool (<i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	4, 847	107, 836	2, 254, 716	1, 425, 561
Class 2 (combing)	-----	2, 542	52, 607	46, 233
Class 3 (carpet)	794	106, 489	905, 296	627, 679

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America.....	\$343	\$3,014	\$10,321	\$17,334
Mexico.....	15,091	22,401	521,759	167,467
Santo Domingo.....	190	81	1,634	2,174
Cuba.....	12,872	3,704	155,938	74,239
Argentine Republic.....	60,170	52,791	1,295,000	1,576,317
Brazil.....	1,279	3,099	24,693	14,227
Colombia.....			1,720	474
Other South America.....	4,927	14,751	284,808	207,417
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	760	4,512	28,685	57,757
Mexico.....	50,623	91,128	351,054	934,468
Santo Domingo.....	11		338	162
Cuba.....	46,516	62,066	588,001	792,943
South America.....	1,246	1,464	16,751	90,331
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,645	633	23,614	29,386
Mexico.....	651	317,119	1,395	329,535
South America.....	7,968	15,106	531,325	907,918
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	75,772	88,543	815,034	857,590
Mexico.....	13,471	18,824	129,748	176,892
Santo Domingo.....	24,108	17,995	181,178	165,700
Cuba.....	196,858	165,136	1,845,468	1,909,685
Brazil.....	184,065	173,409	2,701,287	2,316,567
Colombia.....	23,111	18,217	208,238	211,277
Other South America.....	145,294	95,472	1,346,112	2,033,903
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	8,257	751	47,730	93,357
Mexico.....	230,632	73,493	1,372,103	869,053
Santo Domingo.....	23,646	4,642	42,737	27,174
Cuba.....	71,764	70,516	398,599	395,150
Argentine Republic.....	28,795	35,034	430,198	183,476
Brazil.....	12,539	1,649	64,241	77,220
Colombia.....	1,255	1,309	12,483	16,928
Other South America.....	7,983	25,719	77,723	468,731
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	375	641	2,439	5,554
Mexico.....	1,779	1,601	14,028	20,616
Santo Domingo.....	80	20	312	832
Cuba.....	1,52	1,016	66,885	12,793
Argentine Republic.....	1,584	1,938	71,815	7,912
Brazil.....	1,478	579	18,272	5,970
Colombia.....	34	30	3,504	712
Other South America.....	2,996	2,201	38,420	27,407
Coal:				
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Central America.....	6,286	1,471	34,748	51,379
Mexico.....	144,731	101,000	1,772,521	1,391,406
Santo Domingo.....	886	1,159	19,180	17,412
Cuba.....	150,195	95,650	858,382	905,026
Brazil.....	1,756	10,018	181,514	290,530
Colombia.....	4,679	7,771	47,003	86,636
Other South America.....	51,727	18,129	262,946	306,253
Copper:				
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....		57,638	475,932	417,571
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	285,895	20,618	1,245,526	870,469
South America.....			6,607	

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fuzendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	\$83,431	\$42,265	\$718,737	\$585,097
Mexico	28,365	24,635	335,944	227,124
Santo Domingo	15,412	23,563	192,700	261,611
Cuba	15,797	20,267	204,038	264,041
Argentine Republic	20,502	6,229	96,890	95,826
Brazil	32,671	45,131	284,047	313,188
Colombia	34,214	31,510	236,077	937,933
Other South America	164,386	90,657	1,560,920	1,216,343
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America	37,631	49,665	380,149	466,969
Mexico	45,394	35,204	491,709	423,623
Santo Domingo	2,715	2,760	48,888	20,561
Cuba	14,136	18,594	111,804	152,194
Argentine Republic	1,104	17,485	12,921	111,581
Brazil	8,082	4,682	40,949	32,425
Colombia	3,541	2,251	37,657	45,841
Other South America	8,671	4,425	70,165	77,325
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America	6,579	3,635	60,366	63,641
Mexico	22,057	18,800	322,414	343,838
Argentine Republic	17,273	14,336	284,305	155,365
Brazil	15,563	16,646	204,501	239,353
Other South America	15,635	10,563	223,358	198,873
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America	23,654	1,738	42,280	133,628
Mexico	31,125	19,674	1,003,309	1,271,754
South America	39,798	3,350	667,870	1,328,927
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America	8,005	7,801	106,309	105,978
Mexico	39,292	53,790	496,128	526,066
Santo Domingo	3,102	2,422	18,678	23,562
Cuba	22,271	32,501	271,463	347,740
Argentine Republic	22,752	21,544	277,415	269,717
Brazil	18,873	9,931	206,021	111,663
Colombia	5,374	2,888	39,444	49,097
Other South America	22,143	25,747	341,934	305,943
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	5,124	2,140	35,485	28,540
Mexico	39,301	26,609	331,321	311,769
Santo Domingo	372	585	6,518	8,480
Cuba	1,800	4,953	110,119	66,181
Argentine Republic	15,278	7,963	189,774	132,389
Brazil	2,716	6,060	102,843	35,024
Colombia	193	778	7,415	12,349
Other South America	12,326	15,554	162,800	192,041
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	533	730	3,638	5,143
Mexico	6,939	10,486	68,400	92,911
Santo Domingo	140	235	1,000	1,405
Cuba	4,253	2,886	38,751	35,000
Argentine Republic	1,654	3,375	29,067	17,265
Brazil	123	1,559	8,335	8,207
Colombia	76	521	1,692	2,736
Other South America	1,445	4,961	30,179	33,842

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Leather and manufactures of:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	\$5,710	\$2,143	\$32,862	\$22,112
Mexico	1,513	1,136	28,125	10,251
Santo Domingo	93	572	7,374	3,073
Cuba	2,841	5,300	37,984	72,807
Argentine Republic	3,209	6,462	91,768	69,856
Brazil	11,708	14,223	95,923	90,926
Colombia	1,035	241	3,339	6,161
Other South America	4,341	3,842	57,904	78,260
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	23,188	21,831	149,129	142,291
Mexico	35,109	37,669	320,011	519,600
Colombia	7,471	3,629	53,032	38,787
Other South America	8,068	20,183	54,852	109,250
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e aleatirão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America	1,920	830	11,209	9,109
Mexico	512	326	6,468	9,373
Santo Domingo	1,813	12	4,650	3,035
Cuba	1,010	3,732	12,439	21,453
Argentine Republic	10,987	—	87,799	120,629
Brazil	21,787	34,933	143,499	177,601
Colombia	919	846	9,689	12,260
Other South America	5,779	19,096	81,066	113,020
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America	490	894	7,595	6,290
Mexico	236	305	3,617	2,826
Santo Domingo	64	122	592	831
Cuba	7,812	7,805	40,961	41,279
Argentine Republic	7,641	9,582	161,007	86,808
Brazil	2,970	6,590	86,014	49,342
Colombia	847	44	3,691	4,792
Other South America	7,800	4,560	95,512	66,419
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico	32,780	29,836	459,396	377,666
Cuba	39,076	22,825	330,561	252,927
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerais, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America	9,142	10,119	145,179	137,042
Mexico	11,096	14,422	176,479	171,313
Santo Domingo	15,099	9,648	69,531	60,964
Cuba	21,535	28,135	100,259	207,003
Argentine Republic	43,539	97,062	1,196,599	1,071,422
Brazil	190,760	205,270	2,221,333	1,692,200
Colombia	7,882	9,267	152,511	93,969
Other South America	77,462	71,898	1,425,411	1,112,649
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America	1,033	890	6,315	6,740
Mexico	140,425	94,172	943,850	852,082
Santo Domingo	5,624	5,343	70,777	58,548
Cuba	4,142	2,963	20,234	36,876
Argentine Republic	3,877	1,559	72,077	85,855
Brazil	13,082	44,655	329,981	333,021
Other South America	6,963	15,183	143,090	164,613
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America	2,069	2,626	24,267	24,606
Mexico	2,389	3,570	20,189	34,253
Santo Domingo	—	16	84	166
Cuba	1,078	245	4,548	8,599
Argentine Republic	—	—	1,045	19
Brazil	2,005	112	20,617	10,198
Colombia	524	285	6,490	5,887
Other South America	4,297	2,002	20,233	20,703

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America	\$2,892	\$3,007	\$35,856	\$37,911
Mexico	27	6	1,521	1,263
Santo Domingo	883	216	4,505	3,192
Cuba	197	177	13,843	4,782
Brazil	87	-----	1,356	3,690
Colombia	2,160	1,165	20,814	12,925
Other South America	25,320	24,891	196,826	166,791
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America	9,300	10,065	101,287	92,149
Mexico	1,446	6,548	21,925	44,495
Santo Domingo	1,949	2,022	12,143	11,922
Cuba	345	88	3,874	2,256
Brazil	3,163	-----	61,436	9,043
Colombia	309	-----	5,417	5,373
Other South America	2,079	2,699	101,701	52,338
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America	1,947	3,167	27,419	28,379
Mexico	4,045	2,131	21,987	33,182
Santo Domingo	247	108	1,961	1,191
Cuba	17,990	15,308	519,799	346,729
Brazil	12,907	11,133	126,866	175,913
Colombia	41	21	2,212	1,890
Other South America	5,267	1,797	22,156	22,778
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America	3,040	3,389	28,017	30,353
Mexico	4,959	5,950	40,484	49,774
Santo Domingo	1,533	1,247	11,176	11,442
Cuba	49,911	50,582	573,982	517,780
Brazil	-----	492	5,495	4,966
Colombia	1,503	1,324	18,248	15,438
Other South America	9,796	7,522	66,344	72,815
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America	7,892	7,701	91,077	93,394
Santo Domingo	1,267	470	8,926	8,097
Cuba	60,402	60,065	508,467	526,845
Brazil	-----	-----	1,527	69
Colombia	1,939	1,256	18,279	13,823
Other South America	39,153	29,421	248,681	242,588
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America	18,182	14,088	202,210	162,958
Mexico	50,743	71,957	410,777	549,412
Santo Domingo	5,430	4,033	38,038	36,233
Cuba	254,556	178,061	2,419,352	2,276,510
Argentine Republic	-----	-----	6,700	9,687
Brazil	59,036	87,801	795,436	1,031,349
Colombia	5,087	5,752	118,429	89,414
Other South America	69,461	72,288	890,613	825,201
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America	5,612	3,942	44,951	39,560
Mexico	4,875	7,673	40,661	62,935
Santo Domingo	2,902	974	24,291	14,303
Cuba	1,088	2,202	27,264	21,265
Brazil	19,450	22,828	189,794	166,967
Colombia	1,185	1,547	12,792	13,263
Other South America	10,760	9,457	103,873	102,515
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America	2,335	2,246	22,184	21,769
Mexico	3,384	3,036	23,041	31,823
Santo Domingo	548	261	7,849	5,328
Cuba	2,298	1,498	30,494	22,709
Brazil	-----	-----	64	70
Colombia	464	781	6,805	7,499
Other South America	332	114	6,332	5,133
Tobacco and Manufactures of:				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	1,770	1,002	29,870	27,435
Mexico	8,589	20,172	138,752	141,446
Argentine Republic	2,000	-----	29,659	7,739
Colombia	1,091	2,385	11,588	27,982
Other South America	5,248	10,588	95,284	88,604

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	\$4,391	\$2,620	\$52,081	\$51,977
Mexico	4,374	3,764	20,146	17,663
Cuba	15,699	7,461	182,888	151,059
Argentine Republic	42	184	6,895	5,502
Brazil			459	162
Colombia	196	1,878	7,845	17,294
Other South America	2,240	4,058	68,060	52,114
Wood and Manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	2,102	2,667	37,867	47,285
Mexico	29,202	59,362	310,222	443,006
Cuba	14,329	7,102	59,210	58,376
Argentine Republic	1,847	2,539	20,515	31,088
Brazil			17,992	
Colombia	2,762		8,536	12,138
Other South America		5,450	43,380	114,424
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	5,986	2,533	49,072	44,416
Mexico	64,825	82,842	1,203,370	902,790
Santo Domingo	751	4,840	39,022	56,070
Cuba	54,164	84,814	1,068,326	721,783
Argentine Republic	157,152	138,510	1,036,192	1,256,168
Brazil	32,640	54,352	204,676	275,233
Colombia	5,816	9,750	50,915	52,598
Other South America	85,104	99,862	623,662	724,169
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	8,302	3,514	52,851	47,285
Mexico	34,687	62,581	374,400	503,326
Santo Domingo	3,146	4,860	21,880	26,874
Cuba	31,300	32,382	614,003	304,776
Argentine Republic	2,585	6,466	81,467	74,399
Brazil	506	548	25,101	15,409
Colombia	3,078	1,120	15,630	20,904
Other South America	3,501	6,016	62,450	74,086

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1901.

The statement issued by the Treasury Department of the United States shows that the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of November, 1901, amounted to \$208,703,319, as compared with \$202,056,364, the total for November, 1900. The value of the imports in November, 1901, was \$72,498,873, an increase, when compared with November, 1900, of \$7,144,833. The exports for November, 1901, were valued at \$136,204,446, showing a decrease of \$497,878, as compared with the value of the exports of November, 1900. Of the imports in November, 1901, those admitted free of duty represented 45.44 per cent of the total, as compared with 41.83 per cent in the same month of the previous year. The great increase in imports was mainly due to the receipt of articles which enter into processes of manufacture in the United States. The amount of duty collected from customs in November, 1901, was \$19,526,377, against \$18,550,297 for the same month of 1900.

For the eleven months ending with November the imports were valued at \$800,426,231, against \$760,452,507 in 1900, or an increase of

nearly \$40,000,000. The amount of customs duties collected for that period in 1901 was \$224,833,333, as compared with \$219,264,909 for the eleven months of 1900.

The exports for November, 1901, show an increase in the value of the agricultural, mining, fishery, and miscellaneous products, as well as in the foreign products reexported, but a decrease in the manufactured products sent abroad, as compared with the same month in 1900. For the eleven months ending with November the exports in 1901 were valued at \$1,328,186,131, against exports worth \$1,332,056,242 in the same period of 1900. This decrease of \$3,870,111 is more apparent than real, owing to the fact that in the statement for 1900 the value of the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii was included, while for 1901 these items were omitted.

The imports of gold in November, 1901, and for the eleven months ending therewith were valued at \$5,269,611 and \$49,808,291, respectively, as compared with \$12,641,988 and \$49,808,291 for the same periods of 1900. The exports of gold during the month in reference were worth \$15,905,612 and for the eleven months \$52,598,928.

The imports of silver were valued at \$2,796,532 in November, 1901, and \$28,358,192 for the eleven months ending with November. During the periods named the exports of silver were \$41,689,208 and \$50,914,826, respectively.

The imports and exports were classified as follows for the month of November, 1901, as compared with the same month in 1900:

Classification.	1901.	1900.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food and animals.....	\$16,351,215	\$20,127,014
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufacture.....	25,870,811	19,195,143
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials.....	8,489,764	6,650,112
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	11,188,160	9,703,038
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	10,598,923	9,678,733
Total.....	72,498,873	65,354,040
EXPORTS.		
Products of—		
Agriculture.....	95,408,013	94,358,665
Manufactures.....	30,154,895	32,281,487
Mining.....	3,204,118	2,989,559
Forest.....	3,895,061	4,179,186
Fisheries.....	1,418,817	1,066,635
Miscellaneous.....	139,190	90,026
Total domestic.....	134,220,094	134,965,558
Foreign products reexported.....	1,984,352	1,736,766
Total.....	136,204,446	136,702,324

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1901.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, reports that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, as obtained from all sources, were as follows:

Internal revenue	\$307, 180, 663. 77
Customs	238, 585, 455. 99
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	12, 731, 256. 94
Revenues of the District of Columbia	3, 986, 176. 19
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3, 414, 933. 49
Sales of public lands	2, 965, 119. 65
Navy pension, navy hospital, clothing, and deposit funds	1, 778, 454. 91
Tax on national banks	1, 681, 473. 05
Sales of Indian lands	1, 493, 321. 24
Payment of interest by Pacific railways	1, 316, 516. 62
Miscellaneous	841, 216. 03
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	711, 791. 43
Sales of ordnance material	703, 054. 42
Immigrant fund	585, 082. 70
Trust funds, Department of State	537, 621. 58
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	492, 623. 66
Sales of Government property	450, 698. 49
Deposits for surveying public lands	247, 258. 90
Sales of lands and buildings	236, 897. 53
Tax on seal skins, and rent of seal islands	232, 655. 75
Prize money to captors, Spanish War	217, 490. 60
Prize money to navy pension fund, Spanish War	217, 477. 76
Proceeds of Arkansas bonds redeemed	85, 000. 00
Depredations on public lands	75, 977. 70
License fees, Territory of Alaska	84, 087. 90
Part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness	4, 576, 247. 10
Sale of claim of United States against Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	2, 122, 841. 24
Dividend received for account of Kansas Pacific Railway	133, 942. 89
Postal service	111, 631, 193. 39
Total receipts	699, 316, 530. 92

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	\$117, 327, 240. 89
Military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	144, 615, 697. 20
Naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy-yards, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	60, 506, 978. 47
Indian Service	10, 896, 073. 35
Pensions	139, 323, 621. 99
Interest on the public debt	32, 342, 979. 04
Deficiency in postal revenues	4, 954, 762. 21
Postal service	111, 631, 193. 39
Total expenditures	621, 598, 546. 54

Showing a surplus of \$77,717,984.38.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS IN 1902 AND 1903.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

FISCAL YEAR 1902.

From customs.....	\$250,000,000
From internal revenue.....	282,000,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	40,000,000
From postal service.....	116,633,042
Total estimated revenues.....	688,633,042

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment.....	\$110,000,000
For the military establishment.....	115,000,000
For the naval establishment.....	70,000,000
For the Indian Service.....	11,000,000
For pensions.....	137,000,000
For interest on the public debt.....	29,000,000
For postal service.....	116,633,042
Total estimated expenditures.....	588,633,042

Or a surplus of \$100,000,000.

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

It is estimated upon the same basis that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1903 will be:

From customs.....	\$250,000,000
From internal revenue.....	290,000,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	40,000,000
From postal service.....	132,020,630
Total estimated revenues.....	712,020,630

THE SALT INDUSTRY.

The Census Bureau has issued a report respecting the salt industry of the United States, in which it is stated that in 1900 there were 159 establishments, with a capital of \$27,123,364, engaged in the manufacture of this commodity. The value of the product for the year was \$7,966,897, involving an expenditure of \$6,507,169. The production of salt in the United States has increased continuously since 1850. In the last half century the capital has increased from \$2,640,885 to \$27,123,364, while the value of the product increased from \$2,222,245 to the present figure.

THE TURPENTINE INDUSTRY.

A preliminary report on the turpentine and rosin industry of the United States was issued by the Census Bureau on November 11, 1901. This shows the extent of the industry in the census year 1900 as compared with 1890. According to this report the total value of the two products, which are derived from the same source, was, for the year 1900, \$20,344,888, as compared with a total valuation of \$8,077,379 in 1890. The number of producing establishments was 1,502 in 1900 and 670 in 1890. The capital at the latest period under comparison aggregated \$11,832,845, against a grand total in 1890 of \$4,063,379. The number of employees was 41,864 in 1900 and 15,266 in 1890. The wages in 1900 amounted to \$8,390,632, while in 1890 the aggregate sum paid was only \$2,936,547 on the wage account.

VALUABLE FORESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent of the "New York Tribune," writing from Manila, under date of September 1, 1901, regarding the wealth of the Philippine forests, says that the islands abound in a great variety of trees, yielding valuable gums, and rubber and gutta-percha are abundant in Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi. From the insignificant and comparatively unknown port of Cotabato, in Mindanao, alone, there was shipped last year to Singapore no less than \$200,000 worth of gutta-percha. The forestry bureau estimates that at least 17 dyewoods are produced within the limits of the archipelago, while other trees yield valuable essential oils or drugs. In short, the wealth of the islands, in woods, awaiting intelligent development may, without exaggeration, be pronounced to be enormous. There seems to be woods everywhere here for every imaginable use and purpose.

COAL IN ALASKA.

Capt. CHARLES A. F. BROUARDS returned to the State of Washington in November, 1901, after spending five years in exploring and prospecting in different parts of Alaska. He reports having visited all sections, from Kotzebue Sound to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and that he has compiled a chart of the coast from Kotzebue Sound to Point Hope. According to his statement the northern shores of the Sound to the Arctic, a distance of 300 miles, is one immense bed of bituminous coal, and the supply is sufficient for the world's consumption for a number of years. This coal, however, is of little value for use in steamers and in railway locomotives, though it can be utilized for household purposes.

TIN IN CALIFORNIA.

At a recent meeting in Los Angeles Mr. G. M. TABER read, before the geological section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, a paper on tin deposits. The State of California is unique in that it contains nearly all the metals known to the scientific world. Some of these are in their earlier stages of exploitation and development. Mr. TABER said:

“Among the various mineral products of California tin has not as yet been considered a native product. In only one instance has an attempt been made to develop the metal in this State. After expending several hundred thousand dollars, the plant in reference was purchased by an English syndicate and then closed up. Yet it is noticeable that the United States can furnish enough tin to supply the home demand and that California could stand at the head of the list of producers. The industry is comparatively new and few prospectors know tin when they see it. Since then the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company has located 7,040 acres of tin-bearing land in Orange County and several other claims have been found in Riverside and Los Angeles counties. Without doubt other bodies will be discovered and the tin industry will add largely to the mineral products of the State. It is also a fact that assays made from California ore show it to be three or four times richer in tin than the ore successfully worked in many, if not all, of the old mines in Europe.”

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHTING INDUSTRY.

In a recent number of the “Electrical Review” figures were given regarding the electric-lighting industry of the United States, the capital invested and the stations in use being given for each State and Territory. The grand aggregates show that there are 2,842 such stations, with a combined capital representing \$668,830,312 on September 1, 1901.

IMMIGRATION IN 1901.

While the immigration to the United States appears to be on the increase, its character seems also to have improved. The total steerage arrivals during the fiscal year 1901 numbered 487,918, an increase of 39,346, or about 9 per cent, as compared with the fiscal year 1900. Of the increase, 2,020 came through Canadian ports. The addition of 74,950 alien cabin passengers to the figures given above makes a total of 562,868 immigrants for the year. The tide of immigration is swelling. Of the steerage immigrants, over two-thirds were males, and more than three-fourths were between the ages of 14 and 45. Somewhat less than one-fourth of the number, or 117,587 in all, were unable to read or write. Those who were able to bring into the country more

than \$30 apiece numbered 56,312, but 294,860 brought lesser sums. The ratio of increase of Italian immigration for the year was 36 per cent, more than three times the ratio of increase from all Europe. The numerical increases from the other European countries aggregated scarcely one-fourth of that from Italy. The point is brought out by the Commissioner of Immigration, in the report from which the above figures are taken, that though there were more arrivals in the fiscal year 1901 than in the preceding twelve months, the number rejected was considerably less.

STATISTICS OF SILVER PRODUCTION.

The report issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States shows that the silver output of the world for the year 1900 was the largest recorded in history, amounting to 178,769,769 fine ounces, and exceeding that of 1899 by 1,572,513 ounces. Another no less interesting fact is that the world's coinage for 1900 was, as reported, \$177,011,902, an increase over the preceding year of \$10,664,980. Another fact stated in this report is that the world coined less gold in 1900 than in 1899, the figures for 1900 being \$354,936,497, and those for 1899 \$466,110,614.

POPULATION BY SEX AND COLOR.

Of the total population of the United States in 1900, which, including those persons in the military and naval service and in Hawaii, was 76,303,387, the males number 39,059,242, or 51.13 per cent, and the females 37,244,145, or 48.81 per cent, showing a slightly larger proportion of females than in 1890, when the percentages were 51.23 and 48.76, respectively. The total increase of population in the decade was 13,233,631, or 21 per cent, made up of 6,744,179 males and 6,489,452 females, representing an increase of 20.9 per cent in males and 21.1 per cent in females.

The actual excess of males in the whole country is 1,815,097; in all but 11 of the 52 States and Territories the males outnumber the females. These 11 States are practically along the Atlantic seaboard. The State of California contains the greatest excess of males, 156,009, Minnesota, with 113,586, being second; Texas, with 109,000, third, and Pennsylvania, with 106,967, fourth. The North and South Atlantic divisions, including the States of Maine and Florida, have but 4,769 more males than females, and if Pennsylvania is excluded from this list there would be a preponderance of females of 102,198. The excess of females in the Southern States is largely made up of negroes, of which race there are in the whole country 54,347 more females than males.

A comparison of the relative increase of whites and negroes during the decade shows a slight falling off in the latter, the increase for the whites being 21.4 per cent, against 18.1 per cent for the negroes. This relative decrease holds good in the Southern States as well as elsewhere, showing that the whites in that section have increased in greater proportion than those of negro descent.

The foreign-born element has increased only 12.4 per cent and the native-born population 22.5 per cent since 1890. As to color and race, the population in 1900 comprises 66,990,802 white persons and 9,312,585 colored persons, the latter comprising 8,840,789 persons of negro descent. The colored element, as a whole (negroes, Indians, Chinese, etc.), shows an increase of 17.8 per cent since 1890.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

The total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1900 was 2,219,847 tons, and, based on the yearly average increase of 6.34 per cent during the last nineteen years, the consumption for 1901 should amount to 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 in round numbers will come from domestic sources, Louisiana being able to produce 350,000, United States beet-sugar factories, 150,000, Hawaii, 350,000, and Porto Rico, 150,000 tons, all of which is free of duty, and leaving 1,360,585 tons to come from other sources, on which duty is paid.

PORTO RICAN SUGAR AND COFFEE CROPS.

Governor HUNT, of Porto Rico, states that business is steadily increasing on that island, and that the crop of sugar will be about 100,000 tons. New plantations are being started, and, while at present large areas suitable for sugar cultivation are available, the extent will be greatly increased when the title to certain public lands shall have been settled by Congress.

Regarding the outlook for Porto Rican coffee, the same authority estimates that the planters may reasonably expect to realize somewhat more than a half crop, the plants having recovered to some extent since the hurricane of 1899. The quality of the berry is said to be excellent.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN PORTO RICO.

Authority for the construction of two railway lines in Porto Rico was granted by President ROOSEVELT on November 26, 1901. The concessions provided for a north-and-south line from San Juan to Port America, which is a few miles from the old Spanish fort of Guayama, and for an east-and-west line from Aquadella to Enseñada Honda.

LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Recently the following Latin-American consular officers have been recognized officially by the United States Government:

GEORGE DE URIOSTE, Consul of the Argentine Republic at San Francisco, California.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE KELLY, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Philadelphia.

ANDREW GRAY, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

SANTOS ELIAS SANTOS, Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California.

JOAQUIN DIAZ PRIETO, Consul of Mexico at Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGUSTIN PIÑA, Consul of Mexico at Phoenix, Arizona.

CHR. G. BAHL, Consul of Paraguay at Savannah, Georgia.

ELLIOTT G. RICKARBY, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Mobile, Alabama.

SIMON BARCELO, Consul-General of Venezuela at San Juan, Porto Rico.

URUGUAY.**CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.**

The climatic conditions of Uruguay, as well as the properties of its soil, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, and if it could be made more remunerative—the prices which the planters obtain from their crops illy compensating them for the expense and assiduous care which the plant necessitates—might become a serious competitor of the Brazilian and Paraguayan tobaccos, which are imported each year in large quantities.

There are numerous tobacco plantations in the Departments of Artigas, Tacuarembó, Rivera, Cerro, Largo, Minas, Maldonado, Canelones, Colonia, San José and Florida. The most important plantations are found in the Departments of Tacuarembó, Artigas, Rivera, Cerro, and Largo, bordering on the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, and their actual production is estimated at more than 1,000,000 kilograms.

The analysis of some samples of this tobacco, published in the "Bulletin of the Asociacion Rural de l'Uruguay," shows that their properties are in nowise inferior to those of the tobaccos consumed in other countries. They are well prepared, are of very good external appearance, and their leaves are for the most part free from worm holes and have a good odor. Everything shows that the cultivation has been intelligently followed and that great care had been used in preparation.

REPORT OF THE NORTHWESTERN OF URUGUAY RAILROAD.

The report of the Northwestern of Uruguay Railway Company, limited, for the eighteen months ending with June 30, 1901, just published, states that the gross receipts of the road were £50,829 (\$247,359) and the working expenses £47,276 (\$230,069), leaving a balance of £3,553 (\$17,290). To this must be added interest on 4 per cent internal-revenue bonds amounting to £16,085 (\$78,278), and Government guarantees amounting to £21,067 (\$102,522), making a total of £40,705 (\$198,090). Interest on debenture stock for eighteen months absorbed £36,832 (\$179,243) leaving £2,873 (\$18,838) to the net revenue account.

REPORT OF THE MIDLAND URUGUAY RAILROAD.

The report of the Midland Uruguay Railway for the year which ended June 30, 1901, states that the receipts of the line amounted to £42,584 (\$207,235), compared with £38,103 (\$185,428) for the previous year. The expenditures in 1900-1901 amounted to £42,864 (\$208,598) as against an aggregate of £46,722 (\$227,373) in 1899-1900. The result of the working of the road was a deficit in 1900-1901 of £280 (\$1,363) as compared with a shortage in 1899-1900 of £8,619 (\$41,945). Adding the Government guarantee, minus taxes, to the balance brought forward, the total receipts were found to be £61,637 (\$299,956). After deducting the deficit and the balance of debt, there remained £13,912 (\$68,703), of which £12,000 (\$58,398) was added to the reserve account. The directors report that the traffic receipts of this railway were greater than in any previous year. The increase was not due to any exceptional circumstances, and would seem to indicate a gradual development of business conditions.

THE ZANJA HONDA COLONY.

The Uruguay Development Company has passed into the hands of a receiver, and the Northwestern of Uruguay Railway Company, believing that it would be injudicious and contrary to the best interests of the road to allow the colonists located thereon to become scattered, has purchased the assets of the Development Company. These include the land, buildings, dwellings, schools, granary, and mill-agricultural implements, etc. The price paid was £7,000 (\$34,065.50). The colony affected by the change is located at Zanja Honda.

VENEZUELA.

SURTAX ON DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES.

On December 6, 1901, President CASTRO issued a decree with regard to the surtax on drugs and medicines, of which the following is a translation:

"The Provisional Presidente of the United States of Venezuela, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the resolution of the National Constituent Assembly, approved on the 28th day of March of the present year, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. All drugs, medicines, and chemical patent products, imported through the custom-houses of the Republic, shall pay duty per kilogram, gross weight, according to schedule 6 of the tariff.

"ART. 2. Fifty per cent of the product of this duty shall be added to the revenue for public instruction.

"ART. 3. All drugs, medicines, and chemical products which leave the port of exportation from the 10th instant, inclusive, are included in this decree.

"ART. 4. The Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction are hereby empowered to execute this decree, and the former shall provide rules and regulations for the fulfillment thereof."

EXPORT DUTY ON CATTLE.

On November 26, 1901, President CASTRO issued the following decree respecting the exportation of cattle:

"The Provisional President of the United States of Venezuela, in exercise of the powers vested in him by an act of the National Constituent Assembly, dated March 28 of the current year, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. A temporary tax of eight *bolivars* shall be levied on every head of cattle exported, except milch cows.

"ART. 2. A tax of twenty *bolivars* shall be paid for every milch cow exported, and the interested parties shall, before each shipment, solicit a special permit from the Minister of Finance.

"ART. 3. This decree shall be in force from the date of its publication in the 'Official Gazette,' and it shall be the duty of the Minister of Finance to provide the proper regulations for the fulfillment thereof.

"ART. 4. Let a report thereof be presented to the National Congress at its next session."

PRODUCTION OF BALATA.

"El Guayanés," of Upata, Venezuela, states that during the twelve months ending with October, 1901, over 1,840,000 kilograms (4,048,000

pounds) of balata were shipped from San Felix and Guri, Territory of Yuruary, to Ciudad Bolívar. This district is situated south of the Orinoco River and east of its tributary, the Caroni, besides being partially drained by two other rivers, the Yuruary and the Imataca.

This balata paid a tax to the State of Bolívar equal to about 4 cents gold per kilogram and 2 cents gold per kilogram to the National Government. Such taxes have since then been increased about 100 per cent per kilogram. In addition, \$772 was collected in other taxes, fees, etc.

The total public revenue collected from balata is said to have been \$11,425.60. The export value of balata, as stated by the journal quoted, was equivalent on an average to 38 cents gold per pound, bringing the total value for twelve months up to \$1,538,200.

DEPOSITS OF COAL.

The "Mining Journal," of London, quotes Mr. E. CORTESE, a noted European mining expert, as saying that coal occurs widely distributed throughout Venezuela. "It is invariably of Oligocene age. The principal centers are to the south of Carupano, the Rio Casani, Naricual, Capiricual, Querequal, and Araguaita. At Naricual the coal contains 1.25 per cent of moisture, 38.43 per cent of volatile constituents, and 2.83 per cent of ash. The yield of coke is 58.49 per cent and the calorific power 9,052.8 calories."

LATIN AMERICA IN 1901—A REVIEW.

Many events of momentous importance, especially from a political point of view, have transpired in a number of the Latin-American countries belonging to the International Union of American Republics during the year 1901.

It is hoped and believed that eventually the several American countries will be drawn more closely together by the highways of the sea, that some of those highways will be shortened by the construction of an Isthmian canal, and that, at a period not very distant, the railway systems of the North and South will be connected at the Isthmus of Panama, so that the political and commercial capitals of seventeen out of the nineteen Republics belonging to the International Union will be closely united by land routes; thus present journeys of weeks and months will be condensed into trips of but comparatively few days. In this connection the renewed activity displayed by the various countries concerned, at the close of the year 1901, in the furtherance of all plans looking toward a trans-Isthmian waterway is a

matter of deep interest to all America, both as affecting internal and foreign relations. The convention signed at Washington on November 18, 1901, between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the agreements made with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the development of the same idea, mark the removal of the most important hindrances to the successful inauguration of the work.

An event of supreme interest to each of the Republics and to the International Union, marking the year 1901, was the convening of the Second International Conference of American States in the City of Mexico. In response to an invitation extended by the Republic of Mexico, this Conference was inaugurated on Tuesday, October 22, 1901. The formalities attendant upon the opening exercises were characterized by appropriate ceremonies and by cordial and courteous greetings on the part of Mexico. The Conference was still in session at the close of the year.

The Pan-American Exposition, held in the city of Buffalo from May to November, inclusive, had for its main purpose the establishment of a more extended sentiment of the community of interests existing among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, and in this respect amply accomplished its design. This fraternal feeling was evidenced by active participation on the part of all the American countries, and found expression in the common grief over the sad event which overwhelmed the land in the closing months of the Exposition. The shock occasioned by the assassination of President MCKINLEY during his visit to the Exposition was a contributing cause to the financial non-success of the enterprise. But at no time have the nations of America been so closely united as when they mourned in concert around the grave of the President of the United States.

In considering the trade relations of Latin-American countries with the United States, the countries range themselves with reference to facilities of communication in the following order: Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, the east coast of South America and the west coast of South America. Laying all other considerations aside, it can be said, regarding the commercial relations of the United States with Mexico, between which countries there is close intercommunication by land and sea, that highly satisfactory conditions prevailed in 1901. It is also worthy of note that the relations with Central America are expanding, while those of the island Republics and colonies show improvement.

The increase in Latin-American trade for the fiscal year 1901 was very noticeable. It is perhaps not fully appreciated in the United States that the markets of Europe are practically as near the Atlantic

coast of South America as are those of the United States, nor that the easternmost point of South America extends 2,600 miles farther east than New York, thus bringing the sailing distances of the ports of southern Europe actually nearer, and the principal commercial cities of England and Germany almost as near as the principal port of the United States. Pernambuco, Brazil, is 3,700 nautical miles from New York—Plymouth, England, being only 200 miles farther away from Pernambuco—while Rio de Janeiro is 4,700 miles and Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is more than 1,000 miles farther removed from New York City.

Considering that the geographical conditions are almost equalized for them, it is not surprising that the European countries have thus far retained a firm grasp on the trade of South America, especially since they have been strenuously endeavoring to monopolize that trade for more than half a century, while the efforts of the United States in that direction, except in a desultory manner, have covered a period of scarcely more than a decade. This has placed many artificial obstacles in the way of commercial progress between North and South America. These include the customary usage in South America of goods manufactured in Europe, the large investments of European capital in that part of the world, including carefully developed banking facilities, and well-managed transportation lines. Concerted and industrious effort on the part of United States exporters is, however, gradually overcoming many of these obstacles. It must be said, nevertheless, that in actual practice, many vessels bringing rubber, coffee, wool, and hides from eastern South American ports to the United States load at ports of the latter country with grain, provisions, and general merchandise for Europe, where, after discharging their cargoes, they reload with goods of European make for South American markets. With regard to trade relations with the Pacific coast of South America there was a very apparent increase in the fiscal year 1901 so far as the United States was concerned, due mainly to the establishment of new steamship lines. Eighty-seven per cent of the total of South American imports is taken by countries bordering on the two great oceans, such imports including articles which could be readily furnished by the United States if proper facilities for shipping were at hand.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the countries belonging to the International Union of American Republics exported to the United States products to the value of \$148,653,213, which represented a gain over the previous twelve months of \$17,907,956, the aggregate value of the exports in the fiscal year 1900 having been \$130,745, 257. Including the islands and colonies of America having a preponderance of inhabitants descended from the Latin races, or all of America excepting British North America and Porto Rico, the

exports to the United States were valued at \$212,599,851 in the fiscal year 1901, as compared with \$180,591,514 during the previous twelve months.

The imports by the Latin-American Republics from the United States were valued at \$90,632,555 in the fiscal year 1901, as compared with \$81,562,003 in the previous fiscal year, representing an increased import valuation of \$9,070,552 in one year. At the same time the imports by Cuba and the several American colonies were worth \$42,919,118 against \$43,000,442 in 1900, showing a decrease for the year of \$81,324. From the United States, all of Latin America imported merchandise to the value of \$133,551,673 in the fiscal year 1901, as compared with \$124,562,445 in 1900. From these figures it can be seen that in the fiscal year 1901 the balance of trade in favor of the Latin-American Republics was \$58,020,658 in 1901, and \$49,183,254 in 1900, while the balance in favor of the whole of Latin America was \$79,047,908 in 1901, and \$56,029,069 in 1900. The figures giving exports to and imports from the United States, by countries, for the fiscal years under comparison are to be found under the respective headings.

Argentine Republic.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the Argentine Republic exported to the United States products to the value of \$8,065,318, as compared with exports worth \$8,114,304 in the previous twelve months. The imports received by the Argentine Republic from the United States during the twelve months which ended June 30, 1901, were valued at \$11,537,668 as compared with \$11,558,237 in 1900.

The published statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic for the first six months of 1901 show an increase of \$92,082 gold in the value of imports as compared with the same period of the preceding year, and an increase of \$3,677,613 gold in the value of exports; the imports for the first half of 1901 being worth \$56,619,775 and the exports \$97,776,764. The greatest increase was shown in regard to imports from the United States, or from \$5,653,894 in the first half of 1900 to \$6,854,849 for the like period of 1901. The export list shows, however, that the reception of Argentine goods by the United States for the two periods under comparison underwent practically no change, while both France and Great Britain increased their purchases in the Argentine Republic by nearly \$4,000,000. Maize, linseed, and flour showed remarkable gains in the quantities sent abroad, the percentage of increase for the latter article being more than 200. Wool and hides also rose in export valuation from \$36,039,167 for the first six months of 1900 to \$44,837,400 during the same period of 1901. The figures for the estimated wool clip for the year 1901 show an increase of about 10 per cent and the quality is reported good.

The latest official statistics of the trade of the Republic from Argen-

tine sources are for the first nine months of the calendar year 1901, and indicate the following commercial transactions with the countries named, as compared with the corresponding period of 1900:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
United States	\$11,219,131	\$9,321,475	\$6,237,756	\$4,733,185
Great Britain	28,573,325	30,141,521	21,968,686	16,432,653
Germany	13,047,773	12,556,877	17,428,260	16,511,128
France	7,802,476	8,724,739	20,879,885	14,550,856
Belgium	6,806,876	6,985,157	11,572,853	16,169,445
Italy	11,883,720	11,699,364	3,365,815	3,213,665
Brazil	3,231,330	2,882,373	6,754,273	4,045,250
Spain	2,953,902	2,854,622	1,476,368	1,722,684

In the latter part of 1900 the first direct shipment of Argentine flour to the city of Pará was made, since which time Brazil has been an important factor in the flour trade of the Republic. A noteworthy fact in regard to the shipments of wheat from the Argentine Republic since 1892 is indicated by the remarkable changes in the destination of such exports as compared with the year 1900. In the former year Great Britain imported practically no Argentine wheat, while in the latter, the Republic figured for 48 per cent. Of the 1,929,676 tons of wheat shipped from the Republic in 1900, 92,620 tons were sent to British ports, and of the 713,248 tons of maize, 326,310 tons went to Great Britain. A new and important item of trade between the two countries referred to is furnished in the shipments of butter from the "Union Argentina" to London early in 1901, the first lot consisting of 3,325 cases. Typographical supplies for the Argentine, which had previously been obtained from Great Britain, were ordered from the United States in January, 1901, the value of \$60,000 having been contracted for by a special agent who visited the United States for the purpose of comparing the American and British varieties.

The condition of wheat exports from the Republic is shown by the fact that the shipments in 1899 were 1,713,429 tons as compared with 1,929,676 in 1900, but for 1901 (first half) 26,444,000 bushels only were exported.

Against 14,238,500 kilograms of tallow exported in 1899, 17,704,100 were shipped abroad in 1900. Other increases shown are 15,511 tons of frozen beef and 5,544 tons of linseed. In the frozen-beef trade the shipments from the River Plate have increased phenomenally, those for 1900 having been four times as great as in 1889, a further increase being noted for 1901. The frozen-mutton industry, on the other hand, appears to be almost stationary.

Of the 150,550 head of cattle exported in 1900, 38,562, or about 25 per cent, were sent to the United Kingdom, while of the 198,102 sheep, 178,969, or about 95 per cent, were shipped to British ports. It is important in this connection to note that for more than eight months

of the year the ports of the United Kingdom were closed against cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic on account of the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the latter country. The decline in the wool shipments for 1900 was also due to the same cause. This disease was reported to have entirely disappeared in February, 1901, and strenuous measures were taken by the Government to prevent the possibility of its recurrence. In the message of the President delivered to Congress at its regular session in May, 1901, it was reported that the loss from decreased shipments of live stock had been balanced by exports of frozen meat, 1,056,441 carcasses of mutton and 152,749 quarters of beef having been shipped from the various ports of the Republic in the five months from January to May, inclusive.

The linseed crop for 1901 is reported as having been 500,000 tons, or about twice as much as the usual crop, which places the Argentine Republic in the front rank of flax-growing countries.

In the State of Tucumán the sugar-growing industry received increasing attention throughout the year, with the result that the crop attained larger proportions than heretofore. Machinery for the exploitation of this industry was furnished mainly by United States firms.

Viniculture constitutes one of the chief and growing industries of several sections of the Republic, the Province of Catamarca producing, in 1900, 1,799,013 liters of wine, the stock on hand on January 1, 1901, being 967,892 liters. This industry constitutes one of the principal sources of prosperity for the regions traversed by the Great Western Railroad.

In the Province of Santa Fé the wheat crop was reported as in excess of the average production. A considerable quantity of Italian seed wheat imported for the purpose having been sown, was found to be inferior to the native product. The grape crop of Mendoza Province was estimated as exceeding that of the previous year (1900) by fully 40 per cent.

The area devoted to the cultivation of maize in 1901 was estimated at nearly 1,200,000 hectares, while crop returns show an aggregate of over 28,000,000 quintals of 101.42 pounds each. This is an increase of about 5,000,000 quintals as compared with the crop of 1899, which was the average year, there having been a great falling off in 1900. The principal markets supplied with Argentine corn are those of England, France, Brazil, and Belgium.

The tariff schedule operative throughout the year 1900 continued in force for 1901 with but slight alterations.

The budget for the year 1901 provided for the disbursement of \$89,940,499.10 in national currency and \$26,025,175.82 in gold, the receipts being fixed at \$63,300,000 national currency and \$37,991,788 gold. A new issue of bank notes, printed by the Buenos Ayres mint,

was made early in the year in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$10, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents.

The report of the "Banco de la Nación" for December 31, 1900, stood as follows: Assets—shares, \$50,000,000; discounts in 1900, \$12,843 gold and \$82,930,113 paper; advances in current account, \$809,094 gold and \$135,804 paper; properties of the bank, \$3,497,555; cash, \$7,974,708 gold and \$44,191,902 paper. Liabilities—capital, \$50,000,000; branches, \$5,065 gold and \$2,120,941 paper; accounts in current account and time, \$592,765 gold and \$75,426,753 paper; judicial deposits, \$222,459 gold and \$18,320,907 paper; conversion fund, \$6,100,875 gold and \$1,143,081 paper; reserve fund, \$2,035,506 gold.

On October 8, 1901, Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU was received by the President of the United States in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States.

Immigration into the Argentine Republic throughout the year 1900 was represented by 105,902 persons, Italians predominating, followed in order by Spaniards, French, Russians, Austrians, and Syrians. Other nations were represented by small numbers only.

On January 1, 1901, the population of the city of Buenos Ayres was reported to be 821,293, the Argentine capital being thus shown to be the second city of the Latin race in respect to population, Paris alone ranking it. The total population of the Republic on the date given was 4,800,000, of which 1,250,000 were foreigners and 3,550,000 natives.

At the opening of the year 1901 it was estimated that the extent of railroad trackage in the Republic was 16,563.5 kilometers, of which 2,007.2 kilometers were under State control. The total capital invested was reported to be in excess of \$525,000,000 gold.

The semiannual report of the Southern Railway of the Argentine Republic for the year 1900 showed an increase of net profits, as compared with the previous year, of £43,000, the net gain to the company during the twelve months being £1,170,000. The reports of the various railway companies in the Republic under British control were made public in May, 1901, and, in general, show gratifying results for the year 1900.

A consolidation of two of the steamship lines plying between Hamburg and American ports was reported in February, 1901, it being estimated that the registered tonnage of the company thus established would be 450,000.

Continual progress marks the development of the Republic in the matter of electricity, all the leading electrical engineering concerns of the United States being represented in the country at the opening of the year 1901, and the value of investments in electrical undertakings is estimated at \$40,000,000.

Telegraphic communication, via the Straits of Magellan, with Tierra del Fuego was one of the branches of public service which engaged the attention of the Government in the course of the year, 21 miles of cable having been purchased in London for the purpose.

In order to increase the general knowledge of improved agricultural machinery throughout the Republic, an expenditure of \$100,000 was authorized by the Cabinet, the implements to be distributed in the agricultural schools of Córdoba, Villa Casilda, and Las Delicias.

A new trade-mark law took effect on January 1.

The first South American Press Congress was held in Buenos Ayres during the month of April, 1901, and celebrated the centenary of Argentine journalism. Many questions were discussed, and various plans were formulated for the betterment of journalism and the conditions of literary activity.

Permission was granted by the Government to explore and work the sulphur deposits in the Territory of Los Andes. In the Province of Salta, the borax industry is reported to be assuming an important position, it being estimated that the shipments of this article to European ports for the year 1901 exceed 16,000 tons, exports of 4,000 tons being reported for 1900. The manufacture of oil, which, until 1890, had no place in the industrial life of the Republic, has attained a high grade of development, the City and Province of Buenos Ayres at present containing 12 oil-extracting mills, with a combined capital of \$1,535,000. All of these installations are provided with the best and most modern machinery, and the maximum daily production is approximately 650 tons.

Grain elevators and storehouses for the accommodation of the cereal crops were projected on a large scale, and a factory for the manufacture of castor oil was reported as nearing completion in the Province of Tucumán. Various new refrigerating and cold-storage plants have been erected, notably in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres, and at Bahia Blanca. Breweries have been established within the past decade throughout the Republic, and the native beers have met with such favor that importations have materially decreased. In 1901 there were four breweries in Buenos Ayres, with a yearly capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 hectoliters. In Córdoba an English establishment turns out an annual production of 8,000 to 10,000 hectoliters, while smaller breweries flourish in Bahia Blanca, Rosario, Esperanza, Mendoza, San Juan, and other points of the Republic. The machinery and apparatus used in brewing is imported chiefly from Germany.

Bolivia.—The commerce of the country is mainly conducted through the ports of Antofagasta and Arica, Chile, and Mollendo, Peru, so that shipments of merchandise are, in most trade reports, credited to the countries in which those ports are situated rather than to Bolivia, the country of destination or origin. The total imports for the cal-

endar year 1900 were valued at 13,344,114.47 *bolivianos*, and the exports at 35,657,689.96 *bolivianos*. The countries exporting merchandise to the Bolivian Republic rank in importance as follows: Germany, Great Britain, Peru, Argentine Republic, and the United States, in the order named. For the first six months of 1901 the grand total of products for Bolivia imported through the port of Mollendo aggregated 2,571,365.21 *bolivianos*, and the exports for the same period through the same port amounted in value to 1,278,828.31 *bolivianos*. Statistics concerning Bolivian trade are necessarily delayed owing to the fact of their arriving in transit through other countries, whose entries must be differentiated from those of Bolivia. The receipts of the La Paz custom-house during the first seven months of 1901 aggregate a grand total of 811,256.33 *bolivianos*.

An idea of the advance made in the commercial relations between Bolivia and the United States may be obtained from the value of the exports from the latter to the former country for five years, from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, which showed a four-fold increase, with a corresponding increase in the number of shipping ports. The tin exports of Bolivia for the year 1900 sent to London are reported to have been 4,350 tons. This is more than the entire output of the celebrated Cornwall mines in that year, their total product having been 3,910 tons. The development of this industry is a source of constant interest to the Government, and new and improved machinery is continually imported with this object in view. It has been shown that, with proper enterprise, Bolivia is capable of rivaling the tin output of the Dutch East Indies and Australia. The rubber of this Republic, which forms the principal article of export from the port of La Paz, is of excellent quality and commands almost the same price as that of Para.

From a German report on commercial conditions existing in Bolivia it is shown that in the supply of cotton goods the United States ranks first in the Republic, Germany taking second place, and Great Britain third. France leads in the importation of wines and liquors, owing to the fact that a commercial treaty with that country has provided for the free entry of French wines. This, however, expires by limitation in May, 1902.

With a view to the development of railway communication within the limits of the Republic, a law was promulgated in January providing that the revenue receipts on alcohol and distilled liquors and on crude rubber in the Department of La Paz should, for three years, be applied to the construction of a line from Lake Titicaca to La Paz.

The exploration of the Upper Paraguay River was undertaken with the design of opening up a new trade route for the Republic. A complete trigonometrical survey of the country was projected during the course of the year and a contract was made with a Paris firm for surveying and mapping 40,000 square kilometers of territory and for the

laying off of a triangulation for that purpose. A delimitation of the boundary line with Paraguay was also determined upon, and the work of survey was begun in March, 1901. Geologists and other scientific experts accompanied the commission with a view to making accurate reports on the various mining properties encountered.

The "Bolivian Company," organized during the year through the agency of Sir MARTIN CONWAY, had for its object the development of various Bolivian industries, the opening of roads, etc., in the Provinces of Caupolicán and Larecaja.

As a result of the increased production of minerals in 1901, exchange rose from 17 and 18 *pence* the *boliviano* to 22½, and then to 22⅔. Numerous metallurgical establishments were also put in operation, and the opinion is held that, with sufficient capital and proper methods of exploitation, Bolivia could easily become the first gold-producing country of the world.

A treaty of extradition and a parcels-post agreement with the United States were entered into during the year, and a treaty of friendship and extradition with Italy was ratified on January 7, 1901. One of the stipulations of the latter agreement was that a commercial clause should be negotiated within two years from that date between the nations interested.

Brazil.—For the fiscal years 1900 and 1901 Brazilian exports to the United States are represented by the values \$58,073,457 and \$70,643,347, respectively, while for the same period imports from the latter country were worth \$11,578,119 and \$12,034,267, respectively.

For the calendar year 1900 the value of leading exports to Great Britain was represented by £852,531 as compared with £336,402 in 1899; imports from the United Kingdom for the same periods were valued at \$2,529,780 in 1900 and \$2,753,457 in 1899, thus showing very gratifying trade conditions.

Detailed statistics of the export trade of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the calendar year 1900, as compiled by the Brazilian Bulletin of Commercial Statistics, show that, during the year cited, exports to the United States amounted to nearly as much as the exports to the whole of Europe. Out of a total export trade value of 473,780,219\$000, 212,315,527\$000 represents the share of the United States. For the first quarter of 1901 the total imports of the Republic were valued by the National Statistical Bureau at 68,171,265\$ (\$15,296,382.81) while the exports during that period were worth 205,495,868\$ (\$45,155,523.53).

A new consular invoice law went into effect on January 1, 1901.

The State of Pernambuco is said to be in a particularly prosperous condition with reference to the cotton-manufacturing industry, one mill having paid a dividend of 36 per cent in the year 1900, and other concerns paying dividends of 18 and 10 per cent, although lacking the most improved methods of exploitation, are reported.

A new industry, which will no doubt have far-reaching economic results, is the manufacture of butter in the State of Minas Geraes. At the opening of the year 1901 it was reported that 30 factories were in operation in that State, whose product was steadily supplanting the foreign article. As butter making in the Republic dates back only ten years, this showing is worthy of note. Various measures have been enacted affecting the transport of this product and tending to facilitate its distribution at home.

An interesting report on the conditions affecting the flour and wheat trade of the Republic was published during the year by Senhor CARVALHO, manager of the wharves at Rio de Janeiro, showing the status of foreign and domestic trade in these articles from 1876 to 1900, inclusive. A new feature of this branch of industry has appeared since 1888—the manufacture of flour in Brazilian mills from wheat imported from the United States and the Argentine Republic, the product for 1888 being represented by 10,000 tons, and in 1899 by 71,000 tons. The manufacture of jute bags for the shipment of coffee has proved one of the remunerative new industries of the year.

Coffee receipts at Santos and Rio de Janeiro, the two great coffee-shipping ports of the Republic, aggregated 10,361,000 bags in the season from July 1, 1900, to May 31, 1901, as compared with 8,656,000 bags in the season previous. It is estimated that the crop of 1900–1901 surpassed all previous records, 12,000,000 bags being the anticipated output. At the close of the year 1901 the estimate of the growing crop (to be marketed in 1902) was placed at 7,500,000 bags, and in view of the anticipated rise in the price of this important article of Brazilian trade, the outlook for agriculturists and business men generally was very bright.

The stock of rubber on hand in the State of Amazonas on December 31, 1900, was reported to be 245,000 kilograms. This State, which is the greatest rubber-producing district in the world, recently promulgated regulations requiring that all the rubber gathered shall be handled in Manãos. This city has developed marvelously within the past eight years, the present population being estimated at 52,900, as compared with 20,000 at the earlier period. The placing of the rubber lands under private control, and a more intelligent, systematic, and economical supervision of rubber gathering, will result in a greater regularity of supply and more stable prices for that commodity. The production of rubber in the Amazon Valley for the year 1900 is reported to have aggregated 25,807 tons. For the first half of 1901 exports of rubber from the State of Para amounted to 6,576,348 kilograms, and the port of Manãos shipped 10,412,256 kilograms during the same period.

Seeds of various products, regarded as suited to the climate and soil of the temperate regions of the Republic, were imported during the year from the United States through the Brazilian Minister at Wash-

ington, Mr. ASSIS-BRASIL. They were distributed to the various farmers desiring to make experimental use of new agricultural products. A congress for the discussion of the various phases of agricultural development and the application of the best means to overcome existing backward conditions was convened on September 20, 1901.

Immigration of a desirable character received the encouragement of the Government, and among other projects for the development of this matter the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works called for proposals for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants. According to a report from United States Consul-General SEEGER, up to July 1, 1901, nearly 2,700,000 foreigners had located in Brazil, Italian immigrants forming the largest proportion. German colonies are in a most flourishing condition, that of Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catharina, being one of the best foreign settlements in Brazil. The latest available statistics are for the year 1900, when 13,801 immigrants entered the Republic at Rio de Janeiro; principally from Portugal and Spain.

The naval force of the Republic was augmented by law, in 1901, and special provisions were made for reenlistments of marines and ex-sailors.

A decree authorizing the establishment of a permanent exhibition in the capital of the State of Minas Geraes was promulgated during the year and the date of opening approximately fixed for April, 1902. Foreign nations have been invited to participate.

On January 7, 1901, the Pernambuco American Commercial Institute was opened, the purpose of the institution being the development of knowledge along commercial and industrial lines. The system of instruction employed will be based upon United States models and follow the lines laid down in similar establishments in that Republic.

A line of steamers to ply between Para and European ports was authorized by law in the course of the year, and further steamship service with the port of New York was inaugurated by the South American Steamship Syndicate on November 16, 1901. The purpose of this company is to connect with Brazilian ports to the south of Santos, that city having until then formed the southern terminus of the line interested.

The Western Brazilian Cable Company made improvements of an important character, whereby the cost of cable communication between Brazil and the United States was greatly reduced, and at the same time facilities for more speedy intercourse were offered. This new line was opened from New York to the Azores Islands, connecting with Brazil via Lisbon, and the delays incident to transmission through the London offices are now avoided. The reduction in rates is about 25 per cent.

The estimated expenditures for the year 1901, as given in the budget and appropriated for by the National Congress, were 244,514,194 *milreis* paper and 37,509,985 *milreis* gold. The revenues were estimated at 286,082,200 *milreis* paper and 58,869,741 *milreis* gold.

A new revenue law went into effect on January 1, 1901. Part of the national debt and the interest thereon was met in April by a deposit of £2,300,000 in London banks. In his message to Congress, delivered May 3, 1901, President CAMPOS SALLES indicated the possibility of a further contribution to this fund of £1,800,000 by December, 1901, which sum would more than meet the obligations of the Republic. The financial year 1900 showed a surplus in the budget of 69,000 *contos*, and the first quarter of 1901 indicated an increase under every branch of revenue as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. The report of the Minister of Finance, made public on September 17, 1901, contained a résumé of the financial affairs of the Republic since 1898 and justified the various measures taken by the Government for the restoration of public credit, and it was shown that the finances of the country were on a more solid foundation than for years past. Specie payments of the foreign gold obligations have been resumed and Brazilian securities have risen appreciably.

For the first six months of 1901 public revenues received at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 31,809,241\$975 as compared with 24,133,024\$514 for the same period of 1900. Increased receipts were also noted for the port of Santos, but Bahia and eight other custom-houses show a slight decline in revenue collections.

Gold mining by the St. John d'El Rey Mining Company in the State of Minas Geraes constituted one of the important mining industries of the year, it being stated that these mines were of far greater richness and more easily exploited than various others of greater renown. The sales of gold bullion for the first six months of the fiscal year 1901 amounted in value to £165,352.

On February 9, 1901, the discovery of large manganese deposits was announced in the State of Minas Geraes. Analyses of the ore showed an average of 59 per cent of metallic manganese, with no phosphorus and a very small percentage of iron. As 52 per cent of metallic manganese is the highest average reported heretofore for Brazilian manganese, the value of the new deposit is evident. Coal beds containing a fine grade of the product were discovered in the State of Amazonas, the richest being 6 miles from the Colombian frontier and extending to Tabatinga, on the Brazilian frontier. Other coal deposits of good commercial value exist in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the working of which is said to be profitable.

The boundary award between Brazil and French Guiana as delivered in Berne on December 1, 1900, gave to the former country the maritime boundary which Portugal has steadily claimed since 1688. About

147,000 square miles of the disputed territory were awarded to Brazil and about 3,000 square miles to France. Military attachés were appointed by the Brazilian Government to the various legations in European capitals, Washington, Buenos Ayres, and Santiago, and the Brazilian Minister at Brussels was granted full power to ratify the protocols relative to the protection of industrial property, which were under consideration between Brazil and Belgium. On April 1, 1901, an agreement for the exchange of postal money orders with Belgium went into effect, the orders for both countries to be expressed in *francs* and fractions thereof, those payable in Brazil being convertible into national currency at the commercial rate of exchange on the date of their presentation at the post-office.

Chile.—A comparative examination of the commerce of Chile with foreign trade nations shows that during the ten years intervening from 1891 to 1900 the balance of trade has been in favor of the Republic, the imports during the decade being represented by 1,335,964,480 and the exports by 1,523,032,751 *pesos*. The principal countries from which imports were received in 1900 were Great Britain, Germany, United States, Australia, France, and Peru, in the order named. The total foreign commerce of Chile for the year was valued at \$296,212,777 (Chilean currency), of which \$128,538,142 represented the value of imports and \$167,674,635 the exports. The exports to the United States, according to United States figures, during the fiscal year 1901 were valued at \$8,645,604, as compared with a valuation of \$7,112,826 in 1900. United States products imported by Chile attained a valuation of \$5,294,726 in 1901 as against \$3,287,565 for the previous twelve months.

British trade statistics indicate a falling off in the quantity of wheat imported from Chile during the year 1900, as compared with the previous twelve months, but copper imports show an appreciable increase. The value of goods imported into the Republic from the United Kingdom was about the same for both 1899 and 1900. In April, 1901, it was reported from Santiago that 70,000 tons of wheat, chiefly from the western coast of the United States, had been received at that port. This indicated a marked increase of wheat imports, necessitated by certain climatic changes in the Republic.

In March, 1901, the Chilean Government ordered from the United States 16,000 tons of standard steel rails for railways, it being one of the large orders placed in the estimated expenditure of \$16,878,190 for the improvement of the lines of the Republic.

The authorized expenditure of public moneys for the year 1901 amounted to \$129,319,793.07. The estimated revenue, including a surplus of \$18,576,829.43 from the preceding year, amounted to \$123,104,051.43. The total customs receipts in the various custom-houses of the Republic for the year 1900 amounted to \$78,467,461,

against \$68,613,755 in 1899, the import duties for the two years being \$28,305,863 and \$21,368,586, respectively, and the export dues, \$50,161,598 and \$47,245,169.

The standing army of the Republic was fixed for the year at 17,385 men, of which 5,885 were officers or instructors, and 11,500 privates. The navy consisted of 16 vessels of war, 20 torpedo boats, 10 coast guard vessels, 2 transports, and 10 pontoons, or store vessels. The personnel was fixed at 5,260 men, including 612 chiefs and officials and 600 landsmen.

For the improvement of the harbor of Valparaiso the sum of £17,250 was appropriated by the National Congress, the President being also given authority to expend £10,000 in the acquisition of dredges for the deepening of the entrances to other ports of the Republic, further grants being made for improvements at various custom-houses.

Banking and insurance companies declaring dividends for the half year ending December 31, 1900, demonstrated the high status of public credit, several of the latter paying 20 per cent. In the month of September, 1901, the Commercial Union of Santiago held an Industrial and Commercial Congress, the primary object of which was a discussion of existing domestic trade conditions and the best methods of improving them.

In the message of the President to the National Congress on June 1, 1901, it was stated that there were established throughout the Republic 1,547 schools, as compared with 1,403 in the previous year. Lyceums for girls had been opened in Tacna, Talca, Cauquenes, and Chillan, and another was shortly to be established in Concepción.

During the year, the English Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company greatly increased their tonnage, the latter extending its itinerary to Central America and to San Francisco. Other additions to maritime communication were reported, among them being a company under the flag of the United States, with steamers plying between San Francisco and Valparaiso, and another whose itinerary should include the Pacific ports between Panama and Coronel in Chile, with an extension from Guayaquil to Europe. A departure of moment in the shipbuilding industry of the Republic was the construction, during the year, of a steel steamer for light-house service, entirely of native material. The hull of the vessel was not, as previously, made from parts obtained from abroad.

The acquisition of the rights of construction of the Transandine Railway by the Transandine Construction Company, Limited, represented by W. R. GRACE & Co., of New York, seems to afford a guaranty for the speedy completion of this important line of communication. The transaction was completed on August 23, 1901, the former holders relinquishing their rights in favor of the company

named through the signature of a deed of sale. The completion of this line will effect a saving of twenty days in the journey between Chile and Europe, and will also materially shorten the trip from the Republic to the eastern ports of the United States.

The sulphur deposits of the Republic have received renewed attention and further impetus was given to their development. With a view to the beneficial management of the nitrate market, an agreement was entered into by the owners and producers of that commodity whereby the output of nitrate each year should be limited. The arrangement was based on an approximate annual production of 1,600,000 tons (subject to modification), and became effective on April 1, 1901, five years being fixed as the limit of its continuance.

A report on the condition of the nitrate industry for the calendar year 1900 showed a production for the year of 32,474,583 quintals, of which 31,549,653 were exported. The world's consumption for that year was stated to have been 30,443,020 quintals. The record of consumption was reached in March, 1901, when the whole amount for the world showed a total of 6,000,000 quintals. In a report covering the first quarter of 1901 the Permanent Nitrate Association reported a total production of 5,939,097 quintals as compared with 7,514,794 quintals in the corresponding period of 1900. The exports were 6,188,383 for 1901 (first quarter), against 6,610,095 for the same period of the preceding year. The estimate for the year's exports, as given in the message of President ERRÁZURIZ on June 1, 1901, reached a total of 39,500,000 Spanish quintals, on which it was figured the export duties would amount to \$45,725,000. A bill authorizing the sale of the nitrate properties of the Government was passed by the Chilean Congress during the year, the proceeds to be at the disposal of the Government.

A notable feature in the exports of copper for 1900 was the decrease in exports of ores and the increase in the bar copper and the regulus or matte sent abroad. The total production of gold in the Republic for the year 1900 was 2,449,004 grams, valued at \$1,714,315, United States currency, of which 2,120,403 grams were exported in bars and 2,680 grams in gold ore.

Various important contracts were entered into for the colonization of certain sections of the Republic, one of which included the settlement of 1,000 European families in the Territory of Magellan, within a period of eight years. The Austrian settlements in Patagonia are reported as very prosperous.

The death of Señor Don FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ, President of the Republic, occurred on July 12, 1901. The deceased Executive had been in public life since 1876, and had occupied a high place among the notable men of his country. During the administration of President BALMACEDA he occupied the position of Minister of War, and was

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction under President MONTT. His presidential term was inaugurated in September, 1896, and from that time until his death he applied himself with great diligence to the solution of those economic and international questions which claimed the attention of the Government, and in which his great talents, vast learning, and knowledge of statecraft were of incalculable value.

Another sorrowful occasion for the Republic was the death, on August 20, 1901, of Señor CARLOS MORLA VICUÑA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Chile near the Government of the United States. Señor MORLA VICUÑA was one of the best-known South American statesmen, and at the time of his death, in addition to his post as Minister, held that of Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in which city he contracted the illness which terminated fatally.

Colombia.—The Republic of Colombia has an average export trade of about \$15,000,000 annually. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the receipts of Colombian merchandise by the United States were valued at \$3,230,652, as against \$4,307,814 in 1900. The imports of United States goods at Colombian ports for the same year were valued at \$3,142,052, as compared with \$2,710,688 in the preceding twelve months. For the eleven months of the calendar year 1901 United States statistics show that \$3,329,539 and \$3,024,488 represent the import and export valuations of trade with Colombia, as compared with \$2,824,633 and \$2,362,855 in the corresponding period of 1900.

A decree which went into effect on March 5, 1901, exempted from import duty certain food products, the same to continue in operation for sixty days. The export duties on native products were fixed by a decree of March 1, and were to be paid in national paper currency. Dating from May 15, 1901, the port charges of the Republic were made payable in gold. In October, 1901, a governmental decree was issued, whereby the import rates on articles imported into the Republic were increased 20 per cent.

At the beginning of the year 1901, according to official information, there were in the Republic of Colombia 605 kilometers (376 miles) of railways, eight of the nine Departments of the country being traversed by the lines.

The annual report of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company for 1900 showed a very prosperous condition of affairs, the president of the company stating that "the year has been one of the most important in the history of the company." The inauguration of an "open-door policy" for the Panama route brought considerable additions to the steamship service, and the construction of new ships for the Atlantic line was deemed advisable. The total earnings for the year were \$2,655,196, an increase of \$460,152 as compared with 1899.

The coal mines situated on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama

were extensively exploited during the year, a company of Swiss capitalists being formed in Paris for the purpose.

An unprecedented gold shipment marked the month of March, 1901, 200 bars of the precious metal forming one item of transport from the interior of the Republic. In the same month it was reported that nearly \$1,000,000 was forwarded to Europe in one shipment.

The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez were offered for sale or lease during the course of the year, and it was decided by the Government to sell to the highest bidder, for a term of fifteen years, the exclusive right to develop the pearl and coral fisheries in Colombian waters.

Considerable quantities of coal from Norfolk, Va., U. S. A., were received at Colon, one shipment of 12,000 tons, distributed in four steamers, being reported.

In March, 1901, the "Colombian-United States Mining Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, was incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, United States, for the exploitation of the mines of the Republic.

An important decree affecting the registration of labels and trademarks in the Republic was issued November 29, 1900.

On March 2, 1901, Señor Don CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA was received by the President of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Colombian Republic near the Government of the United States.

Costa Rica.—The commercial and financial report of the Republic for the year 1901, as submitted to the National Congress by Señor ELOY TRUQUE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, indicates that by reason of the decline in coffee prices in foreign markets, Costa Rican trade conditions were temporarily straitened. The predicted rise in the value of this commodity will, however, readjust affairs, and as the coffee of the Republic is regarded by experts as unexcelled by that of any other region, no permanent injury to the trade is looked for. The consumption of Costa Rican coffee in the United States is constantly increasing, and the high prices it commands, compared with those obtained for coffees of the same grade from other countries, is proof of its growing popularity. The coffee exports of 1900 were valued at £589,000, of which 55 per cent were sent to Great Britain, 26 per cent to the United States, 15 per cent to Germany, and 4 per cent to other countries. A law abolishing the export duty on coffee became operative on September 1, 1901. The total value of the commerce of the country for the year 1900 was over \$12,000,000.

One of the most important items of increase in the foreign trade was shown to be in the banana industry, a comparison between the years 1881 and 1900 showing the shipments to have been 3,500 bunches, and 3,420,166 bunches for the two years, respectively. It was further

stated that the value of banana exports was exceeded by one article only, viz, coffee. An experimental shipment of bananas by means of barges towed by steam tugs was made in March, 1901, it having been calculated that the saving by this means of transportation would be fully 25 per cent. In the trade for 1900 and 1901 the United States figured for about 50 per cent in the import lists of the Republic as against 43 per cent in 1899, Germany's trade having fallen off one and one-half points, while that of Great Britain advanced from 19.6 per cent to 22.6 per cent in the years named.

A commercial treaty with France, providing for the reciprocal exchange of tropical products between the Republic of Costa Rica and the French colonial possessions and France proper at the lowest rate of customs duties, was entered into by the two interested countries and signed on June 7, 1901, at San José.

According to a governmental decree, import duties on foreign goods brought into the Republic were raised 50 per cent after April 28, 1901. The importations during the first half of the fiscal year 1900-1901 were comparatively heavy. According to United States statistics, the receipts of Costa Rican products during the fiscal year 1901 amounted in value to \$2,990,550, compared with \$2,980,030 in the previous 12 months. Imports from the United States received at Costa Rican custom houses were valued at \$1,946,726 in 1901 and \$1,462,355 in 1900. The tobacco industry is developing rapidly in the Republic, a significant indication of the fact being shown by the reduced importations of foreign manufactured tobacco.

On February 2, 1901, an issue of bonds to the amount of \$148,910.96, American gold, was authorized in conformity with Clause XIII of the Pacific Railway concession. This sum represents one-half of the estimated value of the railroads constructed during the months of July to December, 1900. Of this issue, \$111,000 was for delivery to the contractors, the remainder to be held by the Government in the nature of a guaranty, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the concessions. A further issue of bonds was ordered in April in part payment for the construction of 29.5 kilometers of railway completed between January 1 and March 31, 1901.

The net earnings of the Costa Rica Railway Company in 1900 amounted to £135,552, a sum sufficient to meet the interest on the capital invested and to increase the reserve fund.

In March the circulation of 30,000 *colones* was authorized by Presidential decree. These gold coins were made at the United States mint in Philadelphia in denominations of two *colones* each. In the same month Costa Rican bonds to the value of 642,300 *colones* were incinerated, having been issued in 1897 and 1899 and subsequently redeemed.

Cuba.—During the month of January, 1901, the total receipts from customs at the port of Havana were officially stated to have been \$879,325.18, import duties to the extent of \$705,234.59 forming the chief item of receipt. According to an order issued by the President of the United States, the export duty on tobacco was abolished after April 1, 1901. It was estimated that the abolition of this duty would cause a loss of revenue amounting to from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 annually, but the Economic Commission, upon whose recommendation the order was issued, was of the opinion that the stimulus given to production would more than offset the loss. The exports affected amount to about \$20,000,000 per year. Modifications of the Cuban tariff as promulgated on September 27, 1901, provided for the reduction of the duty on railway equipments from 10 to 5 per cent ad valorem, the same reduction being made on machinery used in the manufacture of sugar.

For the first quarter of the year 1901 the customs receipts at all ports aggregated \$3,985,946.89, which was a slight decline as compared with the corresponding period of 1900, but an advance over the first three month of 1899. The falling off was due to decreased receipts at the port of Havana. A comparison of the total receipts from internal-revenue collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, with those for the preceding fiscal year shows a diminution of \$213,270.74 in 1901.

Active efforts were made during the year to introduce the cultivation of cotton into the noted Vuelta Abajo tobacco district of the island. The Western Railway Company of Havana procured a quantity of seed from Egypt, the sea-island plantations of Georgia, and the long sections of the Mississippi Valley. Plantation owners willing to experiment with the plant were furnished seed, gratis, and pamphlets printed in Spanish and containing all possible information with reference to the culture of the cotton plant were also issued. Fifty years ago cotton was cultivated on an extensive scale in this district. The total production of sugar in 1901 was 635,856 tons.

Sponge fishing has been one of the rapidly developed industries of the island of late years, it being estimated that the value of sponges exported from the port of Batabano each year is about \$1,000,000. This industry has grown up within the last fifteen years, France and the United States being the principal buyers. The iron mines opened at Chirivicos shipped their first cargo of ore on May 12, 1901; 2,200 tons comprised the shipment, which was destined for the United States. The Hamiyi Company, having a capital of \$2,000,000, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in June, the purpose being to raise sugar cane and to manufacture sugar and other products. Another company located at Banes, and operating a large factory, established at a cost of \$750,000, found it necessary to enlarge the plant after two months' work.

On July 1, 1901, the National Bank of Cuba became the depository of the insular funds in Cuba and the fiscal agent of the United States Government, with main offices at Havana and branch establishments at Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas.

The second month of the calendar year 1901 was notable for the assembling of the Pan-American Medical Congress in the city of Havana. Valuable papers were presented on the subjects of hygiene and quarantine, and the various countries of Latin America were ably represented at the sessions, which lasted from the 4th to the 7th of the month.

From July 1 to December 31, 1900, the total number of immigrants arriving at the port of Havana was 14,578. The figures for the calendar year 1901 have not been made public as yet.

On April 1, 1901, the rates of postage and classification used in the United States went into operation for all mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba, those previously applied having been the same fixed for other countries belonging to the Postal Union.

The total revenues for the eleven months ending November 30, 1901, were \$14,355,000.26, as compared with \$14,565,202.07 for the same period of 1900 and \$13,378,557.40 for 1899.

The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export duties collected during the first three months of 1901 amounted to \$267,440.42; during the eleven months ending November 30, 1900, \$893,703.14; eleven months ending November 30, 1899, \$676,545.90; from which it will appear that the customs revenues, exclusive of export duties, increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$416,060.91, or 3 per cent, and over the second preceding year by \$1,385,548.34, or 11 per cent.

Ecuador.—According to published statistics, the exports of the Republic of Ecuador for the year 1900 amounted in value to 15,419,222 *sucres* (\$6,940,199), the imports during the same period being valued at 13,431,179 *sucres* (\$6,057,462). The principal articles were cacao, ivory nuts, crude rubber, silver bullion and coin, straw hats, sugar, coffee, gold, and fruits. For that year the importations from the United States were valued at \$1,500,000, and the exports to that country at \$1,420,500, though the Treasury Department of the United States in its report gives slightly larger figures. During the fiscal year 1901, Ecuador exported to the United States products to the value of \$1,424,840, and imported United States goods to the amount of \$2,015,085. These imports show an increased valuation as compared with the preceding year, when the aggregate was \$1,216,008.

The cacao crop of Ecuador is always an important item in the country's trade, and in 1900 it is estimated that about one-half of the product was sent to France; the United States, England, Germany, and

Spain, in the order named, taking the bulk of the remainder. The estimate of production of this article for 1901, made in March, showed a great increase as compared with the preceding year, the entries for the first three months being 113,900 quintals as against 72,903 for the same period in 1900.

An import tax of 23 per cent *ad valorem* was placed by law on all articles brought into the Republic after January 1, 1901, and exports, with the exception of coffee, "toquilla" straw for the manufacture of hats, and ivory nuts, were, after December 15, 1900, subjected to a duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

In the latter part of 1900, a decree of the National Assembly provided that the coffee tax of the Province of El Oro should be devoted to railway and navigation improvements and to certain municipal projects. The development of railroads constituted one of the important features of internal improvement throughout the year 1901—vast quantities of ties and rolling stock being imported from the United States in the furtherance of this object. It was estimated that the total purchases in the United States of rolling stock and materials would aggregate \$3,500,000 before the road would be in working order. In order to facilitate this very important public enterprise, the Ecuadorian Government directed its consular agents at the ports of New York, San Francisco, Liverpool, and Hamburg not to require fees for the registration of invoices of materials destined for the line. In February, 1901, a concession was granted for the construction of a wharf at Guayaquil, to be completed within three years from the date of contract.

On June 12, 1901, the Executive Power sanctioned a very important law providing for the establishment in the capital of a board of immigration, whose object shall be to attract and encourage foreign immigration and to found colonies in various parts of the Republic.

According to the law of November 4, 1900, the gold standard went into effect throughout the Republic, without in any degree interrupting or disturbing the usual commercial transactions of the country. The establishment of a French bank at Quito was one of the financial purposes of the year, a syndicate being formed in Paris, and the project receiving the favorable support of President ALFARO. The profits of the Bank of Ecuador in the year 1900 were 296,822.94 *suces*; the earnings of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank were 306,230.05 *suces*, and the profits of the Territorial Bank during the same period were 18,044.09 *suces*.

For the purpose of providing for the more thorough development of the gold fields of the Republic, the former Consul-General of Ecuador in the United States visited the latter country during the course of the year 1901 and arranged for the shipment of improved mining machinery.

A number of dredges were purchased and electrical appliances of various kinds were contracted for.

Important discoveries of coal deposits were reported on the Cotuhé River, a tributary of the Ica, the richest layers being about 6 miles from the Brazilian frontier and extending to Tabatinga. Asphalt deposits were also reported on the Island of Salango, off the coast of the Republic. A British-American company, organized for the exploitation of the various mineral deposits of the Republic, commenced operations during the year, with a capital of £1,000,000, upon lands and properties primarily under the control of the Ecuadorian Association. This association has the Guayaquil and Quito Railway under construction, the opening of which will contribute wonderfully to the development of Ecuador.

On November 18, 1901, a trial train was run over the new railway line from Busay to Quibí, a distance of 22 miles, which constituted the most difficult section of the Guayaquil to Quito line, now in course of construction. When the road was undertaken it was feared that the constructive impediments at this point would be insurmountable, but it is considered at the present time that the main problem of passing the Andes has been solved.

Guatemala.—During the fiscal year 1901 Guatemala exported to the United States products valued at \$3,512,445, as compared with \$2,402,978 in 1900. The imports received from the United States were worth \$1,424,814, as compared with \$785,462 in the previous twelve months.

The tariff schedule of the preceding year continued in force throughout the Republic during the first six months of 1901, a decree to that effect having been issued in December, 1900. Certain exemptions were, however, made in favor of imports from the neighboring Republics of Salvador, Honduras Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A reduction of 30 per cent, provisionally granted in the customs tariff to merchandise imported from Europe and the United States, was extended for another period of six months dating from July, 1901. On August 12, 1901, a decree was issued by the Government providing that the duty of 6 *pesos* per quintal on coffee exported from the Republic should remain in force until June 30, 1902. This duty was first made effective in July, 1900. The coffee crop of 1901 was estimated at 480,000 quintals.

In January, 1901, a decree authorized the appointment of two male and two female teachers who should be sent to the United States, at Government expense, for the purpose of studying the methods and systems of instruction employed in that country.

In his annual message to the National Legislative Assembly, at the opening of its regular session in 1901, the President of the Republic

noted the moral and material advancement of the country, the improvement in the public highways, and the development of agriculture. The contract for the construction of the Northern Railway was also referred to as a work which, when completed, will be of the greatest benefit in the development of the latent resources of the country. The road leading to the northern part of the Republic has been opened for public traffic for about 15 leagues and other thoroughfares are being opened up.

With a view to the preservation and the proper exploitation of the forest lands of the Republic, special regulations governing the same were enacted during the year.

In January, 1901, definite steps for the completion of the Northern Railway were taken, and a contract was made with the "Central American Company, Incorporated," looking to this end. As a guaranty for the cost of construction, the Government of Guatemala proposed to issue \$4,000,000 in 6 per cent gold-bearing bonds, redeemable within ten years from the date of signing the contract, at which time all the road and rolling stock should become the property of the Government. On April 29, 1901, a contract was entered into between the Government and the Guatemala Central Railroad Company for the extension of the Patulul branch of that road from Patulul to Mazatenango. With the completion of this branch, connecting the Guatemala Central with the Occidental Railroad, the capital will be directly united with the north and west Provinces of the Republic.

A tramway, to be completed within five months from January 18, 1901, was authorized between the capital and Guarda Viejo, the concession carrying with it the free importation of the cars necessary for the exploitation of the road.

With the idea of protecting, fostering, and placing upon a better and more solid basis the mining industry of the Republic, the National Legislative Assembly passed a law prohibiting the holding of more than one mine by one individual in his own name; also, that corporations of three or more persons should not obtain concessions for the exploitation of more than three mines. Special provisions were made that the law should not conflict with previously acquired rights.

Haiti.—The general commercial conditions of the Haitian Republic are reported to be in a most favorable state. Merchants doing business with the United States have largely increased their orders for all classes of provisions and merchandise. This is probably due to the fact that subsequently to October 1, 1901, import duties were made payable in gold. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, Haiti exported to the United States products to the value of \$1,199,240 as compared with \$1,184,797 in 1900. The imports from the United States in 1901 were worth \$3,424,662, compared with \$2,996,689 in the previous twelve months.

The provisions of a minimum tariff treaty with France were made operative from January 1 to June 30, 1901. This treaty affected certain specified articles imported by France from the Haitian Republic. In July, 1901, a law was enacted by the Haitian Congress granting special powers to the President of the Republic in matters affecting tariff rates. According to this law the President was authorized to increase the rates on foreign goods, when circumstances should seem to require, to a maximum tariff not to exceed the existing one by threefold.

An official statement issued by the National Bank of Haiti early in the year showed an improved financial condition throughout the Republic. The national debt was being gradually reduced, the revenue receipts were increasing, the expenses of the Government were being cut down, and the rates of exchange were lower than for many previous years, while the yield of leading articles of export was increasing, with a consequent larger exportation. On the whole, a prosperous condition of the country was evident. Government receipts in 1900 amounted to \$3,332,300.32 for export duties and \$4,293,097.32 for import duties, in both cases substantial gains over the previous year being shown. A reduced export duty on coffee, logwood, and certain other products became operative in September, 1901, it being further decreed that the surtax of 25 per cent on imports should be paid in United States gold. The loan which the Minister of Finance was authorized to contract for the purpose of retiring a certain amount of the present paper currency was restricted to \$500,000 by special legislation.

Regarding the importance and growth of the banana industry, the opinion has been expressed that the fertility of the soils of the island was such that from 15,000 to 20,000 bunches of bananas might be shipped fortnightly if the culture received such attention as it merited. The soil and climate of the Republic have been found thoroughly adapted to the growing of cotton, three varieties being produced, while the opportunities for fruit culture are reported as most favorable. Tobacco growing has received renewed attention during the year.

Honduras.—In the fiscal year 1901 the exports of Honduras products to the United States were valued at \$1,258,317, as compared with \$988,606 in the preceding year, while the imports from the United States for the two periods under comparison were \$1,115,009 and \$1,181,453, respectively.

The question of the canalization of the Patuca River was again taken up during the year by the National Congress and an arbitrator was appointed by the Government to settle a water-right controversy between the various claimants.

According to a report presented to the National Congress by the

Secretary of War, the total strength of the army of the Republic was shown to be 40,079 men.

The culture and production of rubber occupied public attention very largely throughout the course of the year, and thousands of seedlings were procured from the forests where they grow in a wild state, and transplanted for systematic cultivation.

On March 3, 1901, a contract for the construction of a line of railway from Omoa to a point on the Bay of Trujillo received the approval of the National Congress, the concessionaires being citizens of the United States. The contract carried with it stipulations for the completion of the line within six years from the date of signature, while certain sections were to be open for public service within two and four years, respectively. Right of way and local privileges, including the cutting of cabinet woods, were granted by the Government, while the colonization of the land grants was made an important feature of the contract. At the expiration of ninety-nine years the entire property was to revert to the Government without incumbrance and without the payment by the Government of any sum of money.

Mexico.—According to the statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, the commerce between Mexico and the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, is represented by Mexican exports to the value of \$28,868,011, as compared with \$28,640,053 for the preceding twelve months, while during the same period Mexico imported from the United States merchandise to the value of \$36,475,350 as against a valuation of \$34,974,961 in 1900, showing a gain of \$1,500,389.

For the first six months of the fiscal year 1901 the total foreign commerce of Mexico was: Imports, \$32,159,248.68 (gold), and exports, \$77,469,674.39 (silver). The silver valuation of the imports was \$65,067,118.76, thus making a difference in favor of exports of \$12,402,055.63. This commerce shows an increase, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, of \$6,132,864.76 for imports and of \$11,047,479.89 for exports. Germany ranked first on the import list in Mexican trade for the period referred to, merchandise to the value of \$3,786,460.93 having been received from that country; following, in order, France, the United States, and Spain. Exports were made chiefly to America and Europe, the United States being the principal buyer, to the amount of \$58,680,255.02 out of a total valuation of \$61,894,682.60 reported for the whole American continent. An important feature of the trade of the year was the development of commerce with Spanish ports, Barcelona being particularly noteworthy for imports of Mexican products. The trade value for the first nine months of the fiscal year—from July, 1900, to March, 1901, inclusive—was \$48,005,199.49 (gold) for imports and \$121,021,578.44 (silver) for exports, substantial gains being shown in

both items as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. For the entire fiscal year the total imports were \$65,083,450.69, as compared with \$61,318,175 for the year preceding, while the exports for the two years were: 1900, \$150,056,360, and 1901, \$148,656,338.71 (silver valuation).

Though the official returns of the respective Governments of Mexico and the United States for the fiscal year 1901 differ materially respecting the share of each country in the commerce of the other, both sets of statistics indicate a remarkable growth in reciprocal trade. The discrepancies as to totals are due wholly to different methods of computing values. Imports by Mexico from the United States have increased 100 per cent in the last six years, and, according to the returns of both countries, have quadrupled within less than two decades. This satisfactory showing has a twofold significance. On the one hand it shows the rapid strides in the advance of Mexico, while on the other hand it indicates that manufactured products from the United States are proving adaptable to Mexican requirements.

Vast amounts of United States capital have been invested in Mexico within the past twelve or fifteen years, while the number of enterprises that are now being carried out or are projected is astonishing as well as unprecedented. These include railroads, mines, plantations, street railways, water and irrigation works, municipal enterprises of all kinds, and manufacturing plants and industrial undertakings in great numbers. For the most part these have procured, or will procure, the greater part of their equipments in the United States. However, at the same time they have furnished employment, or will furnish such, to thousands of citizens of Mexico.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources for the year 1900-1901 were \$64,261,076.39 and the total disbursements \$57,944,687.85, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$6,316,388.54. In the budget estimate for 1901-2 the receipts for the year are estimated at \$61,694,000 and the disbursements at \$61,577,990.24. On May 8, 1901, the Minister of Finance presented to the National Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000 from the reserve fund of the Federal Treasury for the prosecution of various works of public utility. Hospitals and asylums received \$1,800,000; schools, \$1,500,000; public buildings, \$1,300,000; telegraph lines, \$600,000; war vessels, \$2,500,000; national theater, \$1,800,000; paving, water, and sanitation, \$500,000. The Treasury statement at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1898-99 showed an available balance of \$22,679,925.10; at the expiration of the year 1899-1900 the balance was \$32,684,748.82, an increase of over \$10,000,000 in twelve months.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1901 the revenues exceeded \$31,000,000, the largest sum ever collected in the history of the

Government, and notwithstanding a somewhat lessening activity in commercial transactions, there was a continuous improvement in all branches of national resources.

In consequence of the premium on Mexican dollars in foreign markets and the consequent heavy exportation of silver coins, coinage regulations were considerably modified by presidential decree in January, 1901. In November, 1900, certain regulations were enacted with regard to the introduction of bars of precious metals into the mints, and so satisfactory were the results that from January to June, 1901, the entries of metals for coinage amounted in value to \$13,500,000, against \$9,000,000 in the preceding six months.

A company for promoting the investment of foreign capital in the Republic was organized early in the year, in Monterey. In March a syndicate of United States capitalists was reported to have purchased a tract of 500,000 acres of timber land situated in the body of the Sierra Madres, in the State of Chihuahua. The Mexican Sugar Refining Company, of New Orleans, designed to develop the fine sugar land on the Santa Fe estate, situated on the Papaloapam River in the State of Veracruz, and the Los Reyes Gold Mining and Milling Company, with an authorized capital of \$1,250,000, to work the group of mines known by that name in the State of Oaxaca, were incorporated; while rubber plantations, woolen manufactories, and numerous other industries received the aid of United States capital and enterprise.

Cotton manufacturing has been one of the advancing industries of the Republic in late years, and at the opening of the year 1901 it was estimated that 133 cotton, cloth, and yarn mills were in active operation. The Government revenue from these mills for the half year, January 1 to June 30, 1901, inclusive, is placed at \$788,244.90.

In January, 1901, a shoe manufacturing company, capitalized at \$500,000 gold, was established in the City of Mexico. A coal-discharging plant, the machinery of which was of United States invention and manufacture, was established in the harbor of Vera Cruz in the early part of the year. The capacity of the plant is stated to be 1,600 tons per day of ten hours. The exploitation of the petroleum industry engaged the attention of both native and foreign capitalists, and large quantities of oil-boring machinery were placed in operation. The product so far discovered is similar to the fuel oils of California and Texas, in the United States. A canning factory was established at Mazatlan in June, and in the same month a large packing house for meat products was reported as under construction at Uruapan.

Coal has been exploited extensively within the year, the mines of Piedras Negras being found particularly valuable. In the message of President Díaz, delivered to Congress on September 16, 1901, it was stated that during the second half of the fiscal year 1900-1901, 1,450 title deeds to mines, covering an area of 24,459 hectares, were issued,

which was an increase over the previous half year of 420 title deeds and 2,301 hectares. The total number of mining properties paying taxes was 11,865, representing an area of 126,396 hectares. The State of Durango occupies the first place with respect to number of properties, followed in order by Chihuahua and Sonora.

The San Luis Potosi and Rio Verde Railway, which is an extension of the main line about 170 kilometers from San Luis Potosi, was reported as nearing completion in February, 1901. As this road passes through one of the most fertile agricultural regions of the Republic, its value as a developing agent is evident. In February, 1901, a very complete system of tramways was reported in operation in the municipality of Guadalajara, the two companies controlling the system having nearly 40 miles of track in working order. In the Presidential message delivered in April, it was stated that during the preceding six months the railroads of the country had been increased by 268 kilometers. In September, 1901, the President, in a message to Congress, stated that the increase in mileage since his previous report had been 246 kilometers, the aggregate for the Republic at that time being 15,454 kilometers. The various companies throughout the Republic extended their lines subsequently, one of the important surveys reported being for a line connecting Chihuahua and the City of Mexico. The consolidation of several lines south of the capital city enabled trains to make through connections with the port of Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean and with the terminals of the Tehuantepec road extending across the isthmus. The annual reports of the most important lines show prosperous conditions.

Shipping statistics for the year 1901 are not available, but those for 1900 show that the number of steamships entering the Pacific ports of the Republic were 203, and Gulf ports, 654, whose total carrying tonnage was 1,972,855 tons, besides sailing vessels to the number of 715. Four hundred and thirteen of these steamers were from the United States, 96 from Colombia, 78 from England, 45 from Germany, 20 from Belgium, 19 from Italy, and 1 from Denmark; the Mexican flag covering 69, while 448 sailed under the flag of the United States, and 124 under that of England. During the fiscal year 1898-99 the steamers arriving at Mexican ports with cargoes numbered 688, thus an advance of 169 in the number is shown.

A new service was inaugurated by the Leyland Steamship Company early in the year 1901 between London, New Orleans, and Vera Cruz, trips to be made at intervals of three weeks. German reports in the early months of the year presaged the opening of direct steamship service between Hamburg and Mexican ports, three steamers being at that time in course of construction at Hamburg and Bremen, the vessels to have accommodations for passengers, but designed mainly

for the carriage of freight. A regular line of steamers was also established between the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and New Orleans, the first sailing having been made on March 30, 1901, from Antwerp. A line of steamers to run between the Atlantic ports of the United States and those of Mexico was contracted for, the company being also granted the privilege of running steamers direct from any United States port to Coatzacoalcas, to facilitate traffic across the Isthmus of Panama.

A full report of the census returns was published in the "Diario Oficial" for January 3, 1901. This census, which had been ordered in the previous January, was completed on October 20, 1900, and shows a gratifying increase in the population of the Republic, 13,546,700 being the official number returned. The census of October 20, 1895, showed that the population was 12,632,427. The increase was specially noticeable in the northern States, where the establishment of new industries and the development of existing ones led to an influx of population.

The year 1901 was signalized by the completion of the elaborate drainage system of the capital city, a work which had been one of the vexed problems of each succeeding Government. The system consists of a tunnel 6 miles long extending through the mountains, and with it is connected a canal, the total length of the waterway being nearly 37 miles. The cost is estimated at about \$20,000,000, and may justly be considered as one of the great achievements of modern engineering.

For the purpose of irrigating some of the rich and fertile lands drained by the Yaqui River, the Cocorit irrigation canal was completed by the Government, and progress was made on the port works of Coatzacoalcas, Santa Cruz, Mazatlán, Manzanillo, and Tetuan. Much attention was given to the perfecting of the military arm of the public service, and a corps of reserve officers was established.

On the eighty-first anniversary of the independence of the Republic an international bridge between the United States and Mexico was opened to traffic at Nogales. The structure is 55 feet long, and has a roadway 16 feet in width.

In his message to Congress on April 1, 1901, President Díaz stated that 75 new post-offices had been established in the Republic within the preceding six months, a noteworthy increase in the amount of postal matter handled had been made, and that special money-order business with the United States had increased by 40 per cent. Postal revenues were also stated to have increased 15 per cent. The system of parcel-post exchanges was further extended in August, 1901. The general revenue from the post-office for the fiscal year 1901 was stated in the President's message of September 16 to have been \$2,139,000, and postal drafts exchanged between Mexico and the United States to have amounted to \$338,000, Mexican currency.

An important feature in the agricultural development of the Republic has been the interest taken by both native and foreign corporations in the cultivation of rubber plantations. Numerous companies were formed in the United States for the exploitation of this important article of trade, among them being the Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Company, the Mexican Plantation Company, the Leavenworth (Kansas) Coffee and Rubber Company, the Obispo Rubber Plantation, the San Pedro Rubber Company, and others.

The insect depredations committed in the orange and other fruit-growing districts led the Government to make practical efforts to protect the crops. A commission appointed to investigate the matter made a report early in the year to the effect that through the use of a liquid spray the destruction of fruit in the Yautepec district by insects had diminished 40 per cent. This solution of the question is of great value to one of the most important industries of the Republic.

In order to lend all possible encouragement to the development of the wine industry, with a view to supplanting the injurious alcoholic native drink (pulque) by a grape wine, the Department of Public Works distributed 190,000 choice grape cuttings among farmers and other persons willing to undertake the experimental culture of the vine. Sericulture also received Government aid, 244,500 silkworm eggs having been distributed by the Department of Agriculture. In sugar growing, many plantations were enlarged and new ones established, while extensive machinery was installed in various refineries. In the season of 1899-1900, the total sugar production of the Republic was computed at 78,000 tons, as compared with 50,000 tons for the preceding season; but conservative estimates place the product for 1900-1 as far above anything previously attained in this branch of industry. The native cotton crop is estimated as at least 2,000 tons larger than last year, one of the resultant effects of the abundance and cheapness of this commodity being the revival of the cotton textile industry.

The growth in value of the maize product of the Republic has been one of the features of the agricultural development of the country, it being reported in June, 1901, that Mexico ranked third among the cotton-growing nations of the world, its total crop in normal years being exceeded only by those of the United States and Austria-Hungary. Owing, however, to a long-continued drought, during the growing season of 1901, the cereal crops fell far below the average production, and to meet the scarcity the Mexican Government provided for the free importation of maize from October 1 to December 31. The duty on wheat was also reduced, and to still further meet the requirements of the agriculturists of the Republic, the President was authorized to buy and import foreign corn for distribution until March 31, 1902, at cost price. The creation of new tobacco plantations in the Republic has resulted in greatly increasing the output of this

article of trade, the total annual production being now estimated at about 17,000,000 pounds. The cultivation of coffee lands in the State of Oaxaca has given excellent results.

Nicaragua.—The commerce of the Republic of Nicaragua with the United States was represented in the fiscal year 1901 by exports to the value of \$2,035,636 as compared with \$1,520,266 in the previous twelve months, while imports from that country are shown by United States statistics to have been worth \$1,482,194 and \$1,817,869 in 1901 and 1900, respectively.

The foreign commerce of the Republic for the calendar year 1900, as indicated in the records of the Minister of the Treasury, published in September, 1901, shows imports valued at \$2,487,952 and exports worth \$2,836,557.

An indication of the renewed interest taken by Germany in the development of Latin-American commerce was shown by the establishment at Managua, early in the year, of a German Consulate-General, with jurisdiction over consulates in Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

On December 2, 1900, the total debt of the Republic was, approximately, \$4,000,000, of which \$2,666,000 represented internal indebtedness, and about \$1,334,000 the foreign debt. During the year the Government floated a loan of 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$451,000) in accordance with a presidential decree issued February 4, 1901. The bonds were purchased by local merchants and business men, thus indicating their confidence in the stability of the Government. The bonds were guaranteed by 40 per cent of the customs duties collected at ports on the Atlantic coast and 10 per cent of those of the Pacific ports.

In order to advance the interstate relations between the Republics of Central America, a session of delegates from the various countries was held in the city of Salvador in February, at which it was agreed that the products of the States there represented should enjoy reciprocal free entry. In accordance with a treaty of reciprocity entered into in January between the Governments of Nicaragua and Chile, certain articles were admitted free of customs duties at the ports of the respective Republics. The duration of the treaty was fixed at five years, and will undoubtedly materially extend the commerce between the two countries. After April 1, 1901, the importation of wines into the Republic was governed by a decree promulgated January 1, the purpose of which was to promote and encourage such importation and to insure the purity of the wines. With a view to developing the trade with Spain, a special exhibition of Spanish products was established in the National Museum at Managua on the advice of the Consul-General of Nicaragua in Madrid.

The work of connecting the eastern and western sections of the railroad systems of the country was continued in 1901, President

ZELAYA having concluded a contract with a native firm to supply the rails and other materials to be used in the construction of this link, the contracting firm to accept in payment the Government's war charges on coffee at the ports of Corinto and Granada. Another important undertaking affecting the means of interior communication was the construction by a United States syndicate, of three cart roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, and the Pis-Pis mines, to be completed and turned over to the Government within five years. The same syndicate also purchased the exclusive rights of navigating the River Segovia, the largest stream in Nicaragua, the road traffic being intended to cooperate with a regular steamboat service on said river and thus render the products of the interior sections of the Republic available for general trade. A railroad concession for a line of 100 miles from Matagalpa to the head of navigation on the Rio Grande was granted by the Government to a citizen of the United States, the road to be opened to public service within five years after the completion of the necessary surveys, every facility being accorded by the authorities of the Republic toward the speedy carrying out of the project.

A concession for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua was granted by the Government during the year. The concessionaire was guaranteed a monthly subvention of \$1,000, in addition to other substantial grants. The company, on its part, in addition to regular coastwise service between the various ports of the Republic, also obligated itself to make six trips a month between Bluefields and New Orleans. The mails were to be transported between those two points eight times monthly.

A dock at Corinto was contracted for at a cost of \$150,000 during the course of the year, the same to be completed within twelve months from the date of signing the contract.

A concession for the establishment of a thread and cloth mill was granted by the Government during the latter part of 1900, to extend for a term of five years from January 1, 1901. The cultivation of the rubber tree is one of the new and growing industries of the Republic, and one that promises ample return for time and labor. The agricultural industries of the Atlantic coast of the country have hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the growing of fruits, principally bananas, and until the present year but little attention has been given to rubber culture.

Though the soil of Nicaragua is peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar cane, the industry is at present, with a single exception, in the hands of small operators. The one large plant manufacturing the sugar of commerce is English, and located at the town of Chichigalpa, on the Pacific coast. It is said to conduct an enormous business, almost the entire output going to Nicaraguan consumers.

Paraguay.—The latest available data concerning trade conditions of the Republic of Paraguay are obtained from the message of the President to Congress on the opening session on April 1, 1901. In this it is stated that the total value of imports for the year 1900 amounted to \$20,977,419, while the export valuation is given as \$21,382,894.83, the trade with the United States not being determinable from the statistics at hand.

According to statements embodied in the message of the President to the National Congress on April 1, 1901, the post-office, during the year 1900, handled 1,729,878 pieces of mail matter, and the business of the Government telegraph lines consisted of 83,560 messages. The number of industrial establishments in the country, outside of the capital, was stated to be 841, with a total capitalization of \$15,448,066.13, those of Asunción numbering 253.

The total receipts from exports and imports for the same year (1900) amounted to \$8,428,705.41, while the receipts from internal taxes were \$1,122,460.23.

With the opening of the year 1901 the use of the metric system became compulsory throughout the Republic. From the middle of September, 1900, until September 15, 1901, the work of substituting the new issue of bank notes for the old ones in circulation was carried on, the new notes having been printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York.

Diplomatic relations with France were resumed in June, M. RÉNÉ OLIVIER being appointed by the French Government to represent that Republic in Paraguay.

An important measure, having for its object the internal development of the Republic, was passed by the Paraguayan Congress. This was the establishment of a fund to be employed in certain specified works of public utility, the moneys to be obtained from such public revenues as are set forth in the law.

The stone-quarrying industry of the Republic was given an impetus by the passage of a law exempting from duty, during a term of ten years, all imports of machinery for stone working and all exports of stone. The yerba-maté, or Paraguay tea plant, became the object of increased interest through the inauguration of the first systematic attempt at cultivating and preparing it on a large scale for the markets of the world. A quebracho factory for the extraction of the tannic substance of the plant was planned, while waterworks for the capital, and road building received the consideration of the Government. Increased telegraphic communication was established throughout various parts of the Republic, connection with outside countries being also extended.

The cultivation of coffee has been advanced throughout the year, and in order to still further stimulate interest in its growth the Agri-

cultural Bank of the Republic entered into contracts with competent persons for the establishment of plantations in various Departments, with the view of distributing a certain number of coffee plants to agriculturists, it having been demonstrated that Paraguay is well adapted to the production of a superior grade of coffee. The Bureau of Statistics, established in 1898, makes annual reports as to the agricultural development of the Republic, which is shown to be in a satisfactory condition, the various farinaceous and leguminous plants necessary in domestic service receiving the first attention, while the cultivation of fruits and other branches of pastoral life are not neglected. At the beginning of the year 1901 the live stock of various kinds in the Republic numbered 2,743,665 head, the value of the cattle industry being \$100,286,835. Agricultural and national industries received a further impetus in the course of the year through a loan contracted for by the Agricultural Bank for \$1,000,000. The loans of the bank to its patrons during 1899 amounted to \$1,279,780.11, and the capital on January 1, 1900, was \$3,025,723.57.

Peru.—In the fiscal year 1901 Peru exported products to the United States amounting in value to \$3,656,180, a great increase over the previous twelve months, when the total exports aggregated \$2,122,543 in value. The imports from the United States in 1901 were valued at \$3,126,934, being nearly double those of 1900, when they were worth \$1,662,475.

The customs tariff adopted for the years 1901 and 1902 is, in its main provisions, the same as the one promulgated November 4, 1886.

An extradition treaty with the United States was proclaimed on January 30, 1901.

A consumption duty on liquors, in addition to the import duties proper, was levied by executive decree, the provisions becoming effective early in the year.

Manufacturing industries have received the fostering care of the Government, with the result that the price of foreign-made articles has in many cases been greatly reduced and their importation diminished. Among the industrial establishments contributing to the manufacturing wealth of the Republic may be noted breweries and ice plants, brickyards, leather-dressing establishments, tanneries, furniture factories, turning out a high class of articles; cotton and woolen mills, and also factories for the manufacture of matches, brooms, chocolate, druggists' supplies, etc.

A company for the manufacture of bags and bagging from the ramie fiber was organized in Lima, in January, with a capital of £25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of 100 *soles* each. A line of Peruvian steamers to run between Panama and Valparaiso was authorized in May, 1901, the same to be subsidized by the Government. The execution of this project will decrease the freight and passenger rates between

the Peruvian ports and those of Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia. Another company was organized for the purpose of establishing a line to make regular trips between Lima and various European ports, stopping en route at Callao, Valparaiso, and Coronel.

Renewed interest was taken in the course of the year in the development of the copper mines of the Republic, and large sums of United States capital were expended in their exploitation. In connection with this work the building of 80 miles of railroad from Oroya was projected.

A company, formed in the city of Lima with a capital of \$243,500, had for its object the drainage of the inundated mines of the Cerro de Pasco region. These mines yielded minerals to the value of 4,600,000 *sols* during the calendar year 1900, copper forming the bulk of the product. The Canza Mining Company was organized for operating the mineral district of Canza, and, in addition to other improvements in method, erected a large smelter consisting of two modern furnaces. The mines in question were formerly operated extensively and at a handsome profit to the owners. Various other mining properties were exploited with success and, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic, the mining outlook in Peru is at the present time in a most promising condition and is attracting the attention of the miner, the capitalist, and the investor. The Santo Domingo mine in Carabaya Province is one of the fine ore-producers of the Republic, recent data crediting it with a monthly output valued at £18,000. The company operating it has spent £70,000 in opening and improving roads for the transportation of machinery, etc. Other mining companies operating extensively in the Republic were the Gold Ore Company of Inamburi, and the Huamanrauca Mining Company, whose copper exports were of the highest grade.

The Harvard University meteorological stations, which, for a number of years had been maintained at various points of high altitude in the Republic, were discontinued from the beginning of the year, it having been decided that enough data had been secured to determine all the more important climatic peculiarities. In January, a thorough inspection of the city of Lima was made, preliminary to the installation of a new sanitary system.

Sugar production in the Republic is increasing steadily, and it was estimated on August 20, 1901, that the output for the present year would not fall short of 140,000 tons. When it is considered that a decade ago the total amount manufactured was between 70,000 and 80,000 tons, the possibilities of this branch of industry are at once evident.

A colonization contract was entered into between the Peruvian Government and GUILLERMO SPEEDIE in May, 1901, for the settlement of the Pachitea River Valley.

In order to facilitate the interchange of telegraphic messages between Peru, Central America, and the United States, the proposition was entertained by the Governments interested, of constructing a telegraph line from the Argentine Republic, across Bolivia and Peru, to Ecuador, where it would connect with existing lines. This would obviate the necessity entailed upon South American Republics of relying upon English and French cables on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Salvador.—The year 1901 proved a very prosperous one to the Republic of Salvador. The exports of coffee are estimated at 500,000 bags, the quality of which is demonstrated by the fact that both at Paris and Buffalo, during the course of the Expositions held in those cities, the coffee from Salvador received the highest possible awards. The crop of sugar is also reported to be greater than usual, the surplus available for export being stated at 100,000 bags. The trade of the country is constantly increasing and commercial relations with the United States are becoming of more importance each year.

Efforts were made on the part of the Government, during the course of the year, to increase the trade relations of the country with other nations, notably Great Britain, and the Consul-General in London was instructed to ascertain, to the fullest extent possible, details covering such relations and to make extended report thereon.

The exports of Salvador's products to the United States in the fiscal year 1901, according to statistics of the United States Treasury Department, were worth \$1,037,715, as compared with \$738,674 in the previous twelve months. The imports by Salvador from the United States in the same year were valued at \$738,722, in comparison with a valuation of \$679,440 in 1900.

At the opening of the year 1901, the Republic of Salvador was reported to be entirely free of foreign debt, the bonds covering such indebtedness having been redeemed and destroyed at the Palace of Justice in November, 1900. In his message to the National Assembly, delivered on February 20, 1901, President REGALADO referred with satisfaction to the improved economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic. The "Banco Salvadoreño," in its report at the close of the year 1900, showed an authorized capital of \$6,000,000, with a reserve fund of \$500,000.

A summary of the customs tariff law effective throughout the year was published in January. The general purpose is protective; that is to say, raw materials that might, with the facilities of abundant cheap labor and water power which Salvador enjoys, be elaborated or manufactured in the Republic are scheduled at low rates of import duty, while manufactured articles of the same materials are scheduled at higher rates, according to the amount of mechanical or other labor necessary to produce the finished article. Also, special measures were

taken, through the granting of a ten years' exemption from export duty on the derived products, to promote and favor in every way possible the principal agricultural and mineral industries of the country, which constitute such a large and important part of the nation's wealth. Agricultural machinery or implements for the elaboration or improvement of agricultural products were also placed on the free list.

By a presidential decree in January, 1901, a special charge was fixed for consular invoices of goods destined for the ports of Salvador, which did not cross the Isthmus of Panama.

A new patent law was promulgated in May, 1901. Dating from April 27, 1901, a new trade-mark law became operative. On February 7, 1901, the treaty concluded between the Republics of Salvador and France, in regard to minimum tariff rates between the two countries, was published in the "Diario Oficial," the treaty having become operative on January 1, 1901. According to the terms of this treaty, the coffee, cacao, chocolate, vanilla, indigo, rubber, balsam, and some other products of Salvador enjoy the "most-favored-nation" treatment in France. It was to remain in force during the space of one year. In order to encourage the development of printing in the Republic, the paper used in printing offices was placed on the free list throughout the year.

The treaty of friendship, trade, and commerce between the Republic of Salvador and the German Empire, according to the time limit specified in the contract, will expire on May 23, 1902, and notification to that effect has been exchanged between the two countries.

Agricultural development received special attention from the Government throughout the year, one of the most important measures tending to this end being the establishment by law of a Central Board of Agriculture to meet at the capital. The duties of this Board were to put into practice the provisions of the agricultural code with respect to the encouragement, development, and protection of agriculture in all its branches. In the report made by Señor ZALDIVAR, Minister of Salvador near the Governments of the United States and France, it was stated that the coffee exhibited by the Republic of Salvador at the Paris Exposition ranked among the best and most desirable species displayed, and attracted much attention. The same was true in regard to cacao, the cultivation of which in the lowlands of the country has been satisfactory and encouraging.

A census of the Republic was ordered, beginning on March 1, 1901, and preparations were made to obtain complete and detailed statistics concerning the resources and population of the country. The "Diario del Salvador" published, on January 18, 1901, a carefully prepared estimate of the population of the Republic on January 1, giving the approximate number of inhabitants as 915,512.

A bounty for the cultivation of textile plants, especially the "maguey"

fiber, was established in 1901, 1 *peso* per thousand being offered to any cultivator of from 5,000 to 10,000 plants, the ratio for a greater number of plants being on a descending scale. The exportation of such fibers was also made the object of special favorable legislation.

Santo Domingo.—The soil of Santo Domingo is exceedingly productive and furnishes, for export, tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugar, mahogany, logwood, and a number of other tropical and subtropical products.

Considering the area and population of the Republic of Santo Domingo, it has a large commerce with the United States. Some of its products are also sent to France, from which country it secures a number of manufactured articles.

For the fiscal year 1901, the value of Dominican products sent to the United States was \$3,553,776 and in the previous 12 months \$3,680,413. The imports from the United States in the two periods named were \$1,800,385 and \$1,317,098 respectively. In the 11 months ending November 30, 1901, the Republic of Santo Domingo exported goods to the value of \$3,333,890 to United States ports and received therefrom merchandise valued at \$1,517,668, satisfactory increases being thus indicated for both branches of the trade of the Republic.

National statistics for the full year are not available, but an idea of the improved commercial conditions prevailing throughout the Republic within the past year may be obtained from a comparison of the customs receipts in February, 1901, with those of the same month in 1900. The total value cited for 1901, month of February, was \$222,269.83, while that of the corresponding period of 1900 was but \$147,340.67. In order to still further develop the export trade, on April 8, 1901, the President recommended the free exportation of all national products, and suggested that only the differential duties imposed for the amortization of the bills of the National Bank be collected. This recommendation was immediately acted upon by Congress, then in session, and a law embodying the provision became operative on May 1, 1901. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the total income of the Republic was received from export duties. Further modifications of the customs tariff were embodied in a decree issued on June 28, 1901, according to which a reduction of 25 per cent was made on the duties levied on certain specified articles.

Great improvements have been made in the postal and telegraph service of the country. The facilities for handling the mails rapidly and efficaciously have greatly increased, and telephone lines cross the Republic in all directions, rendering telephonic communication between the principal towns convenient and rapid. The railroad constructed between the municipality of Seyba and Romaña has contributed very considerably to the progress and development of that important region, and other concessions have received favorable action, it being the purpose of the Government to attract capital by offering

reasonable franchises for its investment in the development of the latent resources of the country.

With reference to cane-sugar production, it is stated that the immense fields near San Pedro de Macoris are unquestionably the finest and most fertile of the entire region of the Antilles. At Macoris seven large factories are situated, whose production in 1900 was 15,454,664 pounds. Conditions, however, in 1900 were not so favorable as usual, and it was anticipated that 1901 would be signalized by larger returns from the industry. The entry of Dominican coffees into France was granted under the minimum tariff clause applied to the most-favored nations, as stated in the message of President JIMENEZ at the opening of Congress. The same document urged the framing of a commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States, which action, in his opinion, would decrease the duties on certain articles of general use and at the same time secure a near and advantageous market for the natural products of the Republic.

Uruguay.—The volume of foreign trade of the Republic for the first six months of 1901 is stated by official reports to have been represented by \$12,509,331 for imports and \$17,782,249 for exports. In the former case a decline of \$231,952, as compared with the first six months of the previous year, is noted, whereas exports show an advance of \$76,611. Uruguay's trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1901 shows an export valuation of \$1,883,994 as compared with \$1,848,077 for the preceding year, and an import valuation of \$1,637,074 as against \$1,816,720 in 1900. According to a statement furnished by the Consul-General of Uruguay to the United States, the trade between Uruguay and the United States for the six months of 1901, from January 1 to June 30, inclusive, was represented by \$640,456.55 in exports from Uruguay, and by \$1,292,056.06 in imports from the United States.

In 1900 the total commerce of the Republic was represented, according to statistics published by the Department of Customs, by \$23,977,606 for imports and \$29,388,187 for exports. These figures show a slight decrease as compared with the previous year.

The exports of wool from Montevideo for the twelve months ending with October 31, 1901, amounted to 84,491 bales of 500 kilograms (1,102.30 pounds) each. The wool exports in the preceding twelve months showed a grand total of 51,437 bales.

A law for the coinage of nickel currency in the sum of \$500,000 was enacted by the Uruguayan Congress, the profits arising from which were to be expended in the following manner: \$40,000 in the building or acquirement of schoolhouses in the interior and in the improvement of school property; \$10,000 in the building of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis; \$20,000 in the improvement of the building occupied by Congress; \$15,000 for the Flores quarantine station, and

the remainder for the purchase of dredges and for canalization work on rivers.

A decree fixing the duty on tobacco at 12 cents per kilogram became operative under date of December 19, 1900.

On January 1, 1901, the public debt of Uruguay amounted to \$125,506,953.44, made up as follows: Internal debt, \$22,189,498.30; external debt, \$99,660,680; international debt, \$3,656,775.14.

The Latin-American Scientific Congress, called for March 20, 1901, in the city of Montevideo, was the outcome of the first meeting of that Congress in Buenos Ayres in 1898, at which time Montevideo was selected for the next convention. The Congress, consisting of over 100 delegates, representing every department of science and nearly all the Latin-American countries, was in session for two weeks. The papers read embraced scientific, historical, and sociological topics, and were received with marked appreciation.

In accordance with a call for bids for improvement works in the harbor of Montevideo, propositions were submitted on December 24, 1900. The successful bidders were a French syndicate under the firm name of Allard, Coiseau, Couvreaux, Dollfus, Duparchy, and Thiriot, whose bid for \$9,916,336.38 was according to the plans and specifications prepared by Engineer ADOLFO GUERARDO. In July, 1901, the engineer and the auxiliary personnel were at Montevideo making the final preparations for beginning the work, the material, machinery, and instruments having been shipped from France. The superintendent of construction was Mr. KUMMER of Germany.

The various railway reports for the 12 months ending June 30, 1901, show satisfactory conditions of traffic and receipts, and recommendations for increased service and enlarged facilities were made by the directors.

In January, 1901, Dr. JUAN CUESTAS, who had represented the Uruguayan Government near the United States in the capacity of Minister Resident since June 13, 1900, was raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and on the 28th of the month presented his credentials to the President of the United States.

One of the beneficial institutions of Uruguay is the Bank of the Republic, which, according to the message of President CUESTAS, delivered to the National Congress on February 15, 1901, is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. A feature of this bank is the loaning of small amounts to stock growers and planters who are engaged in business on a small scale and who would otherwise be unable to obtain the funds necessary for the marketing of their products.

The Uruguayan industrial world, realizing the economic loss entailed by the importation of goods manufactured from the raw material originally exported from the Republic, has turned its attention to the

establishment of textile manufactories, where the articles (principally woolen) are manufactured from the native product. In 1901, two large factories were running in Montevideo, and turning out a class of goods equal in quality and make to those from abroad. Blankets and woolen material for clothing are made, and it is purposed also to commence the weaving of mixed wool and cotton fabrics. In order to encourage the necessary cultivation of cotton, quantities of the best seed have been imported from the United States and distributed gratuitously to planters throughout the Republic. Premiums have been offered to stimulate both the quantity and quality grown, and the prices quoted for the native cotton are on a par with those given in European markets.

Various European ports which had been closed to Uruguayan cattle by reason of the plague which afflicted them, were opened again in 1901, the National Department of Agriculture and Live Stock having officially notified the Government of the total extinction of disease.

In June, 1901, the first trans-Atlantic steamer sailing under Uruguayan colors, and carrying a cargo from Spain, arrived at the port of Montevideo. This was an important event in the maritime history of the country, as, previously, coasting and river steamers only had engaged the attention of merchants and traders.

One of the new agricultural industries which commanded the attention of the Government was the development of viticulture. The crop of grapes harvested in 1900 amounted to 142,500 kilograms, and efforts were made, through the introduction of vine cuttings from abroad, to still further stimulate this important industry. The maize crop of the Republic was stated on June 6, 1901, to be promising the most favorable returns, the quantity being estimated at 200,000 metric tons, of which over 100,000 tons would be available for export.

Venezuela.—The Government budget for the fiscal year beginning June 1, 1901, provided for the disbursement of 37,000,000 *bolivars*, all of which is covered by the receipts (as estimated) from various sources.

National statistics with reference to the foreign commerce during the year 1901 are not yet available, but during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, the exports to the United States (as obtained from United States official statistics) were valued at \$6,645,848 as compared with \$5,500,019 in 1900. The imports from the United States were worth \$3,271,877 in 1901 and \$2,452,757 in 1900.

On January 11, 1901, a decree was promulgated repealing the export tax of 100 *bolivars* on each kilogram of gold bullion shipped out of the country. The new parcels post convention made between Venezuela and the United States was ratified by the former country on January 9, 1901. Dating from May 1, 1901, the export taxes on coffee, cacao, cotton, and cattle were abolished and transit duties on

general products were advanced from $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 25 per cent. Imported goods of foreign origin were divided into nine classes, as follows: Goods free of duty and goods liable to duties of 1.9, 4.8, 14.4, 24, 48.2, and 96.5 cents, and \$1.93 and \$3.86 per kilogram. Conditions governing copyright privileges in the Republic were published in January.

The exports of block balata rubber have of late years shown a steady advance, the quantity exported in 1900 being double that reported for the preceding year.

Coffee and cacao, which are the leading articles of export from the country, are reported to have been shipped from the port of La Guaira in the amount of 175,652 and 107,961 sacks, respectively, during the year 1900. France received the major portion of these exports, 115,670 sacks of the former and 66,805 sacks of the latter having been consigned to Havre. For the year 1900, the exports of the Republic, taken as a whole, showed a considerable increase as compared with the previous twelve months. The shipment of cattle on the hoof has been found more remunerative than exports of salted or dried meats, as the necessity of importing salt for curing purposes reduced the possible gain; consequently large numbers of animals were sent abroad during the year from the ports of Puerto Cabello and Guanto, it being found that favorable opportunities existed for the exportation of Venezuelan cattle to Great Britain and other European countries.

During the year all the mouths of the Orinoco delta were declared open to international navigation. The valley traversed by these delta streams is said to possess the richest commercial possibilities of the western world. Countless herds of cattle and horses may be raised there, and the forests yield large quantities of natural products, such as rubber, and quinine and other drugs, while traces of gold and other metals have been discovered. Under date of January 11, 1901, the Department of Encouragement of the Republic granted a lease in perpetuity of that portion of the unreclaimed lands on the right and left banks of the Orinoco River extending for a distance of 7 miles from either shore to Señor Don MAXIMILIANO GUEVARA, in consideration of an annual payment into the National Treasury of 400 *bolivars*. Several navigation concessions were also granted to persons desirous of exploiting various industries throughout the country, all tending to the development of previously uncultivated regions. A new industry receiving Government protection was the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of articles of crystal and glassware, in the Federal District. Exclusive privilege for such manufacture was granted for a period of ten years dating from January, 1901.

On April 3, 1901, the Gas and Electric Light Company of Caracas entered into a contract with the municipal government for the lighting of the city of Caracas.

In order to overcome the distressing conditions prevailing through the lack of sufficient water for domestic and agricultural purposes, the Government in the course of the year authorized the boring of artesian wells in various sections, part of the expense to be borne by the State. All machinery, apparatus, etc., was admitted free of duty of any class whatsoever.

The improvements of the wharf at Puerto Cabello, which harbor is reported by the United States Consul to be the best in the Republic, were completed in October, and the various facilities for handling the traffic of the port were found satisfactory. A contract was also made for improvements and the construction of a wharf at Caribe.

MINES AND MINERALS IN THE STATES OF MINAS GERAES AND BAHIA, BRAZIL.

[Published by request.]

The following list of the mines and minerals of the States of Minas Geraes, and Bahia of the Brazilian Union has been arranged by Senhor ALCIDES MEDRADO, Mining Commissioner for Brazil at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901.

Ajuda (S. Bartholomeu, Municipal district of Ouro Preto).—This property is 20 miles distant from the city of Ouro Preto, within easy reach of abundant wood and water supplies. The roads are excellent. The option can be easily obtained. The local formation is a decomposed mica schist containing veins of pure and pyritic quartz. One mine, the Tapera in S. Bartholomeu, is in operation with very crude machinery, from which quantities of gold are now being taken. Three assays gave values of \$7, \$8.50, and \$6 per ton, respectively. This might readily be purchased.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 14 grams; No. 1 quartzite, without pyrite and schist, partly decomposed, gold, per ton, 17 grams; No. 2 quartzite, containing pyrite, gold, per ton, 12 grams.

Amazonas (Ouro Preto).—This mine is located in the city of Ouro Preto, on the Central Railway of Brazil, on the slope of the Serra das Lages. It belongs to the Tassarás group of mines. Water power in quantity is available in close proximity to the property. The reef has been explored, and much ore is visible.

Analyses: Gold, per ton, 468 grams; gallery No. 6, slightly ferruginous quartz, assay value, 26 grams per ton; arseno-pyritic mineral, assay value, 468 grams per ton.

Antonio Carpinteiro (Ouro Preto).—This mine is situated close to the city of Ouro Preto, about 2 miles from the Central Railroad of Brazil. It belongs to the Lages group of mines, with available water power close at hand. Much mineral is in sight.

Analysis: Average of four assays varying from 11 to 14 grams per ton, \$7.06.

Antonio Pereira (Ouro Preto).—This property is distant 12 miles from Ouro Preto, on an excellent road, and with ample water and wood supplies. The region is considered one of the richest in Minas Geraes. The district is rich enough to be worked with profit without machinery. A sample gave a value of \$14.25 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 28.5 grams.

Aroeira (Municipal district of Cuiethé).—This property is situated in a marvelously rich alluvial district. The aborigines, from time immemorial, have worked the sands for gold dust. It is at present distant 80 miles from the Leopoldina Railway, in a healthy district. Wood and water are abundant. Three assays gave values of \$118.50, \$121, and \$95 per ton, or an average of \$111.50 per ton.

Analysis: Quartz containing visible gold; average gold per ton (3 assays), 223 grams.

Aroeiras (Municipal district of Marianna).—This property is 20 miles distant from Ouro Preto. It belongs to a group of 15 mines worked superficially by the old colonists. Wood and water, the latter affording ample power, are at hand. Some two years ago an extensive landslide in this locality laid bare a large body of auriferous mineral of a character common in the district, readily worked by hydraulic mining, of a value of \$1.85 per ton. Two assays of the Aroeiras property gave \$6 and \$6.50 per ton.

Analyses (two assays): Twelve and 15 grams.

Mina da Barra.—This mine is situated near Santa Barbara. It belongs to the PENNA family. Gold is found in a vein of limonite, produced by the decomposition of pyrites. This mine, together with the neighboring mines, S. Bento, Pinta Bem, and Corrego da Onça, are operated by the São Bento Gold Estates Company, Limited, which was organized in 1897 with a capital of £250,000. The mines were acquired by the company for the sum of £175,000, and Mina da Barra has been actively worked for two years. Two galleries have been opened up and a plant established for the crushing of the ore and for treating it by the cyanide process. The ore is extracted at the rate of 3,000 tons per month and it yields, on an average, 12 grams of gold per ton. Owing to the porous and friable nature of the ore, it can, after being crushed in cylinders, be subjected at once to the cyanide process without being treated by amalgamation or any other process.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 27 grams; 3 assays, 20, 22, and 20 grams; fineness, 21.93 grams; ferruginous ore, gold per ton, 10 grams; ocherous sand, gold per ton (4 assays) 69, 105, 260, and 171 grams; limonite concretions, 45 grams; compact limonite, 15 grams.

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Bento Rodrigues (Ouro Preto).—This mine is 24 miles from Ouro Preto. The ore is a pyritic quartzite, and three assays gave values of \$7, \$13, and \$13.50 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analyses: Gold per ton (2 assays), 14 and 26 grams; quartzite containing pyrite, gold per ton, 26 grams.

Boa Esperança (Municipal district of Caethé).—This mine is located south of Caethé. The deposit consists of a vein of white or grayish quartz, ranging from 0.30 to 2.50 meters in thickness and uncovered at a distance of 50 meters from its direction (worked for a distance of 50 meters along its dip).

The average grade of ore yields 25 grams of gold per ton, of which 6 grams are lost in the sands. From 50 to 60 tons of ore are treated per month by the most primitive processes. No machinery is used.

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Boa Vista (Municipal district of Sabará).—This property, situated in the same district as the mines of Morro Velho, Faria, Raposos, and Gaia, is 12 miles from the railroad. It has been superficially examined, but ample proofs of the existence of gold have been obtained, an assay of a sample of decomposed pyritic sand giving a value of \$2 per ton.

Analysis: Pyrite and sesquioxide of iron (Fe_2O_3); gold per ton, 4 grams.

Borges (Sabará).—Situated south of Caethé in the western slope of the Serra do Socorro. The vein consists of gray quartz and a small quantity of arsenical pyrites.

The most important works are a stamp battery, having 16 stamps, and several galleries.

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Calôeirdes (Ouro Preto).—This property contains a deposit of the famous "Jacutinga," the richest known auriferous mineral found in Brazil. It is a loose, dark sand, confined between layers of sandstone, and is absolutely free milling, requiring little power to crush. The Jacutinga carries \$25 per ton and the mineral at large \$12 per ton. Water and wood are abundant, and the road from Ouro Preto, distant 12 miles, is good.

Analysis: Jacutinga mineral, 50 grams; gold per ton in the mineral, 24 grams.

Cantagallo (Venda do Campo, Ouro Preto).—This mine, recently purchased by a Belgian company, is 12 miles from Ouro Preto. The mineral assays \$8.80 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 17.6 grams.

Curranca (Caethé).—This mine is situated south of Caethé. The deposit consists of a vein of white, sandy quartz embedded in colored schists. Its average width is 3 meters. It is still undeveloped.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 25 grams.

Currapato (Caethé).—This mine is located south of Caethé. The deposit consists of quartz and pyrites. The lode denominated "Cima" has an average width of 6 meters. It is owned by a company organized in 1892 under the title "Empresa de Mineração de Caethé," with a capital of 200,000 *milreis*, of which only 80 per cent has been paid in. This amount has been found insufficient for the work of development. If properly developed, the mine would be very profitable. The property consists of 250 hectares of mineral land. Steam motive power equivalent to 20 horsepower is used. It is probable that a large plant will be erected at a distance of about 4 kilometers from the mine and on much lower ground, where the ore can be easily transported for its mechanical preparation. The ore averages 140 grams of gold per ton.

Principal works: A gallery, or adit, 50 meters long, extending to the lower portion of the vein; a stamp mill, having 15 stamps; pumping machinery, mining apparatus, etc.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 51 grams; No. 1 bears the label "Minerico" (rich ore); gold per ton (assay on 50 grams), 2.938 grams; No. 3, sands from the filter (assay on 100 grams), gold per ton, 20 grams.

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Catta (Ouro Preto).—This property is in the city of Ouro Preto. The assay value is about \$6 per ton. Wood and water are abundant.

Analysis: Ferruginous mineral containing quartz fragments and sesquioxide of iron. Gold per ton, 3 grams.

Cattas Altas (Municipal district of Pitangui).—This mine, worked for many years by an English company, was abandoned in consequence of the falling in of the shaft and lack of capital to renew it. It is 70 miles from Ouro Preto, but the roads are good. The mineral is the celebrated Jacutinga. The output of gold in the time of working was registered daily in kilograms. Assays show a value of \$6 and \$6.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton (two assays), 13 and 12 grams.

Cattas Atlas de Noruega (Ouro Preto).—This property is 72 miles from the city of Ouro Preto. Wood and water are abundant. The mine was worked by the colonists, but abandoned when the depth attained proved an insuperable obstacle to their crude machinery. Two assays give values of \$11.90 and \$27.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton (2 assays), 23.8 and 55 grams.

Catta Preta (Santa Rita Durão, municipal district of Marianna).—The Catta Preta mine is located near the hamlet of Inficionado, and a number of miners have recently been prospecting here with the view of commencing extensive operations. The mine is but little known or developed, but if worked on a large scale would yield gold in paying quantities. Analyses of the ore made at the Ouro Preto School of Mines show an average yield of 25 grams per ton. The deposit covers a large extent of territory. The ore from this mine is made up of quartz and acicular crystals of tourmalines with visible native gold. When decomposed it forms a red clayish substance called "bugre." This is the only deposit in Minas Geraes in which the matrix or gangue of the ore is a compact mass of tourmaline crystals.

Carvalho Branco (Novoe Velho, municipal district of Marianna).—This mine (*Sumidouro*) is being worked by the owners, giving good results by a primitive system. Two assays gave values of \$6 and \$38 per ton.

Analyses: Gold, per ton (two assays), 12 and 76 grams.

Chacara (Ouro Preto).—This mine is located in the city of Ouro Preto, on the line of the Central Railway of Brazil, in the region of the Serra das Lages. Mineral is in sight, and exploration would be easy and inexpensive. Water power in abundance is available.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 12 grams; reef, 1 fathom wide, gold per ton, 12 grams, \$6.

Chiquinho (Marianna).—This mine, one of a group (*Sumidouro*) covering 24 square miles of country, is situated in a very rich alluvial district. An assay gave a value of \$8.75 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 17.5 grams.

Companhia Aurifera de Minas Geraes (Municipal district of Sabará).—The property of this company is situated at Honório Bicalho, on the Central Railway of Brazil. The company was organized in 1892, with a capital of 200,000 *milreis*, divided into 1,000 shares of 200 *milreis* each. This sum was later increased by a loan of 192,115 *milreis*, obtained from the "Banco da Republica," and by various private loans amounting to 211,190 *milreis*, thus raising the present capital of the company to 603,306 *milreis*. Of this amount 68,405 *milreis* were used for the purchase of the mining properties, and the rest was expended in the acquisition of mining equipment and in driving levels or galleries. The property of the company comprises 450 hectares of land. According to analyses of the ore made at the Ouro Preto School of Mines, it averages 28 grams, or \$14 worth of gold per ton.

Principal works: Four levels are being driven. The first has already reached the rich lode "Bahú," which was partly worked by the early miners; the second gallery is within 24 meters of the lode "Catta Alta;" the third is an intermediate level joining these two, and the fourth is the road through which the ore is carried to the surface. The machinery employed consists of a 20-stamp mill (Californian model), two Frue vanners, a Blake stone breaker, and a pulverizer or crusher of American manufacture. Motive power is furnished by a stream which has a flow of 500 liters per second. Other sources of water can be obtained when it becomes necessary to increase the motive power.

This is the only gold mining company of Brazil, organized with Brazilian capital which has continued mining operations without interruption. It has increased its capital enormously.

Analyses: Gold per ton (average of three assays, ore from the lode "Bahú"), 28.3 grams; quartzite with pyrite (average of three assays), gold per ton, 407 grams; No. 1, quartzite containing pyrite, gold per ton, 49 grams; No. 2, quartzite containing pyrite, gold per ton, 8 grams; No. 3, schist in contact with quartzite containing pyrite, gold per ton, 24 grams; No. 4, pyrite in schist, gold per ton, 51 grams; No. 5, gold per ton, 178 grams.

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Congonhas do Campo (Ouro Preto).—This mine is situated on a branch of the Central Railway. The property was much worked by the colonists, and is situated in a region reputed to be very rich. The mineral is a quartzite and assays \$13 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 26 grams.

Crystaes (Raposos, municipal district of Sabará).—This mine is close to the railroad depot of Sabará. It was worked by the colonists and abandoned for the usual reasons—the increasing depth and lack of capital. It is one of the most favorably situated in the whole State, and the mineral assays \$15.60 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 31.2 grams.

Cuyabá (Sabará).—This property is operated by the well-known St. John d'El Rey Mining Company, Limited, which purchased it in 1877 for the sum of £7,000. This deposit consists of a series of parallel veins of fine-grained quartz containing iron pyrites in crystals, traversing black compact schists, known as *cantagallo*, *fonte grande*, *D. Domingos*, and *serrote*, and small veins of auriferous quartz in red clays, resulting from the decomposition of the rock, known as *terra vermelha*, *pitangueira*, and *babú*. The company began mining operations in 1878. The ore yields on an average 12.5 grams of gold per ton, but only 5.5 grams are recovered.

The total gold production of this property is about 700 kilograms. At the present time there is only one 15-stamp mill employed, and mining operations have been almost abandoned. Recently Mr. JOSÉ CHAVES undertook to work the mines for the company and has been developing them with profit. The company expects later on to develop them on a large scale.

Analysis: Average gold per ton, 12.5 grams.

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Cybrão (Marianna).—In the Cybrão deposits there are a number of veins of auriferous quartz containing mica, tourmalines, and needles of rutile. The veins are found in schists, associated with quartzites. The width of the veins ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 meter. The quartz in these veins is sometimes transparent and again completely filled with tourmaline needles. The assays were made from specimens of the ore in which there was no visible gold, and therefore the percentage of gold obtained must be considered below the average, as this same ore has yielded in the pan washings coarse gold that is easily separable. The absence of pyrites and the nature of the quartz render the extraction of the gold very easy.

The gravels of the bed and banks of the Gualaxo River also deserve attention, in view of the nature of the neighboring rocks in which veins of quartz of uniform richness frequently occur.

Analyses: Assay No. 1, gold per ton, 10 grams; No. 2, 11 grams; No. 3, 16 grams. Gold per ton, 35 grams.

Dona Rita (Marianna).—This property like the Cavallo Branco, Chiquinho Aroeira and others, is situated in the Sumidouro district. The assay values of two samples were \$15 and \$6 per ton.

Analyses (2 assays): Gold per ton, 30 and 12 grams.

Dona Therezinha (Ouro Preto).—This mine forms part of the Tasaras group and is 3 miles from a railroad. Wood and water are abundant. Some veins contain arsenical pyrites, others are clean. The assay value of two samples of the former amounted to \$8 and \$42.40. One of the latter was valued \$39.50.

Analyses: Quartz containing arsenical pyrite, schist, and mica, gold per ton, 16 grams; quartz containing arsenical pyrite, gold per ton, 84.4 grams; quartz containing talcose schist and tourmaline, gold per ton, 79 grams.

Donato (Marianna).—The Donato mine (*Sumidouro*) is located east of Serra do Itacolomy, and in the same line with the Tinoco, Janubeiro, Aroeira, Dona Rita, Cavallo Branco, and Vasado mines. This is an exceptionally rich gold-bearing zone. Here are the gold workings of Vasado, which belong to the “Companhia Brasileira de Salitraes, Terras e Colonisação,” and those of Tinoco, Xiquinho, etc., all as yet undeveloped. The outcrops of these veins were mined by the open-cut method in two leading directions. They consist of small veins of quartz embedded in mica-schist, associated with hornblende. The veins traverse the mica-schist in different directions, covering a large area. The ore consists of white quartz, associated with a number of other minerals. Gold is visible in certain parts of the quartz. A large part of the ore body is decomposed, and it will be an easy matter to develop it if water can be obtained. The early miners only worked the soft part of the veins, leaving intact the hard quartz. Analyses made at the Ouro Preto School of Mines give the following result: Ore from the Donato mine, 15.5 grams of gold per ton; the Tinoco workings, 17.76 grams in the richest quartzite; gravel from the pan washings, 41.63 grams.

This is one of the few mines in which two systems can be employed in its development, namely, a stream of water for the soft portions and a stamp mill for the auriferous quartz. Washing the ore by means of a stream of water would yield a large percentage of gold and would make the extraction of the gold from the quartz veins easier.

Analyses: Donato mine, gold per ton, 15.5 grams; Tinoco mine, gold per ton, 17.76 grams; from sands left from the pan washings, gold per ton, 41.63 grams.

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Estaca (Ouro Preto).—This mine is one mile distant from the Ouro Preto depot of the Central Railway. A sample assayed \$7.50 per ton. Water and wood are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 15 grams.

Falcão (Ouro Preto).—This mine is situated at a distance of 18 kilometers from the city of Ouro Preto and 7 kilometers from the nearest

railway station. The deposit consists of three parallel veins of quartz and pyrites, varying from 3 to 4 meters in thickness.

Analyses: First vein, assay No. 1, gold per ton, 9 grams; No. 2, 11 grams. Second vein, specimen No. 1, gold per ton, 14 grams; No. 2 (covering of vein), no gold; No. 3, gold per ton, 27 grams.

Third vein, specimen No. 1, gold per ton, 3 grams; No. 2, no gold; Nos. 3, 4, and 5, traces of gold; No. 6, 25 grams; Nos. 7 and 8, traces of gold; No. 9, 5 grams; gold per ton (average of 2 assays), 12 grams; No. 10, gold per ton, 55 grams.

First vein: Gross weight of sample, 3.740 grams; reduced in the pan, 23 grams; gross weight of the litharge, 100 grams; gross weight of the gold "button," 3.0250 grams; weight of silver, 0.005 gram; gold per ton, 6.55 grams.

Residue from the stamps of the "Falcão" mine, gold per ton, 40 grams.

First vein: Specimen of ore taken from the roof of the shaft at the point where it meets the dark quartz, gold per ton, 7 grams; specimen taken from near the right-hand support in the roof of the same mine, gold per ton, 5 grams. Third vein, 10 meters from the road, left side, gold per ton, 4 grams; Estrada de Alegria, on the left side of the road from Estrada do Falcão to Alegria, gold per ton, 7 grams; vein below road, 0.30 meter thick, gold per ton, 20 grams; from another vein, below, on the same road, 0.50 meter thick, in the same level, gold per ton, 41 grams.

Veins from which specimens were taken.	Nature of specimen.	Gross weight.	Net weight.	Litharge.	Weight of button.	Gold per ton.
		<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>		<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>
First vein, open level, point A.....	Quartz.....	100	43	200	0.0065	55
Second vein, above.....	Quartz, containing pyrites.	1,100	15	100	.002	1.36
First vein, point A.....	Quartz.....	100	15	200	.006	50
Small vein at the entrance of the level, 2.20 meters thick.	.....do.....	100	15	200	.0105	95
First vein, point A.....	.....do.....	2,000	12	50	.0008	2.750
First vein, underneath, point D.....	.....do.....	1,170	10	30	.0065	5.04
Second vein, underneath, point D.....	Quartz, containing pyrites.	1,000	10	30	.008	7.84
Third vein, underneath, point D.....	.....do.....	1,000	10	30	.009	8.85
First vein, underneath.....	.....do.....	50	10	100	.001	10
Left side of shaft, in the middle.....	.....do.....	50	10	100	.0008	6
Second vein, left side of shaft.....	.....do.....	50	10	100	.007	4

Faria (Sabará).—The mine of the Faria Gold Mining Company of Brazil, Limited, is situated in the vicinity of Villa Nova de Lima, 4 kilometers from Honório Bicalho, a station of the Central Railway. This mine was worked by the "Société des Mines d'Or de Faria," which was formed in 1887 with a capital of 1,800,000 *francs*, afterwards increased to 2,400,000 *francs*. After operating the mine for nine years the company was reorganized under the name of "Société Nouvelle des Mines d'or de Faria," with a capital of 1,600,000 *francs*, half of which was given to the old company. Finally, in 1896 a company was formed in London, known as the "Faria Gold Mining Company

of Brazil, Limited," for the purpose of acquiring these mines. The capital of the company was £60,000, of which £36,000 was offered to the stockholders of the old company.

Most of the ore yields as high as 18 grams of gold per ton and the average is from 6 to 7 grams per ton. This was the first mine of this region to use electrical machinery for the extraction of the ore. The works of the mine, the miners' houses, etc., are lighted by electricity. The gold from this mine is very fine, floating in the water in which it is treated to such a degree that only 42 per cent of the contents of the ore is recovered, although theoretically the ore yields 18 grams of gold per ton. Experiments are being made with different processes in the hope that one will be discovered to correct this. The company is being reorganized and modern plants are being installed. The directors of the new company expect an annual net income from the mine of £11,600. The old company extracted 148,892 grams of gold. The present company extracted from this mine from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901, 331,951 grams of gold, valued at £40,000.

The new company has installed modern plants—a Californian mill of 20 stamps, Frue vanners, and a chloride and cyanide plant for the treatment of the residue. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 meters. Powerful pumps, operated by electricity, have been set up. The principal works are; An inclined shaft sunk to a depth of 225 meters; 3 levels, the last one being 180 meters from the surface; an adit 375 meters long for draining the mine; a drain 6 kilometers long; electric motive power for operating the extracting and pumping machinery and the different plants; 20-stamp mill; amalgamation pans; amalgamation barrels; 8 Frue vanners; chlorination plant, treating 150 tons per month, and cyanide plant, treating 1,000 tons of ore per month.

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Furnas de Caethé (Caethé).—These mines are situated 15 kilometers from Raposos, and are the property of BARON DA ESTRELLA and Dr. JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DE MOURA COSTA. The principal mines are Cotão, Fernando, Portão, Agua do Sapo, Paciencia, Mãe Isabel, and Quebra Braço.

Analysis: Average gold per ton, 28 grams.

Furquim (Marianna).—This mine was acquired by the Furquim Mining Company, which was organized in 1890 with a capital of 150,000 *milreis*, which in 1892 was increased to 600,000 *milreis*, of which only 150,000 *milreis* have been paid in. The company began

working in the gravel, but difficulties arose and operations were suspended. A California 30-stamp mill was introduced, but the company was obliged to suspend operations for want of funds. In 1896 the mining property was sold for a small amount to a Brazilian capitalist. The works are now at a standstill. The gold is found in small veins of gold-bearing quartz and in the alluvial deposits of the Carmo River.

Analyses: (1) Gold per ton, 5 grams; (2) 4 grams; (3) 12 grams; (4) 17 grams; (5) 7 grams; (6) 93 grams; (7) 98 grams.

Gabirola.—This mine, together with the Gaia mine, was acquired by the Morro Velho Company in 1862 for £11,583. It is located near Morro Velho, on land belonging to FERNÃO PAES. The vein of the Gabirola consists of compact quartz and fine pyrites and lies almost vertically. The ore yields, on an average, 14 grams of gold per ton, but only 7 grams are recovered. It was operated by the Morro Velho Company in 1868 and again in 1886.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 14 grams.

Itatiaiuassú.—This property is about 5 miles from the Sabará Railway depot. Averages of six assays gave values of \$2.75 and \$5 per ton. Water and wood are plentiful.

Analyses: Sample No. 1, gold per ton, 5.5 grams; No. 2, 6.66 grams; No. 3, 4 grams; first assay, gold per ton, 9 grams; second, 12 grams; third, 10 grams.

Jambeiro (Marianna).—This property is one of the Sumidouro group. Two assays gave values of \$5.50 and \$7 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold per ton (two assays), 11 and 14 grams.

Lages (Ouro Preto).—This is the property which gives its name to the Ouro Preto group of mines, situated in and around the city of that name. It is distant 1 mile from the Central Railway. A large body of ore is in sight. The veins are parallel and inclined at 35 degrees north and south. The mineral is pyritic and free milling (a frequent occurrence in this State, where the gold needs only thorough crushing to free it from the sulphurets). This group of mines is the most important in the Medrado concession.

Analyses: No. 1. Quartz and mispickel. Gold per ton, 77 grams; assay value, \$47.74. No. 2. Block of pyritic quartz. Gold per ton, 48 grams; assay value, \$29.64. No. 3. Quartz and oxidized pyrites. Gold per ton, 12 grams; assay value, \$7.44.

Lagôa.—(*Dourada, municipal district of Tiradentes*).—This property is 8 miles distant from the West of Minas Railway. No exact assay values are available, but the mineral is said to assay about \$17 per ton. The district affords ample wood and water.

Lavras Novas (Ouro Preto).—This mine is 5 miles from the Ouro

Preto depot of the Central Railway. The assay value of the vein is \$16.25 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 32 grams.

Maquiné (Marianna).—This mine is one of the extremely rich Jacutinga formation, and is 12 miles from Ouro Preto. Wood and water are plentiful. Two assays gave values of \$405.51 and \$450.50 per ton.

Analysis: Jacutinga, with visible gold, 2 samples, gold per ton, 911 grams.

Maria da Vargem.—This property is 6 miles distant from the Central Railway. The assay values vary from \$1 to \$5.50 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analyses: (2) Gold per ton, 11 grams; (4) 4 grams; (5) 6 grams; (6) quartz gravel, 4 grams; (7) quartz, 3 grams; (8) 11 grams; (9) 2 grams.

Marzagão (Parish of N. S. da Conceição of Rio de Pedras, Morro de S. Vicente, municipal district of Ouro Preto).—This mine is situated 20 kilometers from Itabira do Campo, a station of the Central Railway. The bed is found in the metamorphic Eozoic rocks of the central plateau of Minas Geraes, which consist mainly of schists, such as mica schists, chlorite schists, quartose schists, clay schists, etc. The average height of the bed is 960 meters above sea level. The early miners worked the outcrops of the deposit for a distance of 8 kilometers, using the "open cut" method and employing water for the disintegration of the earthy matter. The property is owned by four men. Among other mines found here are the California, Ouvidor, Paciencia, Chacara, Engenho de Cuima, etc. The deposit consists of at least two veins of quartz, associated with pyrites, very near together and almost parallel, but not uniform in their mineralogical formation. These veins are embedded in schist, which constitutes the roof and floor of the vein. The flow of water from the Ouro Fino River, in junction with the Andaime, is 175.35 liters per second. In the vicinity are also the two small mountain streams Catana and Cunha de Ferro, the waters from which can be conducted to the mines by means of ditches or canals. Steam power equivalent to 250 horsepower can be obtained for the working of the mine.

This is the only mining property that is registered in the Torreus. It is estimated to cover 50 miles square.

Analyses: (1) Gold per ton, 30 grams; (2) 69 grams. Fineness of gold, 23.947. No. 3. Ore (weight), 100 grams. Gold and silver per ton, 26.7 grams.

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Matheus Leme.—This mine is 10 miles distant from Ouro Preto. The assay value is about \$6.80 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 12.4 grams.

Mocó (Caethé).—This property is 20 miles distant from the Central Railway. A railway has been projected from thence and the track leveled to the close proximity of the mine. The assay value is \$11.50 per ton, and the locality one of the most healthy of the highland district.

Analysis: Gold per ton (average of two assays), 23 grams.

Montié (Congonhas do Campo, Ouro Preto).—This property is two miles distant from the Central Railway. The assay value is \$5.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 11 grams.

Moreiras (Ouro Preto).—This mine is one of the Ouro Preto group; also included in the Medrado concession. The ore is free milling and a large mass is in sight. Water power is abundant, and the property is but 4 miles from the Central Railway. Wood is abundant at a distance of 8 miles. Four assays give the following figures: \$2.50, \$2, \$2.25, and \$3.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 5, 4, 5, and 6 grams.

Morro do Ouro Fino (Ouro Preto).—This property is distant 1 mile from the railroad. The assay value of superficial samples ranges from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton.

Analyses: Gold per ton, first sample, 3 grams; second sample, 2 grams.

Morro do Paschoal (Ouro Preto).—This lode is 13 feet wide at the foot of the hill, where an adit has been driven; 500 feet vertical of the lode exists above the adit. The ore is a compact quartzite, showing visible gold. Like the rest of the Medrado concession, the mine is close to the Central Railway (2 miles), and ample water power is available. Three assays gave the following values: \$16, \$14, and \$26.50.

Analyses: No. 1, gold per ton, 32 grams; No. 2, 28 grams; No. 3, 53 grams.

Morro da Piedade (Ouro Preto).—This property belongs to the Tasaras group. Much mineral is in sight, and exploration is easy. Wood and water are abundant. The Central Railway is 4 miles distant. The mineral gives an assay value of \$19 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 38 grams.

Morro da Queimada (Ouro Preto).—This mine is one of the Lages group of the Medrado Concession. Assay values: \$7.50, \$1, \$6, \$0.50, and \$6.50.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 15, 2, 1, 12, and 13 grams.

Morro do Ramos (Ouro Preto).—This is one of the Lages group. The mineral, as far as exploration has been carried out, is poor, but

exploration has been confined to the surface. The assay values obtained equal about \$1.10 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 2.2 grams.

Morro de Sant' Anna (Marianna).—This mine was operated by the "D. Pedro North d'El Rey Gold Mining Company, Limited," which was organized in 1862, with a capital of £125,000. From 1863 to 1868, 2,427 kilograms of gold were extracted. Operations were continued until 1878, the ore from the mine averaging 15 grams of gold per ton. The profits of the company in 1867 amounted to £51,944, and in the three years, 1867, 1868, and 1869, to about £100,000. During this period 100 per cent dividends were paid. In 1878 mining operations were discontinued, the mine then having a depth of 212 meters. In 1888 the company was reorganized under the name of "D. Pedro Gold Mining Company, Limited," and operations were resumed. A level was driven to reach the richest of the ore bodies, No. 8, and new pumping and extracting machinery and plants for the preparation of the ore were installed.

The company at the present time is working the auriferous deposits at Maquiné, having many years ago abandoned the diggings at the place known as "Morro de Sant' Anna," notwithstanding the yield of gold from the ore of this vein was very fair. Gold appears in large pieces.

Most important works: A well-timbered tunnel or level for extracting the ore, which is a model of its kind; another tunnel to reach the richest of all the ore bodies, No. 8; mining and pumping machinery, and machinery for the mechanical preparation of the ore; German trommels, worked by compressed air; a small stamp battery to crush the coarse ore; pan washings; cables for the transmission of power to the pumping machinery; Pelton wheels as motors.

Analysis: Gold per ton (average of 3 assays), 7 grams.

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Morro de S. João (Ouro Preto).—This is one of the Lages group of mines, situated near the city of Ouro Preto, 3 miles from the railroad. Wood and water are plentiful in the immediate vicinity.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 10 grams.

Morro de S. Sebastião (Ouro Preto).—Gold-bearing ore, pyritic quartz, mispickel, scorodite, and decomposed pyrites. Gold per ton, 25 grams, value \$12.50.

This mine forms part of the Lages group, 3 miles from the railroad, with abundant wood and water. The mineral is a quartz with pyrites and mundie, decomposed at outcrop but probably clean at depth.

Morro de S. Vicente (Ouro Preto).—This property is 8 miles distant from the Ouro Preto railroad depot. The assay value is from \$2 to \$2.25 per ton. The district affords abundance of wood and water.

Analyses: Two assays, gold per ton, 4.25 and 4 grams.

Morro Velho (municipal district of Sabará).—Operated by the English company known as "The St. John d'El Rey Mining Company, Limited," having a capital of £500,000. The vein is 180 meters long and 14 meters thick. The ore yields from 10 to 20 grams of gold per ton. The mine was discovered one hundred years ago and has been worked by the present company since 1830. The total gold production of this mine from 1836 to 1886 was £5,178,657, of which £1,657,769 was net income. From 1842 to 1867 an annual dividend of 25 per cent was paid to the stockholders. In 1867 there was a fire in the mine and operations were suspended for seven years for the purpose of opening up new shafts. From 1874 to 1882 a yearly dividend of 31 per cent was paid. From 1882 to 1886 no dividends were distributed. The next ten years were spent in sinking new shafts and setting up modern machinery. The yearly income from the mines from now on, after all expenses are deducted, will probably be £60,000.

Principal works: Two shafts sunk to a depth of 861.33 meters. A 120-stamp mill constructed after the California model; hydraulic motive power equivalent to 530 horsepower; modern machinery and apparatus for the extraction of the ore and for descending into and ascending from the mines. A force pump worked by hydraulic pressure for draining the old mine; an adit-level 307 meters long to afford ingress and egress, lined throughout with masonry. A new method has been adopted for the extraction of gold known as the oxygen process, invented by Mr. G. CHALMERS, superintendent of the mine, and Mr. WILDER, chief chemist. The property has a well-equipped foundry, blacksmith shop, two furnaces for second fusion, compressed air drills, an electric-light plant, Pelton wheels of different sizes, and extensive plants on the Ribeirão dos Crystaes and Rio do Peixe, where the electricity is generated for running the machinery for the extraction and dressing of the ore.

Beautiful crystals of quartz, dolomite, siderite, magnetic pyrites, and albite appear in groups in the center of the vein.

The mine has already been worked to a depth of 20 meters below sea level.

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Nascente da Meia Pataca (municipal district of Cataguases).—This property is 10 miles distant from the railroad. The assay value is \$3.50 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 7 grams.

Ouro Podre (Ouro Preto).—The vein of this mine is 6 feet 6 inches wide, of friable quartzite. It is part of the Lages group, and has abundant wood and water supply close at hand. It belongs to the Medrado concession. The assay value of samples of the mineral is \$46.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 93 grams.

Paciencia (Ouro Preto).—This property is 10 miles distant from the railroad. Wood and water plentiful. Assay value, \$21 per ton.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 42 grams.

Padre Faria (Ouro Preto).—This property is situated in the city of Ouro Preto, 1 mile from the Central Railway depot, and forms part of the Medrado concession. Wood and water are plentiful. The assay value is from \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Analyses (3 samples): Gold, per ton, 14, 12, and 12.5 grams.

Padre Viegas (Ouro Preto).—This is one of the Ouro Preto group of mines in the Medrado concession.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 13 grams; assay value, \$6.50.

Paíol (Ouro Preto).—The plantation of Paíol is situated about 20 kilometers to the north of Ouro Preto, between the villages of Antonio Pereira and St. Bartholomeu, in both of which are found auriferous deposits. The road running from Ouro Preto to the plantation is at present in very bad shape, but at a relatively small expense it could be put in fair condition. The boundaries of the property are well defined by mountain ranges. There is an abundance of wooded land, both on

the plantation and in the vicinity, from which lumber can be obtained at small cost. The water supply is not abundant, and it is important that a dam be built to store the water for use in the dry season. For many years gold has been obtained from the streams on the plantation by simply washing the sands.

The owner of the plantation, convinced that there were gold veins somewhere on the land, had a prospector come and make a thorough search, which resulted in the discovery of veins of gold-bearing quartz which outcrop at several points. Several samples of the vein and gold-bearing sands were obtained by the prospector and analyzed at the Ouro Preto School of Mines. This analysis was not very satisfactory, but as the borings from which the specimens were obtained were not deep, it is believed that richer ore can be obtained. In the opinion of the prospector the veins can be worked with profit. The outcrops indicate that the deposit is extensive and will furnish the company with ore for many years to come. The Paiol property is also valuable from an agricultural standpoint. Assay values, \$5.50, \$19.50, and \$54.50.

Analyses (3 samples): Gold per ton, 109, 11, and 39 grams.

Palacio Velho (Ouro Preto).—This is one of the Ouro Preto group of the Medrado Concession. Assay values, \$5, \$6, \$9.50, and \$5.15.

Analyses (4 samples): Gold per ton, 19, 12, 10, and 10.3 grams.

Pary (Municipal district of Santa Barbara).—The Pary mine, situated near the village of San Francisco, 12 kilometers from the city of Santa Barbara, was purchased in 1862 by the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the sum of £12,000. The capital of this company is £60,000. The vein of this mine is composed of fine granular quartz, iron, and arsenical pyrites, associated with varying quantities of hornblende, granatite, and mica. The company opened up several inclined planes and tunnels and extracted the ore until 1882, when the mine caved in, the depth then being 90 meters. A new shaft was sunk in 1884, but without results, and another was sunk in 1889, from which the ore is now being extracted. The company was reorganized in 1869 with a capital of £30,000, which, in 1880, was increased to £40,000.

The total production of the mine up to January, 1894, amounted to 2,682,452 grams of gold. The ore averages 10 grams of gold per ton. It contains a quantity of crystallized almandines. The profits of the mine from 1875 to 1881 amounted to about £29,000, or £5,000 per year. Since 1881 the profits have diminished, and at the present time the mine is not being operated.

Principal works: Several tunnels; a trench nearly 10 kilometers long, by which water is conveyed to the mines from the San Francisco River, furnishing motive power equivalent to 136 horsepower; 5 stamp batteries having a total of 61 stamps, and 2 pan amalgamators.

Analysis: Gold and silver per ton, 40 grams. Assay value, \$20.

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Passagem (Ouro Preto).—This mine is situated 7 kilometers from Ouro Preto and is worked by the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited. The company has a capital of £400,000, with a yearly net income of probably £10,000. The ore yields on an average 15 grams of gold and 1.4 grams of bismuth per ton. This company has been in existence since 1883. The value of the ore produced from 1884 to 1888 was 3,894,672 *reis*; expenses, 3,190,854 *reis*; net income, 703,818 *reis*. In the periods from and including 1863 to 1873 and 1884 to 1894, 3,223 kilograms of gold were extracted; from 1894 to 1895, 473,430 grams; from 1895 to 1896, 550,582 grams, and in 1900–1901, 718,814 grams. After the installation of new Californian machinery the company expects to take out £80,000 worth of gold.

Most important works: Two inclined shafts, sunk to a depth of nearly 500 meters; modern extracting, pumping, and ventilating machinery; electric-light plant; California 80-stamp mill apparatus for the treatment of the ore by chlorination and cyanidation; a waterfall 63.60 meters high, having a flow of 450 liters per second, which, added to the water which flows from the mine, produces a total of 450 horse-power; a metallic aqueduct 73 meters long and 18 meters above the stream. This is the only mine which produces bismuth in paying quantities.

The vein contains an abundance of crystals of accidental minerals rarely found in other mines. These have been studied by Professor HUSSAK.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 82 grams; arsenical pyrites from the same mine, gold per ton, 189.6 grams.

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Eug. Hussak: Der Gold führende Kiesige Quarz lagergang von Passagem in Minas Geraes, Bresilien. Zeitschrift für praktische Geologie. Oktober, 1898.

Reports of the "Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil" from 1885 to 1899.

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Passagem (Municipal district of Queluz).—This property is 8 miles distant from the railroad. Wood and water are plentiful. The assay value of two samples was \$22.50 and \$19 per ton.

Analyses: Two samples, gold, per ton, 45 and 38 grams.

Paulina (Caethé).—This mine is worked by the owners of the S. Luiz mine. The vein was reached by an inclined plane. The vein consists of lines of ferruginous quartz and quartzite in schist, and is from 2 to 3 meters in width. The mine has been worked to a depth of 80 meters. A new gallery has been driven which will reach the ore in that part of the vein below its present depth. The ore averages \$12.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold, per ton, 25 grams.

Pedra do Ouro (Antiga Jacutinga, Caethé).—This property is 20 miles from the railroad, but a new line to the town is partly constructed. Wood and water are plentiful. The assay values of nine samples were \$12.50, \$43, \$75, \$40, \$41, \$11.50, \$10, \$9, and \$12.50 per ton.

Analyses: Five samples, gold per ton, 25, 86, 151, 80, 82, and 23 grams; quartz, gold per ton, 20 grams; quartz containing pyrites, gold per ton (2 samples), 18 and 25 grams.

Pellucia (Ouro Preto).—Gold per ton, 22.4 grams, value \$11.20.

Piedade de Paraopeba (Ouro Preto).—This property is distant 6 miles from the railroad. Wood and water are plentiful. Two samples assayed \$24 and \$112 per ton.

Analyses: Micaceous quartzite, gold per ton, 48 grams; quartz containing arsenical pyrites, gold per ton, 224 grams.

Raposos (Sabará).—This mine is situated on the Central Railway near the village of Raposos. The bed consists of veins of quartz and auriferous pyrites. It was worked by the early miners, a 4-stamp mill being employed. The company operating the Passagem mine set up here an 18-stamp mill and worked the mine until 1893, having extracted 180 kilograms of gold, the ore averaging 5 grams of gold per ton. The mine at the present time is operated on a very small scale, a battery of 12 stamps only being employed. This mine has just been bought by the "St. John d'El Rey Mining Company, Limited," for the sum of £6,000.

Most important works: Three galleries, cutting different veins, which have been worked.

Rio Gualaxo (Ouro Preto).—These deposits are located at a distance of 24 kilometers from Ouro Preto. The "Companhia Minerallurgica

Brazileira," which was organized with a capital of 2,000 *contos*, for the purpose of working different mines, among them the alluvial deposits of Rio Gualaxo, has already, by changing the course of the river, drained a basin containing 5,000,000 cubic meters of auriferous gravel, which yields on an average 3 grams of gold per ton. The hydraulic process is used in working the gravel of the river bed.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 3 grams, value, \$1.50.

Romão (Antonio Pereira, Ouro Preto).—This property is 8 miles from the railroad. The assay value of a sample was \$88.80 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analysis: Gold per ton, average of three assays, 167.6 grams.

Roque Soares (Marianna).—The gold workings known as "Roque Soares" are located about 8 miles to the east of the city of Marianna. The property is within the municipal district of Marianna, State of Minas Geraes, and between the districts of Cachoeira do Brumado, S. Caetano de Marianna, and S. Sebastião. The property has an area of about 1,500 hectares and is traversed by seven streams, two of which have a considerable volume of water. These streams empty into the Carmo River, which traverses the northeastern part of the property. Gold is found along the banks and in the beds of these streams. Alluvial washings were formerly carried on in some of these streams. The three old workings are situated in the foothills. Gold was mined here in the first half of the last century by the open-cut process. No vein mining was undertaken at this period for the want of capital to purchase and set up the necessary machinery. Skilled labor also was lacking, as the work of excavation was performed entirely by slaves. CUSTODIO JOSÉ PAES, a Portuguese subject, was the first to work these deposits, and although he employed the most primitive methods, he succeeded in accumulating vast wealth. After his death the workings were discontinued and have remained idle up to the present time.

The present owners of the estate, when they acquired it, had in mind the exploitation of its mineral wealth, but it was found difficult, if not impossible, to raise domestic capital necessary for such an enterprise and, therefore, have decided to sell it. The sole proprietors and owners of this property are Col. MANOEL IGNACIO MACHADO DE MAGALHÃES and GORGONIO MACHADO DE MAGALHÃES. The boundaries are well defined. It is free of debt or onus of any kind. The Roque Soares deposits contain more than one auriferous vein in solid rock. The large diggings situated to the east contain one of these gold-bearing bodies, which extends in a north to south direction and unites with the chain of mountains running from Itacolomy Mountain to the boundary line between Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. According to the deed of purchase and sale, executed in the city of Marianna on the 22d of June, 1896, and registered on the 23d of the same month, the boundaries of the property are as follows:

On the side of Olaria it is bounded by the property of MANOEL MOREIRA, deceased; on the side of Paredão, by land belonging to the heirs of DONATO GONÇALVES; on the side of Ramalho, by land which IGNACIO JOSÉ PAES sold to HONORIO RAMOS.

For the purpose of extracting the gold contained in the soil surrounding the large quartz vein of the gold digging lying to the east, the earthy matter was disintegrated by the action of a stream of water, thereby leaving the ore body exposed. The upper layers of this body consist of conglomerates, and in the joints and interstices are found sands rich in gold. These conglomerate formations also contain gold, but for lack of crushing machinery several tons of these have been piled up along one side of the canal.

There are two forests on the Roque Soares property, which furnish excellent timber for building purposes. One of these lies to the southwest, and is less than a kilometer from the three diggings, covering an area of several hectares. The other lies to the northeast, a little more than 1 kilometer from the diggings, and covers an area of 120 hectares. On the adjoining property is another wood on the southern slope of the mountain, which, together with the two already mentioned, are able to furnish all the timber needed for mining purposes for many years. In addition there are excellent pasture lands, admirably adapted to cattle raising. One field, comprising 120 hectares, has already been fenced off. The buildings consist of a one-story dwelling house, 52 feet by 23 feet, and a corn mill. Near the house is a small coffee plantation.

Analyses: Two samples, gold per ton, 48 and 56 grams, value \$24 and \$28.

Santa Cruz (Municipal district of St. John d' El Rey).—This property is 6 miles from the West of Minas Railroad. Three samples assayed \$59.50, \$55, and \$164 per ton respectively. Wood and water are plentiful. The mineral is a friable, ferruginous quartzite.

Analyses: Three samples, gold per ton, 119, 110, and 328 grams respectively.

Santa Rita (Municipal district of Sabará).—This property is 6 miles from the railroad. Wood and water are plentiful. The mineral, as far as is known, is poor, assaying \$1.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 3 grams.

S. Bento (Municipal district of Santa Barbara).—The São Bento Gold Estates, Limited. This mine is worked by an English company. Four assays gave values of \$15, \$37.50, \$1, and \$20.

Analyses: Four samples, gold per ton, 30, 75, 2, and 40 grams.

S. Francisco (Cattas Altas de Nouega).—This property is 10 miles from the Ouro Preto depot of the Central Railway. Wood and water are plentiful. The lode assays \$22.50 per ton.

Analysis: Gold per ton, 45 grams.

S. Luiz ou Juca Vieira (Caethé).—This mine is situated a few kilometers south of Caethé, and has been operated since 1891 by José AFFONSO & Co., with a capital of 50 *contos*. The vein consists of grayish quartz, associated with iron and arsenical pyrites, a little galena, stibine, chalcopyrite, and gold in fine grains and sometimes in threads. The mine is operated on a small scale. A 12-stamp mill treats, on an average, 360 tons of ore per month. The total production of gold from 1891 to 1893 was 43,155 grams. The vein is 4 meters thick. Steam motive power equivalent to 50 horsepower is used. The mine if worked on a large scale would yield gold in paying quantities. The deposit contains a large quantity of iron, sulphurets, arsenic, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth, etc., in which is native gold visible to the naked eye, as well as a large quantity of metallic sulphurets. The principal works are an engine built of wood, a tramway 125 meters long, over which the ore is carried, shafts, levels, etc.

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San Miguel de Piracicaba.—This property is 80 miles from the railroad. Wood and water are plentiful and the mineral is very rich; assays from 3 samples gave respectively \$22.25, \$341.35, and \$55.50 per ton.

Analyses: Three samples, gold per ton, 44.50, 682.70, and 111 grams.

Saragoça (Ouro Preto).—The Saragoça mine, located at Ouro Preto, consists of veins of compact quartz associated with small quantities of arsenical and iron pyrites containing gold visible to the naked eye. Ore bodies occur in these veins which are made up principally of arsenical pyrites. In these a considerable quantity of gold is found. The rock surrounding the vein is also impregnated with gold for some distance, as has been observed recently in the vicinity of Ouro Preto. The mine has been worked at intervals on a small scale. A 3-stamp mill worked by water power is in operation. The lode has an average thickness of but a few meters and can be worked with profit.

An analysis of specimens of the ore taken from one section of the lode showed 71 grams of gold per ton, while those from another part of the lode yielded 11 grams per ton. These lodes deserve to be carefully prospected. On account of their close proximity to Ouro Preto mining operations could very easily be carried on here.

Analyses: Quartz and pyrites, gold, per ton, 71 grams; quartz containing arsenical pyrites and schist, gold, per ton, 21 grams; pyritic sands from a small engine of the mine, gold, per ton, 10 grams;

quartz, quartzite with tourmalines and sesquioxide of iron, gold, per ton, 47 grams; quartz containing arsenical pyrites and schist, gold, per ton, 16 grams. Assay values, \$35.50, \$10.50, \$5, \$23.50, \$8, and \$5.50.

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Tapera (S. Bartholomeu, Ouro Preto).—This property is 20 miles from the railroad. The lode is very rich, as is shown by the following assays: \$119, \$228.80, \$178.50, \$439.35, \$514, \$296, \$60, \$60, \$77.50, \$7.50, \$3.50, \$2, \$24.50, \$13, \$224, \$479, \$5.50, \$3.50, and \$27.50 per ton.

The mineral is a quartzite with arsenical pyrites, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. Wood and water are plentiful and the roads are good for the transportation of heavy loads.

Analyses: Quartzite containing pyrite (2 samples), gold per ton, 236.9 and 457.6 grams; quartzite and arsenical pyrite; magnetic pyrite and chalcopyrite, gold per ton, 357 grams; sample A, gold per ton, 8,787 grams; sample B, 1,028 grams; sample C, 592 grams. Fifteen samples, gold per ton, 55, 120, 120, 175, 15, 7, 4, trace, trace, 49, 26, 448, 958, 11, and 17 grams.

Tassaras (Ouro Preto).—The Tassaras diggings are situated on the southern slope of the Serra das Lages in the vicinity of Ouro Preto, the former capital of the State of Minas Geraes, famous for its mineral wealth, especially gold. Two public highways traverse this region, one from Ouro Preto to Marianna and the other from Ouro Preto to Antonio Pereira. Traversing the first of these roads for a short distance one reaches Passagem, where a mining company has been working a bed of auriferous quartz for some years.

Baron ESCHWEGE, the distinguished geologist, describing the expedition to the State of Minas, mentions the gold diggings of the Serra das Lages, citing especially that of Morro da Piedade, which to-day forms part of the diggings known as Lavras Tassaras. The early miners confined their operations to the surface, subjecting the auriferous debris to the action of a stream of water which was conveyed from a dam which may still be seen on the top of the serra. The disintegrated material was carried by the current into large tanks, called "Mundéos." Several levels or tunnels of different sizes extend into the side of the serra.

There are several veins which outcrop on the side of the mountain. These veins are: "Piedade," composed of quartz and mispickel, containing a few tourmalines, common pyrites, scorodites, etc., and having a width of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters; "Côr de rosa," also of quartz colored with iron oxide, showing gold in the arsenical pyrites and in the hollow quartz which contains no pyrites; "Pedrão," which runs parallel with the "Côr de rosa," dipping about 58 degrees northeast, then

describing a curve, and finally running parallel with the vein "Piedade," dipping 26 degrees northeast. In addition to the veins mentioned, which are over 1.50 meters in thickness, there is a series of veins ranging from a few centimeters to 1.50 meters in thickness. The outcrops of these veins on the side of the Serra are about 200 meters above the Carmo River, which traverses this region, and which is able to furnish motive power for their development.

The surrounding rocks are itabirite micaceous quartzite, mica, schists, and variously colored schists. All these layers dip about 30 degrees southeast. Between them are seams or veins of quartz a few centimeters thick. These may be plainly seen in the interior of some of the old galleries, which are very wide. It is estimated that the vein "Piedade" is capable of yielding 180,000 tons of quartz ore, while the diggings taken together will yield 3,000,000 tons of quartz. The property is traversed by the streams Padre Faria, Tassara, and Ribeirão do Carmo, which furnish the water power required for the mining machinery. In addition to these there are falls a few kilometers away, from which additional power can be derived. The diggings can be easily worked, as galleries or levels extend to a considerable distance, through which the ore can be conveyed to the surface, where they have natural drainage. They cover an area of 600,000 square meters, which is larger than that of the "Passagem" mining property to which Dr. PAUL FERRAND refers in "L'Or à Minas Geraes" (vol. 2).

Analyses: Ferruginous quartz and pyrites, gold per ton, 471 grams; clayish schist, 68 grams; ferruginous clay, containing some quartz, 283 grams; quartz containing arsenical pyrites and mica, 19.6 grams; quartz containing mispickel and schist, 16 grams. Assay values, \$235.50, \$34, \$9.80, and \$8.

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Thesoureiro (Camargos, municipal district of Marianna).—This mine is 16 miles distant from the Central Railway. Various samples assayed \$23.80, \$13, \$8.80, \$69, and \$7 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful.

Analyses: Gold per ton (6 samples), 46.75, 25.96, 17.56, 138, 14, and 31 grams.

Tinoco (Marianna).—This is one of the Sumidouro group. Ten assays gave values respectively of \$8.88, \$2.48, \$4.23, \$20.82, \$4.45, \$180, \$2.50, \$9, \$151, and \$12.50 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful, and the railroad is 20 miles distant.

Analyses: Ten samples indicated, gold per ton, respectively of 17.76, 4.96, 8.46, 41.63, 8.9, 360, 5, 18, 302, and 25 grams.

Vasado (Marianna).—This property is 3 kilometers west of the Sumidouro, near Marianna, and 20 miles from Ouro Preto on the Brazilian Central Railway. It belongs to the "Companhia Brasileira de Salitras, Terras e Colonização." The property was not prospected until

1893. The ore varies greatly, ranging from 0.5 gram to 28.5 grams of gold per ton. In addition to gold and lead it yields a large quantity of silver. The vein is composed of white quartz, containing pyrites and argentiferous galena and grains of visible gold. There is a large body of ore visible, which carries galena equal to 7 per cent of lead and 1.05 per cent of silver. The ore yields \$45 of gold per ton. The bed is very rich and of great promise for this mine. The Brumado Falls, which have a flow of 83 liters per second, furnish motive power equivalent to 90 horsepower. A few galleries have been driven for a short distance. There is also an inclined plane. This is one of the few mines of this State which contain a great quantity of argentiferous galena, with visible metallic gold.

Analyses: Twenty-eight samples showed galena (1), galena in mica schist (1), pyrites in quartz (3), visible gold in quartz (2), quartz with calcite (1), quartz with calcite and pyrite (1), quartz containing pyrites and visible gold (2), quartz with carbon and gold (1), quartz containing amphibole (2), quartz containing muscovite (1), mica schist (3), mica schist and amphibole (1), mica schist containing pyrites (1), and quartz (9).

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Veieiro (Rodrigo Silva, Ouro Preto).—Analyses: Four samples—quartzite containing decomposed pyrites, three assays, 14, 10, and 10 grams gold per ton; quartzite and schist, in contact, 2.7 grams; quartz, quartzite, and pyrite, 2.8 grams; quartz containing decomposed pyrite (2 assays) 11 and 12 grams, or assay values ranging from \$1.30 to \$7.50.

Veieiro (Cougonhas do Campo, Ouro Preto).—Analysis: Gold per ton, 54 grams.

Velloso (Ouro Preto).—This is one of the Ouro Preto group in the Medrado concession. It was worked by the early Portuguese colonists, and is one of the most promising properties of the district. The Central Railway is 1 mile distant. The formation is a ferruginous conglomerate, or banket, with barren quartz. Two assays on this material gave values of \$17 and \$10.50 per ton.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 2 samples, 34 and 21 grams.

Venda do Campo (Ouro Preto).—This property is 6 miles from Ouro Preto. Nine samples assayed \$8, \$27.50, \$3.50, \$9.50, \$28, \$7.50, \$2.50, \$1.50, and \$31.50 per ton. Wood and water are plentiful. It was recently acquired by a Belgian company.

Analyses: Gold per ton, 9 samples, 16, 55, 7, 19, 56, 15, 5, and 3 grams; quartz containing pyrites, 1 sample, 63 grams per ton.

Vira Copos (Municipal district of Caethé).—Analysis: Gold per ton, 10 grams.

**LIST OF SPECIMENS OF BRAZILIAN MINERALS EXHIBITED AT
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO, 1901.***

1. Transparent quartz crystal containing water bubble, Floresta, Marianna.
2. Crystal containing quartz, calcite, fine dolomite, and pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
3. Crystal of mispickel on quartzite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
4. Slightly altered crystals of pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
5. Quartz crystal, with calcite and black tourmaline (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
6. Minute pyrite crystals in milky quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
7. Large cubical crystals of pyrite, also quartz, calcite, and tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
8. Black tourmaline crystals in calcite, Furquim.
9. Cyanite and muscovite crystals, Periquito, Marianna.
10. Crystallized calcite, covered with small pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
11. Geodic formation, containing calcite and pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
12. Blue cyanite needles.
13. Black tourmaline in crystallized calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
14. Limonite and quartz crystals, altered mica, Morro de Sant' Anna.
15. Asbestos pseu. pyrophyllite and martite crystals, Morro de Sant' Anna.
16. Cyanite needles, mica schist, Marianna.
17. Almandine crystals in granite and quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
18. Pyrite colored by oxide of iron (iridescent).
19. Pyrite colored by oxide of iron (iridescent).
20. Crystallized pyrite and calcite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
21. Muscovite crystallization, illustrating black tourmaline formation, Floresta, Marianna.
22. Black tourmaline crystals in quartz, Furquim.
23. Limonite, Furquim.
24. Altered quartz, variety amethyst.
25. Arseno pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
26. Altered pyrite in quartz crystal group, Floresta, Marianna.
27. Milky quartz, calcite, and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
28. Needles of pyrophyllite in pyritic quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
29. Visible gold in calcite containing pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
30. Quartz containing pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
31. Calcite with pyrite (magnetic), Passagem, Marianna.
32. Muscovite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
33. Quartz, calcite, and dolomite crystals with pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
34. Mica schist, containing garnets, Passagem, Marianna.
35. Pyrite and calcite crystals (mineral auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
36. Quartz geode, containing pyrite, calcite, and dolomite, Passagem, Marianna.
37. Calcite and dolomite geode, also pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
38. Transparent quartz and dolomite crystals, Morro de Sant' Anna.
39. Transparent quartz, illustrating conchoidal fracture, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
40. Limonite geode, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
41. Quartz and calcite crystals, with black tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
42. Quartz conglomerate, with argentiferous mica, Floresta, Marianna.
43. Quartz, with arsenical pyrites, Passagem, Marianna.
44. Pyrite on quartz matrix, Passagem, Marianna.
45. Pyrite and calcite in black schist, Floresta, Marianna.
46. Geode of quartz and calcite, in mica schist matrix, Passagem, Marianna.

*The exhibits included a large number of other specimens which are not described here for lack of space.

47. Crystallized siderite, also dolomite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
48. Quartz crystal group.
49. Needles of rutile and tourmaline in quartz crystal.
50. Transparent quartz containing tourmaline, Tripuhy, Ouro Preto.
51. Transparent quartz and calcite, on quartzite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
52. Quartz, calcite, and pyrite crystals on quartzite, Passagem, Marianna.
53. Pyrite containing visible gold, Passagem, Marianna.
54. Crystallized calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
55. Quartz, calcite, and dolomite crystals, also talc, Passagem, Marianna.
56. Calcite, with pyrite crystals, also mica containing tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
57. Altered pyrite, Marianna.
58. Quartz conglomerate, with mica and siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
59. Milky quartz, with copper traces, Passagem, Marianna.
60. Not specified.
61. Pyrrhotite and siderite crystals on milky quartz, Morro Velho.
62. Quartz conglomerate with mica, Floresta, Marianna.
63. Massive arsenical pyrite with visible gold, Passagem, Marianna.
64. Mica schist containing muscovite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
65. Quartz containing arsenical pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
66. Reticular black tourmaline needles, Roque del Soares.
67. Opalescent crystals of quartz with one needle of tourmaline.
68. Quartz crystals with altered faces, Rosario, Marianna.
69. Quartz crystal incrustated in calcite, Minada Agua, Marianna.
70. Small calcite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
71. Massive dolomite and calcite, also pyrite and tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
72. Arsenical pyrite and quartz.
73. Martite crystals in tourmaline.
74. Albite, calcite, pyrite, and mica crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
75. Milky quartz, with pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
76. Conglomerate, containing muscovite, tourmaline, and mispickel, Passagem, Marianna.
77. Siderite fragment, Floresta, Marianna.
78. Ferromanganese containing silicon, Miguel Burnier.
79. Quartz conglomerate, with pyrite and fractured granite, Passagem, Marianna.
80. Cyanite and granite in crystallized quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
81. Milky quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
82. Pyrite crystals on quartzite, San Antonio, Marianna.
83. Auriferous pyrite in conglomerate, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
84. Quartz containing dolomite and siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
85. Pyrite crystallized (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
86. Massive black tourmaline, with muscovite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
87. Almandine, with tourmaline, hornblende, and muscovite, Pary.
88. Crystallized pyrite on quartz (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
89. Crystallized quartz and dolomite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
90. Quartz, massive pyrophyllite, and syenite, Passagem, Marianna.
91. Crystallized muscovite in tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
92. Muscovite in mica schist, Floresta, Marianna.
93. Pyrite and tourmaline (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
94. Calcite and mica crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
95. Quartz geode, containing pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
96. Visible gold in quartz, calcite, and muscovite crystals, Morro de Sant' Anna.
97. Crystals of calcite and pyrite with massive tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
98. Crystals of arsenical pyrite and specular oligist, Passagem, Marianna.

99. Pyrite crystals in calciferous quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
100. Decomposed pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
101. Mispickel, siderite, and dolomite with black tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
102. Calcite conglomerate, Passagem, Marianna.
103. Iridescent oligist, Morro de Sant' Anna.
104. Smoky quartz.
105. Mica in feldspar (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
106. Minute tourmaline crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
107. Not specified.
108. Iridescent pyrite in quartz, calcite, and dolomite, Passagem, Marianna.
109. Visible gold in arsenical pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
110. Quartz geode containing malachite and calcite, also tourmaline, Itacolumy, Marianna.
111. Arsenical pyrite in quartz, also tourmaline, Morro de Sant' Anna.
112. No mineral.
113. Geode containing calcite, dolomite, pyrite, quartz, and mica, Passagem, Marianna.
114. Magnetic pyrrhotite, Passagem, Marianna.
115. Lenticular black needles of tourmaline.
116. Calcite crystallized in auriferous tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
117. Foliated talc, São Sebastião.
118. Transparent and massive quartz, Morro Velho.
119. Martite.
120. Not specified.
121. Conglomerate of quartz, calcite, and mica, Passagem, Marianna.
122. Arsenical pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
123. Calcium concretions.
124. Massive calcite with crystallized calcite and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
125. Cyanite needles in massive quartz, Floresta, Marianna.
126. Not specified.
127. Pyrite crystals in tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
128. Geode with terrec concretions.
129. Massive black tourmaline, Cattas Altas, Matto Dentro.
130. Black tourmaline crystals.
131. Quartz, calcite, and pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
132. Calcite, dolomite, crystallized siderite, also massive pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
133. Quartz conglomerate containing magnetic pyrite, tourmaline, and dolomite, Passagem, Marianna.
134. Pyrophyllite and black tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
135. Dolomite and calcite, also altered pyrite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
136. Quartz with altered arsenical pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
137. Quartz containing decomposed pyrite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
138. Pyrite, decomposed.
139. Argentiferous mica (iron stained), Marianna.
140. Pyrite conglomerate, Passagem, Marianna.
141. Pyrite crystallized.
142. Tourmaline in crystallized calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
143. Bright quartz, with pyrite.
144. Not specified.
145. Arsenopyrite, crystallized, Morro de Sant' Anna.
146. Crystallized pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
147. Geode with essonite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
148. Crystal of quartz, Bagagem.
149. Auriferous pyrite conglomerate, Morro Velho.
150. Conglomerate containing pyrite, quartz, and feldspar, Passagem, Marianna.

151. Quartz crystal.
152. Crystallized quartz, Tripuhy, Ouro Preto.
153. Arsenopyrite, also pyrite on quartzite, Passagem, Marianna.
154. Auriferous pyrite, with needles of bismuth, Passagem, Marianna.
155. Pyrite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
156. Siderite crystals and mica, calciferous mineral, Floreta, Marianna.
157. Crystallized pyrite with traces of copper, Passagem, Marianna.
158. Quartz variety amethyst, Diamantina.
159. Calcite and quartz with altered pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
160. Group of smoky quartz crystals, Bucão, Marianna.
161. Quartz and arsenopyrite crystals, Morro de Sant' Anna.
162. Iridescent pyrite on quartz, Morro Velho.
163. Siderite, calcite, and tourmaline crystallized, also bismuth, Passagem, Marianna.
164. Crystallized quartz and calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
165. Quartz group, with graphite.
166. Transparent and opalescent quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
167. Quartz containing tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
168. Transparent quartz, with milky quartz veins, Passagem, Marianna.
169. Crystallized dolomite and siderite, Morro Velho.
170. Transparent quartz and siderite, Morro Velho.
171. Smoky quartz, Miguel Burnier.
172. Calcite, dolomite, siderite crystals, and pyrite on quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
173. Quartz crystal group, Passagem, Marianna.
174. Pyrite crystals on calcite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
175. Transparent quartz, Rio do Carmo.
176. Quartz crystal, Rio do Carmo.
177. Quartz crystal containing pyrite and black tourmaline, Morro de Sant' Anna.
178. Quartz containing tourmaline (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
179. Quartz crystal, with specks of pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
180. Quartz, with calcite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
181. Black tourmaline in calcite matrix, Passagem, Marianna.
182. Crystallized calcite, dolomite, mica, quartz, and arsenopyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
183. Crystallized quartz and calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
184. Quartzite and mica with pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
185. Oligist and pyrite in calcite matrix, Rodrigo Silva.
186. Crystallized siderite in mica schist, Passagem, Marianna.
187. Siderite and mica crystal group, Passagem, Marianna.
188. Crystallized dolomite, with siderite and quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
189. Quartz crystal, with tourmaline and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
190. Quartz geode, containing limonite after pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
191. Pyrite and calcite crystals, with tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
192. Pyrite conglomerate (magnetic), Morro Velho.
193. Quartz geode containing pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
194. Quartz containing rose tourmaline needles, Passagem, Marianna.
195. Quartz geode containing muscovite.
196. Decomposed arsenopyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
197. Crystallized calcite, surrounding pyrite and tourmaline.
198. Muscovite, Marianna.
199. Quartzite, containing micaceous oligist, biotite, and galena.
200. Iron-stained concretions.
201. Crystallized quartz and calcite with iridescent pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
202. Crystallized pyrite and calcite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.

203. Iridescent pyrite on quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
204. Calcite, quartz, and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
205. Crystallized calcite with iridescent pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
206. Crystallized calcite and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
207. Crystallized almandine, Passagem, Marianna.
208. Mica and pyrite crystals, also needles of cyanite, Passagem, Marianna.
209. Crystallized pyrite and calcite with tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
210. Black tourmaline needles in quartz, Furquim.
211. Quartz, arsenopyrite, mica, and bismuth, Morro de Sant' Anna.
212. Quartz with veins of pyrite and siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
213. Quartz with arsenical pyrite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
214. Decomposed pyrite.
215. Iron-stained quartzite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
216. Iridescent pyrite on calcite, also tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
217. Pyritic quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
218. Oligist with mica, Marianna.
219. Quartz calcite and dolomite.
220. Crystallized quartz, calcite, and mica, Floresta, Marianna.
221. Mispickel crystals on calcite and quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
222. Crystallized pyritic calcite.
223. Arsenical pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
224. Crocoite crystals on talcose schist.
225. Quartz impregnated with sulphur, Passagem, Marianna.
226. Pyrite crystals in granite, Passagem, Marianna.
227. Black massive tourmaline with calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
228. Talc and crussite.
229. Pyritic quartz with vermilion ocher.
230. Quartzite containing visible gold, S. Bartholomeu.
231. Magnetic pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
232. Crystals of transparent quartz, Santa Barbara, Matto Dentro.
233. Crystallized calcite with altered magnetic pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
234. Crystallized pyrite and calcite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
235. Conglomerate formation of pyrite and quartz, Marianna.
236. Crystallized calcite and quartz colored by copper carbonate.
237. Crystallized pyrite on quartz matrix.
238. Quartz crystal group, covered with quartzite.
239. Arsenopyrite and tourmaline in conglomerate.
240. Crystallized dolomite, calcite, and siderite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
241. Decomposed pyrite with sulphur deposit, Furquim.
242. Brilliant quartz naturally laminated, Passagem, Marianna.
243. Crystallized calcite containing iridescent pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
244. Pyrite conglomerate (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
245. Black tourmaline with geodic formation containing calcite and pyrite crystals,
Passagem, Marianna.
246. Quartz geode containing partly altered pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
247. Quartz, calcite, and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
248. Pyrite crystals on quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
249. Black tourmaline needles in talc, Furquim.
250. Crystallized calcite with auriferous tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
251. Transparent quartz crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
252. Crystallized calcite, ablite, and pyrite in massive pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
253. Transparent quartz containing tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
254. Crystallized calcite and pyrite with transparent quartz, Passagem, Marianna.

255. Quartz with black tourmaline and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
256. Quartz containing crystals of pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
257. Crystallized calcite and quartz, with black tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
258. Calcite with magnetic pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
259. Calcite geode with quartz and siderite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
260. Stilbite, Passagem, Marianna.
261. Quartz geode with pyrite and limonite, Passagem, Marianna.
262. Dolomite, calcite, and pyrite crystals (auriferous), Morro Velho.
263. Crystallized pyrite with decomposed siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
264. Transparent quartz crystal.
265. Geode with limonite needles.
266. Calcareous needles of wavellite.
267. Yellow fibrous asbestos.
268. Needles of cyanite.
269. Crystallized calcite and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
270. Smoky quartz crystals, Rodrigo Silva.
271. Smoky quartz with pyrite crystals.
272. Transparent quartz.
273. Milky quartz.
274. Group of quartz crystals, Morro Velho.
275. Pyrite matrix with crystallized quartz and calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
276. Geode containing crystallized pyrite, quartz, calcite, and dolomite, Passagem, Marianna.
277. Banded quartz pebble.
278. Crystallized pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
279. Crystallized pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
280. Transparent quartz crystal, Diamantina.
281. Rolled quartz colored by manganese, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
282. Itabirite, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
283. Crystallized magnetic pyrite and calcite with quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
284. Martite in conglomerate, Antonio Pereira.
285. Pyrite crystallized, Passagem, Marianna.
286. Group of quartz crystals, variety amethyst, Barra Longa.
287. Crystallized oligist, Cattas Altas.
288. Crystallized oligist, Rodrigo Silva.
289. Rolled specimen of rutile.
290. Crystallized muscovite in mica schist, Floresta, Marianna.
291. Transparent quartz crystal, Marianna.
292. Pyrophyllite impregnated with martite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
293. Pyrite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
294. Ferruginous hornblende crystallized, Piranga.
295. Calcareous geode.
296. Crystallized calcite and muscovite in mica schist, Floresta, Marianna.
297. Crystallized quartz, Floresta, Marianna.
298. Calcite, pyrite, dolomite, and tourmaline in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
299. Crystallized quartz containing siderite, Floresta, Marianna.
300. Calcium concretions.
301. Needles of pyrophyllite.
302. Needles of pyrophyllite in quartz geode.
303. Crystallized calcite, also granular pyrite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
304. Crystallized pyrite in cyanite and mica schists, Passagem, Marianna.
305. Altered pyrite, Floresta, Marianna.
306. Crystallized tourmaline.
307. Tourmaline, in calcareous formation, Furquim.

308. Black tourmaline and pyrite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
309. Geodic formation containing specular oligist, Santa Rita Durão.
310. Stalactites calcareous.
311. Massive tourmaline iron stained, Rio do Carmo, Marainna.
312. Silky needles of pyrophyllite.
313. Rolled quartz in conglomerate, Rio do Carmo, Marainna.
314. Mica schist colored by copper, Marianna.
315. Crystallized siderite altered.
316. Crystallized calcite, Passagem Marianna.
317. Black tourmaline geodic formation, Santa Rita Durão.
318. Limonite, Ouro Preto.
319. Iridescent pyrite on quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
320. Needles of cyanite, Marianna.
321. Stalactite calcareous formation, Caeira, Ouro Preto.
322. Rose marble variety calcite, Rodrigo Silva.
323. Quartz crystal group, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
324. Muscovite in black tourmaline, Furquim.
325. Crystallized calcite and dolomite (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
326. Crystallized pyrite, also pyrophyllite and quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
327. Quartz with specular oligist, Marianna.
328. Altered pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
329. Black tourmaline in talc, Furquim.
330. Not specified.
331. Rose marble variety calcite.
332. Pyrite and quartz crystals with massive tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
333. Crystallized pyrite with copper traces, Passagem, Marianna.
334. Crystallized quartz and pyrrhotite with auriferous quartzite, Morro Velho.
335. Transparent quartz group, with pyrrhotite, Morro Velho.
336. Pyrite crystallized and compact.
337. Quartzite and talc with tourmaline needles.
338. Limonite after pyrite.
339. Cyanite needles on talc.
340. Quartzite containing decomposed pyrite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
341. Black quartzite, Passagem, Marianna.
342. Iridescent pyrite on quartz and talc, Santa Rita Durão.
343. Quartz with altered pyrite, Taquaral, Ouro Preto.
344. Crystallized pyrite (magnetic), Passagem, Marianna.
345. Visible gold in quartz geode containing siderite and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
346. Crystallized siderite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
347. Altered pyrite in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
348. Quartz geode containing pyrite.
349. Group of quartz crystals, Itabira do Campo.
350. Crystallized calcite in mica schist, Passagem, Marianna.
351. Quartz crystals, Diamantina.
352. Siliceous chalcedonic concretions.
353. Transparent quartz crystal, Marianna.
354. Visible gold in quartz, Furquim.
355. Quartz geode, with crystallized pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
356. Pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
357. Quartz crystal, Floresta, Marianna.
358. Not specified.
359. Crystallized muscovite and calcite, with decomposed siderite, Floresta, Marianna.
360. Crystallized black tourmaline, Salinas.

361. Tourmaline crystal, Salinas.
362. Quartz crystal containing topaz, Rodrigo Silva.
363. Quartz crystal.
364. Quartz crystal group, Floresta, Marianna.
365. Quartz crystal group, Tripuhy, Ouro Preto.
366. Yellow quartz crystal, Diamantina.
367. Quartz crystal, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
368. Quartz crystal, Tripuhy, Ouro Preto.
369. Quartz crystal.
370. Quartz crystal, Passagem, Marianna.
371. Calcareous crystallization, Miguel Burnier.
372. Quartz crystal group in pyrite matrix, Passagem, Marianna.
373. Green tourmaline in talc, Barra do Furquim.
374. Quartz crystal in calcite containing pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
375. Calcareous crystallization containing decomposed siderite.
376. Quartz crystal, with altered siderite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
377. Black tourmaline crystal in mica and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
378. Quartz crystal and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
379. Crystallized pyrite, with quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
380. Almandine in auriferous matrix, Pary.
381. Crystallized brotite, Passagem, Marianna.
382. Pyrite and malachite, Camargos, Marianna.
383. Quartz containing iridescent pyrite, Camargos, Marianna.
384. Quartz crystal group, Marianna.
385. Limonite stalactites, Antonio Pereira.
386. Auriferous pyrite, Morro Velho.
387. Quartz variety amethyst, Itabira do Campo.
388. Calcite concretions.
389. Magnetic and specular oligist, Santa Rita Durão.
390. Rolled cinnabar, Rodrigo Silva.
391. Black tourmaline, Santa Rita Durão.
392. Colored talc, Passagem, Marianna.
393. Pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
394. Quartz and asbestos, Passagem, Marianna.
395. Silky needles of asbestos in quartz.
396. Crystallized muscovite, Floresta, Marianna.
397. Sericite variety mica, conglomerate, Ouro Preto.
398. Conglomerate with visible gold, Ouro Preto.
399. Black tourmaline and brilliant pyrite, Santa Rita Durão.
400. Cubic crystals of pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
401. Cubic crystals of pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
402. Crystallized pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
403. Crystallized arsenopyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
404. Brilliant pyrite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
405. Decomposed calcite, Cachoeir do Campo.
406. Black tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
407. Rolled quartzite, Sêro.
408. Quartz containing muscovite, Passagem, Marianna.
409. Black tourmaline and arsenopyrite covered with calcite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
410. Transparent quartz crystal.
411. Quartz pebble containing gold.
412. Rolled quartz, Sabará.
413. Rolled calcite.
414. Quartz crystal, Marianna.

415. Topaz crystal.
416. Transparent quartz crystal containing rutile needles.
417. Transparent quartz crystal inclosing needles of rutile, Bucão, Marianna.
418. Aquamarine.
419. Quartz, variety amethyst.
420. Crystallized quartz with pyrite and limonite, Passagem, Marianna.
421. Quartzite containing mica, also visible gold.
422. Micaceous quartzite with auriferous pyrite, Furquim.
423. Magnetic pyrite in quartz (auriferous), Passagem, Marianna.
424. Auriferous pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
425. Quartzite and decomposed pyrite (auriferous), Joao Menezes.
426. Quartzite and pyrite (auriferous), Rodrigo Silva.
427. Pyrite crystals in quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
428. Almandine in quartz.
429. Pyrite in quartz, Floresta, Marianna.
430. Stalatic limonite, Ramos, Marianna.
431. Iridescent pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
432. Crystallized calcite (decomposed), Floresta, Marianna.
433. Magnetic arsenopyrite with calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
434. Not specified.
435. Crystallized transparent quartz, with calcite and siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
436. Essonite, Maño de Sant' Anna.
437. Crystallized quartz, with altered pyrite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
438. Black tourmaline, Santa Rita Durão.
439. Crystallized pyrite, Santa Rita Durão.
440. Massive pyrite, Santa Rita Durão.
441. Micaceous hematite.
442. Lamillar schist (terric), Santa Rita Durão.
443. Almandine, crystallized, Pary.
444. Limonite stalactite, Antonio, Pereira.
445. Crystallized muscovite, with pyrite, Floresta, Marianna.
446. Crystallized pyrite on quartz, Passagem, Marianna.
447. Terric manganiferous concretions, Marianna.
448. Tourmaline, with magnetic pyrite, Santa Rita Durao.
449. Crystallized siderite with calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
450. Talc, carrying serpentine, Caraça.
451. Martite crystals.
452. Transformed pyrite.
453. Calcite crystals, Passagem, Marianna.
454. Agate, variety quartz.
455. Micaceous oligist, Morro de Sant' Anna.
456. Compact asbestos.
457. Group of crystallized muscovite, Periquito.
458. Siderite crystals, Floresta, Marianna.
459. Group of calcite quartz and pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
460. Monazite, Bahia.
461. Almandine and pyrope, crystallized.
462. Crystallized pyrope.
463. Cymophane and chrysoberyl, Diamantina.
464. Rolled quartz, Salinas.
465. Crystallized lilac topaz, Fazenda do Capão.
466. Argentiferous galena.
467. Crystallized staurolite, Rio Mucury.
468. Excellent pyrite crystals.

469. Crystallized martite, Marianna.
 470. Crystallized martite, Antonio Pereira.
 471. Crystallized quartz, Salinas.
 472. Altered pyrite, Marianna.
 473. Itabirite with visible gold.
 474. Quartz and tourmaline with visible gold, Morro de Sant' Anna.
 475. Not specified.
 476. Hematite, Morro de Sant' Anna.
 477. Iridescent pyrite.
 478. Crystallized siderite, Passagem, Marianna.
 479. Pyrite crystallized.
 480. Silicon concretions, Marianna.
 481. Lamellar talcose schist containing visible gold, Carrapato.
 482. Needles of cyanite and decomposed granite.
 483. Calcite and pyrite in mica schist, Passagem, Marianna.
 484. Needles of cyanite, Passagem, Marianna.
 485. Native gold in pyrite, also massive tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
 486. Native gold in conglomerate of pyrite, tourmaline, siderite, and mica, Passagem, Marianna.
 487. Quartz and calcite crystals with auriferous pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
 488. Quartzite containing auriferous pyrite, S. Bartholomeu.
 489. Auriferous conglomerate, pyrite, quartz, and tourmaline, Passagem, Marianna.
 490. Quartz with crystallized pyrite and calcite, Passagem, Marianna.
 491. Crystallized quartz and pyrite, also decomposed schist.
 492. Wavellite, Marianna.
 493. Micaceous quartzite (auriferous), S. Bartholomeu.
 494. Pyrophyllite with ferruginous schist, Rio do Carmo, Marianna.
 495. Native gold in magnetic pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
 496. Decomposed pyrite, Passagem, Marianna.
 497. Limonite stalactite, Marianna.
 498. Crystallized almandine, Passagem, Marianna.
 499. Not specified.
 500. Crystallized muscovite and calcite in mica schist, Passagem, Marianna.
 501. Auriferous quartzite, Furquim.
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A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

The "Scientific American" of November 30, 1901, states that the young shoot of the Rocky Mountain grease-wood plant has a milky sap and the old wood a resinous gum which is soluble in carbon bisulphide and in other known hydrocarbon solvents of rubber. From the young grease-wood sap two inventors have discovered a method of making artificial India rubber. The plant is bruised between rollers, whereby the bark is loosened and the woody fiber of the larger stems crushed. The entire mass is then inclosed in a vessel, mechanically agitated, and exposed to the action of carbon bisulphide, naphtha, or other solvent of India rubber. After exposure for some hours to the

action of the solvent—heat being applied, if necessary—the liquid is strained off. The liquid solvent and contained gum are then placed in a closed vessel and the volatile solvent driven off by heat. The gummy mass that will volatilize in the still or receiver is then washed in water, either warm or hot, and is then subjected to repeated rollings. The gum resulting is of a brown color, highly flexible and elastic, combustible, and seems to possess the characteristics of India rubber, except that it has rather a balsamic odor, differing from the odor of commercial rubber. The gum can be vulcanized by the addition of a quantity of sulphur in the same manner as the India rubber of commerce.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

A recent French commercial report contains the following with reference to the agricultural implement trade in South America:

“In South America many different conditions prevail; in Brazil, for example, there is hardly any opening for modern agricultural implements, although, of course, there is a steady demand for machinery adapted to cultivating coffee and preparing it for the market. In Chile the farmers are more progressive, but only low-priced goods are asked for, and unless such can be supplied there is little prospect of business. The articles most in demand are furrow plows, scarifiers, hoes, seed drills, chaff cutters, harvesting machinery, and grinding mills. In Peru, not only corn sowing, cultivating, harvesting, thrashing, and grinding appliances are salable, but also rice-cultivating machinery and weighing appliances. The importation of agricultural implements into the Argentine Republic has increased rapidly of recent years. This is specially the case with regard to British thrashing machines, of which nearly 900, varying in capacity from 9 to 10 horsepower, were imported in 1896. There is also a good demand for sugar-cane machinery and maize hullers (shellers).”

The Board of Education of Porto Rico will soon ask bids for a school building to be erected in Ponce. Bids will also be asked for the construction of the proposed Carnegie Library in San Juan, for which \$60,000 has been donated.

If the plans of Señor JULIO A. ARCE, C. E., of 11 Pizarro street, Arequipa, Peru, are adopted, much material for the inauguration of a waterworks system at Aplao will be required.

According to the “Jornal do Commercio,” of Juiz de F6ra, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, a company has been formed for the purpose of supplying Ouro Preto with electric lights. The company will need machinery, wire, and other necessary articles.

A correspondent of the "British Trade Journal" states that there is a good opening in Peru for the sale of small corn mills (grinders), rice cleaners, and mills for grinding wheat into flour. Agricultural implements or machinery for preparatory work is also needed. These should be manufactured so as to be adapted to the employment of hand labor, oxen, or windmills.

The Minister of Finance of Chile has called for bids to furnish the Government with 4,000 reams of 500 sheets each of stamped paper during the years 1903 and 1904. The bids are to be examined on May 15, 1902, by a commission composed of the President of the Tribunal of Accounts and the Director and Auditor of the Treasury at Valparaiso.

"Dun's Review" of November 23, 1901, reports that a shipment of 500 electrical cars is now on the way to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, from St. Louis, Missouri, forming the largest single consignment of the kind ever made from that city.

The municipal prefecture of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will receive bids during ninety days (presumably from November 1, 1901) for the construction of a model abattoir, and one or several cold-storage plants. The duration of the concession is thirty years. A security of 10,000 *milreis* is required. The proposals should be addressed to the Hygiene Administration at Rio de Janeiro.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that the imports through that port during the month of November, 1901, were as follows:

Henequen.....bales..	10,747	Hair.....bales..	24
Coffee.....sacks..	759	Lead bullion.....bars..	139,227
Hides.....bales..	7,047	Metals.....boxes..	232
Hides, loose.....number..	6,799	Ores.....sacks..	15,242
Ixtle.....bales..	5,078	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	286
Goatskins.....do....	694	Vanilla.....cases..	1
Deerskins.....do....	500	Alligator skins.....number..	46
Crude rubber.....do....	49	Bones.....packages..	100
Tobacco, leaf.....do....	368	Honey.....barrels..	463
Cigars.....boxes..	168	Cedar.....logs..	197
Broom root.....bales..	4,149	Mahogany.....do....	741
Chicle gum.....do....	1,636	Copper bullion.....pounds..	9,095
Fustic.....pieces..	12,589	Oranges.....cases..	2,450
Tecali marble.....blocks..	288	Red pepper.....do....	918

During the month of November, 11 ships, carrying 171,669 packages, cleared from New York, and 12 ships, bringing 220,892 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

The Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco reports that during the month of November, 1901, the exports from that city to the different ports of Nicaragua were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Beer	94 packages..	6,277	\$514.00
Caustic soda	6 tks..	1,836	110.00
Coal oil	110 cases..	3,993	183.50
Corks	1 sacks..	14	20.00
Curios	1 cases..	40	22.05
Drugs	5 do..	240	133.29
Dry goods	35 boxes..	5,809	2,911.50
Emery paper	1 case..	141	20.79
Flour	3,055 sacks..	186,260	7,847.58
Furniture	1 crates..	9	7.00
Green fruit	13 do..	319	19.00
Groceries	290 packages..	12,303	1,984.28
Hardware	43 do..	3,057	360.50
Labels, etc.	1 cases..	30	33.75
Leather	4 bundles..	126	300.00
Lumber	7 packages..	736	31.53
Machinery	4 do..	185	240.00
Mucilage	2 cases..	139	25.00
Oils	64 packages..	7,926	1,095.35
Onions	12 crates..	601	24.50
Paints	24 cases..	1,363	162.43
Paper	1 boxes..	29	4.00
Potatoes	155 crates..	9,188	196.18
Rice	925 sacks..	60,692	2,748.89
Rope	32 reels..	884	177.00
Rosin	50 barrels..	11,100	300.00
Salt water	1 cases..	38	2.70
Silks	2 do..	79	796.85
Sundries	5 do..	207	72.55
Tallow	100 barrels..	21,363	2,472.30
Tar	2 do..	104	6.00
Turpentine	14 cases..	723	82.40
Umbrellas	1 do..	141	80.00
Varnish	6 do..	155	96.60
Wines and liquors	108 do..	14,516	1,655.30
Total	5,175	350,623	24,741.92

According to advices from the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$149,274.30 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of October, 1901. Of this amount, \$98,513.30 came from the United States, \$29,360 from England, \$8,673 from France, \$11,040 from Germany, \$902 from Austria, \$480 from Italy, and \$300 from Japan. During the same month Mexico shipped through said port into the United States the following products:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pesos.</i>
Copper bullion	4,700,345 pounds..	751,941
Hides	151,443 do..	12,022
Sundry fruits	1,253 do..	28
Guano	50 tons..	260
Cattle	2,315 head..	27,999
Ores		61,632
Mescal	246 gallons..	232
Oranges	306,631 pounds..	4,057
Gold bullion and gold dust	4,250 ounces..	85,019
Silver bullion	66,401 pounds..	38,513
Lead ore	108,110 pounds..	4,329
Salt	152 pounds..	4
Leaf tobacco	2,336 pounds..	1,345
Leather		46
Total		987,427

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York has furnished some interesting data regarding the exportations from the port of New York to Venezuela during the month of November, 1901. This data shows that the shipments during the month referred to consisted of 56,453 bundles of merchandise weighing 3,100,464 kilograms, valued at \$278,209.58. During the same period in 1900 the shipments aggregated 56,571 packages, weighing 4,111,286 kilograms, valued at \$301,413.13.

Reports from the Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, show that during the month of December, 1901, four ships entered that port from Progreso, Yucatan, bringing a cargo of 31,030 bales of henequen, weighing 3,524 tons, and during the same period three ships cleared, carrying 32,039 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,281 tons, destined to the Mexican ports of Progreso and the island of Carmen.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

“World Politics at the end of the Nineteenth Century, as influenced by the Oriental Situation,” by PAUL S. REINSCH, Ph. D., LL. B., Assistant Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin (The MacMillan Company, New York, 1900). This volume is one of the series of the Citizens’ Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology, edited by RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D., LL. D., Director of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History of the University of Wisconsin. The introductory part of this work gives a general view of the forces at work, covering the various elements of intellectual and economic life that influence modern politics. The second part treats of what the author considers the true center of interest in present international politics, namely, the Chinese Question. In part 3 the consequences of the Chinese situation on European politics are traced. Part 4 is devoted to German imperial politics, included in which is a chapter on German Colonization in South America, while part 5 contains “Some considerations on the position of the United States as a factor in oriental politics.” The treatment of each subject is suggestive rather than exhaustive. The whole material of the book is focussed upon the Chinese problem. An outline map of the Chinese Empire is inserted as a frontispiece, the whole forming a 12mo. volume of 366 pages.

A Text-Book of Commercial Geography, by CYRUS C. ADAMS, B. A., F. A. G. S., etc., New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1901 (12mo., 505 pp.). In this work the author has endeavored to limit the contents to those dominating features of commerce and industry that should be most strongly impressed upon the student. The facts of commerce are treated as the effect of conditions that determine the quality and quantity of trade. The effort is made throughout the book to connect cause and effect; to trace the small streams of commerce, and also to show the causes that give them direction and volume. Geographic and many other controlling influences, such as inventions, governmental aids or impediments, and the improvement of products, industrial processes, and means of transportation are therefore made prominent. Only the commodities entering most extensively into trade are treated in this text-book. By-products, which are more properly subjects for treatment in handbooks, are not mentioned. Each product is treated in relation with the commerce of the land to which it is indigenous or in which its manufacture is a salient industrial feature. Naturally, the products of Latin-American countries come in for a goodly share of attention, six chapters being devoted to them. The work is embellished with sixteen illustrations and numerous maps and charts.

“Die Insel Haiti” (The Island of Haiti), by L. GENTIL TIPPENHAUER, formerly general inspector of the polymathic school, government engineer and staff officer, engineer of the community of Port au Prince, published by F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, is a very interesting book, containing 693 pages, and illustrated with numerous fine engravings. Starting with a short preface and an explanation of the geographical situation and the climate of the country, the author gives the history of the origin of Haiti. Next the soil, the plains, and the mountains are fully described, while the chapter relating to the customs and habits of the people which follows leads to a dissertation on their language and literature. Parts 3, 4, and 5 are respectively devoted to the church, emigration of the white race, and the present political situation as compared with that of the past. Part 5 contains chapters on journalism, army and naval affairs, finance, postal matters, etc. The volume closes with a list of important works published since the year 1500 relating to Haiti.

A Bulletin of the Agricultural Department of the United States recently issued deals extensively with the growing of pineapples and of the general operations connected with their production on a large scale. A history of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*) is given, and the fact of its discovery as an available food product coincident with the exploration of South America by the Spaniards is commented

upon. The pineapple supply of the United States is contributed to by Porto Rico, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Salvador, and Trinidad, and the present area under cultivation within the country is continually increasing. It was with the purpose of stimulating this branch of fruit culture that the bulletin was prepared by the Department, and all facts relating to cultivation, disposition of the crop, soil, gathering, shipping, markets, prices, fertilizers, planting, irrigation, canning, and diseases are adequately dealt with.

“The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology, and Trade,” founded and edited by RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, late editor of the “Engineering and Mining Journal,” and completed by JOSEPH STRUTHERS, Ph. D., Columbia University, New York. Volume IX of this most valuable publication, issued in 1901, contains the statistics, technology, and trade of the mineral industry of the United States and other countries up to the end of the year 1900. In this work it is stated that the total value at the point of production of the mineral and metal output of the United States in 1900 was \$1,365,608,583 as compared with \$1,218,214,637 in 1899, a gain of \$147,393,946 for the year. Statistics of the production of a number of other countries are given in which those of Chile and Mexico figure prominently. The volume also contains a number of special articles on mineral topics contributed by persons of high professional standing.

Mr. ROBERT T. HILL, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, has contributed to the “Engineering and Mining Journal” of New York (issue of November 2, 1901) an article on the “Geographic and Geologic Features of Mexico,” together with notes on the relation of these features to the mineral products of the country named. According to this, Mexico is divided physiographically into four geographic provinces, which are, in a manner, distinct economic areas. These may be classified as (1) The Gulf Coastal Plain; (2) The Cordilleran Plateau; (3) The Sonoran province; and (4) The Tehuantepecan province. The peculiarities of two of these classifications are described at some length by the author. These are those designated as (2) and (3), the former being the chief seat of metallic mining, while the latter is also rich in minerals.

The “Boletim do Serviço de Estatística Commercial” (Bulletin of Commercial Statistics) of Brazil, for the first quarter of 1901, has been received at the library of the Bureau of the American Republics. It is a folio volume of 400 pages, compiled by Mr. J. P. WILEMAN, containing statistics of the import and export trade of Brazil for the first three months of the year. The “Boletim” is of inestimable service in making known the resources and trade development of Brazil, and includes statistics of the coffee exports at the several Brazilian ports, exchange operations and fluctuations, and shipping data.

The most beautiful specimen of typographical art, including that of the bookbinder, that reached the library of the Bureau of the American Republics during the year 1901 was Volume II of "The World's Work." This volume includes the monthly numbers of this most excellent illustrated magazine, beginning with May and ending with October, 1901. A comprehensive index enables the reader to locate at a glance any of the subjects treated in this "history of our time." The publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square East, New York City, are to be congratulated.

The "Chorographia do Brasil" (Chorography of Brazil), by ALFREDO MAREIRA PINTO, published by FRANCISCO ALVES, Rio de Janeiro, has been received by the library of the Bureau of the American Republics and proves to be a very valuable work, being now in its sixth edition. It contains an historical and descriptive sketch of each State in the Republic, and is illustrated by 23 colored maps which show the benefits of the agricultural and mineral sections of the country.

The Abbey Press, of New York, has published in a neat little volume of 26 pages "A classified list of Minerals, Precious and Other Stones," prepared by Mr. FELIX J. TROUGHTON. The list contains the names of both the common and uncommon varieties of minerals, etc., with a short description or definition of each. A copy has been presented to the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics.

"Republik Chile" (The Republic of Chile) is the title of a small volume (100 pages) that has been published by F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, and has recently been received by the Bureau of the American Republics. It contains 36 illustrations and 1 map, and gives the reader a very good idea of Chilean life. The author's name is not given.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING DECEMBER, 1901.

ENGLISH.

- Allen, Franklin: American Silks at the Paris Exposition of 1900. New York, 1901. 20 pp. 8°.
- American Institute of Mining and Engineers: Sierra Mojada, Coahuila, Mexico ore deposits. New York, Institute, 1901. 40 pp. 8°.
- The London Times: The Financial Half-year. 1901. London, G. E. Wright, 1901. 534 pp. 8°.
- Peabody Museum: Fundamental Principles of Old and New Civilizations. Cambridge, Museum Press, 1901. 602 pp. 8°.
- . Memoirs. Researches in Urumatsintla Valley. Cambridge, Museum, 1901. f°.

- Peabody Museum: Notes on the Report of Teobert Maler. Cambridge, University Press, 1901. 30 pp. 8°.
- . Prehistoric Ruins of Copan, Honduras. 1891-1895. Cambridge, Museum Press, 1896. 48 pp. f°.
- Veloz-Goiticoa, N.: El Salvador at the Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 34 pp. 8°.
- Wilson, General James H.: Address on our Trade Relations with the Tropics. Boston, George H. Ellis, 1901. 23 pp. 8°.

SPANISH.

- Portillo, D. Pedro: Las montañas de Ayacucho y los ríos Apurimac, Mantaro, Ene, Perené, Tambo y Alto Ucayali . . . Lima, Imprenta del Estado, 1901. 136 pp. Q.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

BOLIVIA.

- Biblioteca Pública: El Doctor Serapio Reyes Ortiz. La Paz, "Tip. Artística." 1901. 69 pp. 8°.
- Informe del prefecto y comandante general del departamento. La Paz, Taller Ayacucho, 1901. 44, xxiii pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de guerra y colonización: Memoria de la guerra y colonización. La Paz, "El Comercio," 1901. 116 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Hacienda y Industria: Memoria presentada á la legislatura de 1901. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1901. 60 pp. 4°.

CHILE.

- Boletín del ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Santiago, Imprenta "Mejia," 1901. 471 pp. 8°.
- Memoria del Ministro de relaciones exteriores. Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 147 pp. 8°.
- Oficina de estadística: Sinopsis estadística de Chile. Santiago, Garcia Valenzuelas, 1901. 470 pp. 4°.
- Universidad de Chile: Anales de la Universidad. Junio de 1901. Santiago, Barcelona, 1901. 61, 1097 pp. 4°.

ECUADOR.

- Superintendencia de aduanas: Informe del Superintendente de aduanas al señor ministro de hacienda correspondiente al año 1900. Guayaquil, Imprenta de A. Noboa, 1901. 13, — pp. 4°.
- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito, Imprenta de la Universidad Central, 1901. 212 pp. 8°.
- Registro Oficial. Enero-Febrero, 1901. Quito, 1901. 1048 pp. 4°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- Foreign Office: Report on trade of Rio de Janeiro. 1901. London, Harrison & Sons, 1901. 59 pp. 8°.
- Geological survey of Canada: Catalogue of Canadian birds. Ottawa, S. E. Dawson, 1900. 218 pp. 8°.

MEXICO.

- Ministerio de Hacienda y Credito Público: Memoria del Ministerio. 1897 y 1898. Mexico, 1397, 1901. 2 v. f°.

Secretaría de Fomento: Cuadro sinóptico y estadístico de Mexico, 1900. Mexico, Tipografía de Sec. de Fomento, 1901. 81, II pp. 8°.

———. Importación y exportación de Mexico. Año 1900. Mexico, Tipografía de Sec. de Fomento, 1901. 186 pp. 4°.

NICARAGUA.

Ministerio de hacienda: Contrato de banco Atlántico-Americano. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, 1901. 7 pp. 8°.

PERÚ.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería: Manual del Minero, edición oficial. Lima, "La Industria," 1901. 144 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Fomento: Memoria del Ministro. 1901. Lima, "El Lucero," 1901. 114-127 pp. 4°.

UNITED STATES.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin, December, 1901. Vol. XI, No. 6. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 1101-1354.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Statistics of professional and allied schools. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. pp. 1675-1735. 8°.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES (FIFTY-SIXTH).

Index to subjects of documents and reports. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 379 pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Emmer: a grain for the semiarid regions. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 16 pp. 8°.

Influence of environment upon the sugar beet. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 32 pp. 8°.

Proceedings of the International Good Roads Congress. 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 100 pp. 8°.

Relation of bovine tuberculosis to the public health. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 36 pp. 8°.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 113 pp. 8°.

Statistics on the fruit industry in California. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 11 pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 158 pp. 8°.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 267 pp. 8°.

Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 111 pp. 8°.

Statistics of Indian tribes, Indian agencies, and Indian schools. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 172 pp. 8°.

Twentieth annual report of the United States Geological Survey for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 498 pp. 4°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXVII, No. 255. (December, 1901.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 463-608. 8°.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

United States Official Postal Guide. January, 1902. Philadelphia, J. F. Iasher, 1901. 269 pp. 8°.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 324 pp. 8°.

Division of Insular Affairs: Coal Measures of the Philippines. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 269 pp. 8°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Solicitor of the Treasury to the Attorney-General, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 19 pp. 8°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING DECEMBER, 1901.

American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York, N. Y. Weekly.
The Nation. New York, N. Y. Weekly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
El Tiempo. Caracas, Venezuela. Daily.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
 Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
 Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Grito de Baire. Havana. Monthly.
 La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
 Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
 Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

ENGLAND.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British Possessions. London. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.
 Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue Générale des Sciences Pures et Appliquées. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
 Thonindustrie-Zeitung. Berlin.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Rome. (Irregular.)

MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.

Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
 Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
 La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
 Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
 Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.
 Current Encyclopedia. Chicago. Monthly.
 Current History. Boston. Monthly.
 Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Expansionist (The). New York. Monthly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
 Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
 Forum (The). New York. Monthly.
 Home Life. Chicago. Monthly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 Merchants Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.
 Mines and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
 Mining and Metallurgy. New York. Semimonthly.
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.
 Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

ENERO, 1902.

No. 1.

CANAL INTEROCEÁNICO.

CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y LA GRAN BRETAÑA PARA FACILITAR LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN CANAL PARA BARCOS QUE REUNA LOS OCÉANOS ATLÁNTICO Y PACÍFICO, FIRMADA EN NOVIEMBRE 18 DE 1901.

Los Estados Unidos de América y Su Majestad EDUARDO VII, Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y de los dominios británicos de Ultramar, y Emperador de la India, animados por el deseo de facilitar la construcción de un canal para barcos que reuna los Océanos Atlántico y Pacífico por la vía que se considere más conveniente y á ese fin remover cualquier obstáculo que pudiera surgir de la convención de 19 de abril de 1850, comunmente llamada tratado Clayton-Bulwer, para la construcción de dicho canal bajo los auspicios del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sin menoscabo del “principio general” de neutralización establecido en el artículo 8 de aquella convención, han nombrado como plenipotenciarios al efecto:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos á JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, y Su Majestad EDUARDO VII al muy honorable Lord JULIÁN PAUNCEFOTE, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad en los Estados Unidos:

Quienes, habiéndose comunicado mutuamente sus plenos poderes y halládoslos en propia y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que el presente tratado sustituya á la mencionada convención de 19 de abril de 1850.

ART. 2º. Se conviene en que el canal pueda ser construido bajo los auspicios del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ya directamente y á

sus propias expensas, ya por donación ó empréstito de dinero á individuos ó corporaciones, ó por suscripción ó compra de acciones, y en que, con sujeción á lo prescrito en el presente tratado, dicho Gobierno tenga y disfrute todos los derechos incidentales á dicha facultad, así como el exclusivo de proveer á la reglamentación y administración del canal.

ART. 3°. Los Estados Unidos adoptan como base para la neutralización de dicho canal las siguientes reglas, que en substancia son las mismas incorporadas en la convención de Constantinopla, firmada el 28 de octubre de 1888, para la libre navegación del canal de Suez, á saber:

I. El canal será libre y estará abierto á la navegación para los buques mercantes y de guerra de todas las naciones, que observen estas reglas, en condiciones de entera igualdad, de modo que no habrá distinción en perjuicio de ninguna nación, ni de sus ciudadanos ó súbditos, por lo que respecta á condiciones ó tarifas de tráfico ni de otra clase. Esas condiciones y tarifas serán justas y equitativas.

II. Jamás será bloqueado el canal, ni dentro de él se ejercerá ningún derecho de guerra, ni se cometerá acto alguno de hostilidad. Los Estados Unidos estarán, sin embargo, en libertad de mantener á lo largo del canal la policía militar que sea necesaria para protegerlo contra desórdenes y actos fuera de la ley.

III. Ningún buque de guerra perteneciente á una nación beligerante se aprovisionará ni pertrechará en el canal, excepto en cuanto sea estrictamente necesario, y el tránsito de dichos buques de guerra por el canal se efectuará con la menor dilación posible, de acuerdo con los reglamentos vigentes, y con sólo aquellas intermisiones que puedan resultar de las necesidades del servicio.

Las presas quedarán sujetas en todo á las mismas reglas que los buques de guerra de los beligerantes.

IV. Ningún beligerante podrá embarcar ni desembarcar en el canal, tropas, municiones, ó materiales de guerra, excepto en caso de algún obstáculo accidental en el tránsito, y entonces dicho tránsito se pondrá expedito de nuevo á la mayor brevedad posible.

V. Las disposiciones de este artículo se aplicarán á las aguas adyacentes al canal á distancia de 3 millas marítimas de cada extremo. Los buques de guerra de un beligerante no podrán permanecer en dichas aguas más de veinticuatro horas seguidas, excepto en caso de detención forzosa; y entonces deberán partir tan pronto como les sea posible. Pero un buque de guerra de un beligerante no podrá partir hasta después de pasadas veinticuatro horas de la salida de un buque de guerra del otro beligerante.

VI. La maquinaria y los edificios establecimientos, y talleres de todas clases, que se necesiten para la construcción, mantenimiento y explota-

ción del canal serán considerados como partes del mismo para los propósitos de este tratado, y así en tiempo de guerra como en tiempo de paz gozarán completa inmunidad contra todo ataque, ó agresión de algún beligerante y contra cualquier acto que pudiera disminuir su utilidad como parte del canal.

ART. 4°. Queda acordado que ningún cambio de la soberanía territorial, ó de las relaciones internacionales, en el país ó países por donde haya de atravesar el canal, afectará el principio general de neutralización, ó las obligaciones de las altas partes contratantes bajo el presente tratado.

ART. 5°. El presente tratado será ratificado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consentimiento y aprobación del Senado de los mismos, y por Su Majestad Británica, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Wáshington, ó en Londres, á la mayor brevedad posible, dentro de tres meses, á contar desde esta fecha.

En fe de lo cual los plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado este tratado y selládolo con sus sellos. Hecho por duplicado en Wáshington, el 18 de noviembre de 1901.

JOHN HAY.
PAUNCEFOTE.

DATOS GENERALES SOBRE LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BÚFALO EN 1901.

México fué el país latino que envió á la Exposición mayor número de productos y objetos. En ella obtuvo 600 premios, 78 de los cuales fueron medallas de oro.

Chile obtuvo 419 premios, 51 de los cuales fueron también medallas de oro.

La República Argentina obtuvo 22 medallas de oro, 22 de plata, 26 de bronce y 347 menciones honoríficas. De estas últimas hubo 325 por muestras sueltas de cereales.

Después de estos países vinieron Cuba, que obtuvo 232 premios, y el Ecuador, que alcanzó 185. La una y el otro tuvieron edificios propios.

México gastó cerca de \$70,000 en oro, para cubrir sus gastos en la Exposición. Chile había votado con el mismo objeto la cantidad de \$500,000, de que una parte se gastó en la construcción del hermoso edificio de hierro en que exhibió sus productos.

La República Argentina sólo votó la suma de \$30,000 en moneda nacional.

Los premios adjudicados á los varios países que tomaron parte en dicha exposición fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Medallas.			Mención honorífica.	Total.
	Oro.	Plata.	Bronce.		
República Argentina.....	22	22	26	347	417
Bolivia.....	4	3	7	15	29
Brasil.....	1	1	2	---	4
Canadá.....	13	23	17	34	87
Chile.....	51	98	110	160	419
Costa Rica.....	8	9	12	24	53
Cuba.....	38	55	57	82	232
Ecuador.....	22	39	55	69	185
Colonias Francesas.....	3	11	13	5	32
Guatemala.....	1	2	2	8	13
Haiti.....	2	---	1	1	4
Honduras.....	11	9	11	17	48
Jamaica.....	5	5	7	8	25
México.....	78	151	139	232	600
Nicaragua.....	7	22	44	91	164
El Perú.....	4	20	31	35	90
Puerto Rico.....	11	14	45	75	145
Salvador.....	5	7	3	15	30
Santo Domingo.....	3	6	4	21	34
Los Estados Unidos.....	601	663	562	470	2,296
Total.....	890	1,160	1,148	1,709	4,907

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE ORO.

“El Tiempo” de Montevideo anuncia el descubrimiento de oro en ciertas arenas de la costa de la República Argentina, cerca del Cabo Vírgenes. Se ha presentado una instancia al Gobierno, pidiendo permiso para efectuar reconocimientos, en un área de 100,000 metros cuadrados, en busca de este metal precioso. También se ha presentado una solicitud análoga para examinar una sección de la costa comprendida entre el Cabo Vírgenes y el punto llamado Canadón Lucacho, y además se ha pedido permiso para explorar ciertas regiones en la Tierra del Fuego, donde se supone que existen minerales valiosos.

SERVICIO DE VAPORES Á LOS PUERTOS DEL SUR.

El Cónsul Británico de Buenos Aires anunció á su Gobierno el establecimiento de un nuevo servicio de vapores por la “Hamburg South American Company” (Compañía Sur Americana de Hamburgo), con el nombre de “Línea Nacional del Sur,” entre Buenos Aires y la parte meridional de la República, incluyendo Punta Arenas. Desde el 15 de octubre último ha habido un vapor de este clase cada veinte días, y los que se emplean en este servicio son todos de 4,000 toneladas. Se anunció también que el Gobierno de la Argentina ofrece hasta el mes de mayo de 1902, un pasaje libre en los transportes nacionales á los individuos y familias que hayan comprado terrenos en las mencionadas regiones, incluyendo en la franquicia un número limitado de animales domésticos, carretones, herramientas, muebles, y el material para la construcción de casas.

LOS BOSQUES DE TUCUMÁN.

El Director del Departamento de Inmigración y Trabajo de Tucumán presentó recientemente una Memoria al Ministro de Agricultura de la República, relativa á las ventajas que se han de obtener del desarrollo del comercio de maderas de aquella provincia. Se hace constar que dentro de los límites de Tucumán hay como 8,000 kilómetros cuadrados de bosques, en su mayor parte vírgenes, abundantes en maderas finas, de grande aplicación á los trabajos de ebanistería, fábrica de carruajes, etc., y en quebracho y otros palos de utilidad bien conocida. Muchos de estos árboles son corpulentos, y en algunos casos llegan hasta una altura de 20 metros.

EL NUEVO PUERTO DE SAN CLEMENTE.

Según anuncia el Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio Francesa de Buenos Aires, el Gobierno de la República Argentina ha aprobado las bases de un contrato propuesto por el Inspector general de navegación y puertos para la construcción y explotación de un puerto comercial en la Bahía de San Clemente en el Atlántico del Sur. Los Señores JORGE GUERRERO Y MARTÍNEZ ITUNO son los contratistas en cuyo favor se ha otorgado la concesión. El nuevo puerto estará situado entre el cabo de San Antonio y la boca del río San Clemente.

EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO Y PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.

Durante los primeros nueve meses de 1901 el número de ganado vacuno en pie exportado de la República Argentina ascendió á 108,241 cabezas. Las exportadas durante el mismo período en 1900 fueron 126,896. Los carneros exportados en ese período de 1901 fueron 22,643. Los exportados en 1900 fueron 194,505. Las carnes refrigeradas pesaron 31,646 toneladas, contra 15,309 toneladas que fue el peso de las exportadas durante nueve meses en 1900. Los carneros helados exportados pesaron 45,828 toneladas, contra 43,648 toneladas de los que se exportaron en nueve meses en 1900. Las exportaciones de tasajo en los períodos que se han comparado, fueron 14,828 toneladas en 1901, y 9,274 toneladas en 1900. Las exportaciones de lana aumentaron de 82,828 á 177,717 toneladas. Las exportaciones de mantequilla aumentaron de 1,445,569 libras á 1,626,572 libras, y las exportaciones de queso aumentaron de 1,333 libras á 2,968 libras.

NOTICIAS DE MINAS.

Según informes recibidos de Jujuy, más de 10,000 toneladas de mineral se han sacado de las minas de cobre de La Unión, habiéndose además decubierto una nueva veta de 4 metros de espesor. Estas minas están á 40 leguas de distancia de Jujuy en la línea del proyectado ferrocarril boliviano.

BOLIVIA.

COMERCIO DE BOLIVIA.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE BOLIVIA,

New York, Diciembre 12, 1901.

Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL,

*Director de la Oficina de las Repùblicas Americanas,**Washington, D. C.*

MUY SEÑOR MÍO: Cumpló con mi oferta de dar á la Oficina de su cargo todos los datos que á mi juicio serían de gran utilidad darles publicidad para dar á conocer el incremento constante del comercio de Bolivia.

Los datos oficiales que me tomo la libertad de darle son tomados de la Memoria presentada al Congreso de Bolivia, por el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda é Industria, Dr. DEMETRIO CALVIMONTÉ.

MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL.

El monto de las internaciones, ó valor declarado de las mercaderías que han ingresado al territorio de Bolivia por sus aduanas, sin tomar en cuenta la del Acre, alcanzan á la suma de \$13,500,000, y el de los valores exportados, incluidos los del Acre, en lo que de ello conocemos, á la de \$35,500,000, resultando así un exceso de \$22,000,000 en favor de la exportación, lo que demuestra que el comercio internacional alcanzó á \$49,000,000 en el presente año.

Los artículos que mayor valor representan en la importación son:

Algodones cuyo valor medio alcanza á	\$1, 700, 000
Comestibles cuyo valor medio alcanza á	1, 500, 000
Lanas (tejidos de) cuyo valor medio alcanza á	1, 300, 000
Mercería y ferretería cuyo valor medio alcanza á	800, 000
Vinos y licores cuyo valor medio alcanza á	600, 000
Ropa hecha cuyo valor medio alcanza á	500, 000

Corresponde á Alemania el primer lugar entre las naciones cuya importación es mayor:

Ella alcanzó á	3, 300, 000
Sigue la Inglaterra, con	2, 300, 000
Sigue el Perú, con	2, 000, 000
Sigue la República Argentina (ganado en casi su totalidad), con	1, 000, 000
Siguen los Estados Unidos, con	900, 000
Sigue la Francia, con	800, 000

Las internaciones del Perú están exentas en su mayor parte del pago de derechos.

La importación de productos chilenos está valorada en \$700,000, mercadería que, como la de procedencia peruana, no paga derecho aduanero alguno.

Resulta pues, que por razon de las franquicias comerciales de que gozan estas dos últimas naciones, se deja de percibir un rendimiento aduanero de medio millón de pesos por lo menos.

La exportación está representada principalmente por los siguientes artículos:

Plata	\$13, 000, 000	Estaño	\$8, 000, 000
Goma elástica	10, 000, 000	Cobre	1, 000, 000

Los rendimientos de las aduanas han alcanzado á la suma de \$4,038,486 en la forma siguiente:

Agencia aduanera de Bolivia en Antofagasta....	\$2, 221, 580. 94	Aduana de Uyuni	87, 076. 51
Agencia aduanera de Bolivia en Arica	418, 190. 44	Aduana de Tupiza.....	12, 231. 58
Aduana de La Paz.....	885, 825. 54	Aduana de Tarija	123, 123. 87
Aduana de Oruro.....	34, 623. 87	Aduana de Puerto Suarez..	143, 859. 54
		Aduana de Villa Bella ...	111, 975. 85
		Total	4, 038, 486. 14

CASA NACIONAL DE MONEDA.

El movimiento de este establecimiento en los diez últimos años, hasta 1899 inclusive, representa las siguientes cifras:

Barras y piñas de plata compradas 1,411,481 marcos, 2½ onzas, habiéndose acuñado la suma de \$15,291,541.17, alcanzando á la suma de \$2,556,806.38 el resultado de la liga y la tolerancia ponderal de 8 por ciento.

Durante los diez y ocho meses últimos, se rescataron barras y piñas 53,904 kilogramos, ó sea 215,616 marcos, que representan un valor de \$2,435,159.33. La moneda acuñada alcanzó á la suma de \$2,555,908.57, y el rendimiento de la gestión última representa la suma de \$109,418.36, sin incluir el valor de los residuos vendidos en Europa.

La industria minera ha ofrecido en Bolivia un poderoso elemento de retorno; hoy alcanza á un grado notable de progreso y hace presumir que continuará en esa vía.

El cobre, estaño y otros metales que constituyen la riqueza minera de Bolivia han tomado notable incremento, de la que dan suficiente testimonio la exportación de ellos, la renta que producen y las concesiones adjudicadas.

En el segundo semestre del año 1899 y primero de 1900, ascendían á 699 las concesiones mineras hechas ó solicitadas, con 15,295 hectareas; mientras que en el año 1900 y primer semestre del presente, ellas alcanzan á 1,172 con 31,315 hectareas.

SUSTANCIAS INORGÁNICAS NO METÁLICAS.

Hasta el ingreso al año 1900 se adjudicaron 119 concesiones, con 9,320 estacas, ó sea 596,480 hectareas, sobre tierras que contienen esme-

raldas, carbón de piedra, petróleo, turba, borax, calcita, azufre, diferentes sales, etc., y en el curso de dicho año, y primer semestre del presente, se han adjudicado además 56 concesiones con 7,371 estacas ó 471,744 hectareas, lo que demuestra la riqueza de nuestro suelo y la importancia que alcanzarán á tener las empresas fundadas en la explotación de esas sustancias, preparando así un nuevo recurso fiscal y económico.

PRIVILEGIOS.

Durante los últimos diez y ocho meses, se han concedido privilegios á los Señores JULIO M. TRIGO, ANTONIO CAMPONOVO, ANGEL LOMBARD, GREGORIO SPALDING Y CA. y CESAR CABALLERO, respectivamente, para elaborar licor de palma, para pulimento de mármol, transformación de la fuerza hidráulica del río Desaguadero en energía eléctrica, mejoras introducidas en arados de disco rotatorio, y beneficio de minerales de bismuto oxidados y sulfurados por cloruración, mediante una solución de depósitos sucesivos de agua, ácido sulfúrico y sal; y se tramitan actualmente, conforme á las prescripciones de la ley del ramo, solicitudes para establecer nuevo sistema de beneficio en los metales de oro, de estaño y cobre por el procedimiento de lixiviación, para la elaboración de quinina por un nuevo método, para aprovechar los humos de hornos como calórico para fundir minerales y para el establecimiento de fábricas de sombreros, tejidos de algodón y ladrillos.

GOMA.

En el trascurso del segundo semestre del año pasado y primer semestre del presente, en el Departamento de La Paz se han concedido á los peticionarios 7,264 estradas, y en Santa Cruz 9,590 estradas; en Cochabamba 500 estradas hecha en el primer semestre del presente año.

Exportación de Bolivia durante el primer semestre del año de 1901.

[Quintales métricos.]

Asientos mineros.	Metales de plata.	A granel.	Sulfuros.
Oruro.....	22,269.69	6,005.70	160.00
Machacamarca.....		212.10	
Poopó.....	64.70	241.00	96.22
Challapata.....	84,811.65	700.50	78.22
Total.....	107,146.04	7,159.30	334.44

Productos bolivianos exportados por Antofagasta durante el año de 1900.

	Kilogramos.		Kilogramos.
Azufre.....	2, 708	Goma	1, 164
Antimonio.....	1, 080, 757	Lanas	2, 792
Barras de plata.....	211	Mático.....	1, 853
Barrilla de estaño	10, 080, 107	Maní	962
Barras de estaño.....	1, 591, 011	Metal de plomo	308, 017
Barras de cobre	868	Metal de plata ensacado y á	
Barrilla de cobre	87, 518	granel	36, 718, 235
Bismuto	84, 663	Metal de plata para fundición	
Broza (gangue)	520, 575	en Antofagasta	37, 724, 097
Borax	4, 589, 300	Metal de zinc	106, 000
Borras de estaño (tin waste) .	205, 808	Metal de cobre	108, 189
Coca	33, 776	Metal de estaño	110, 371
Café.....	27, 163	Metal de plata y cobre	38, 024
Cacao	168	Metal galena	142, 000
Colchas de vicuña	946	Metal de guía ó pintas	301, 345
Cueros de vacunos.....	288, 005	Metal de plata y plomo	153, 500
Cueros de cabra	39, 074	Metal de plata y estaño	10, 600
Cueros de chinchilla.....	734	Planchas de plata	2, 166
Chafalonía	236	Quina y cascarrilla	50, 122
Escorias	5, 908, 744	Sulfuros de plata	63, 912
Ganado vacuno, 219 cabezas		Varios	10, 800
con un peso de	109, 500		

Me suscribo del Sr. Director como su muy atento y obsecuente servidor.

GERARDO ZALLES,
Consul General de Bolivia.

LICITACIÓN PARA ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO.

En la República de Bolivia las ciudades de Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba y Potosí, ofrecen positivas ventajas para el establecimiento de fábricas de alumbrado eléctrico servidas por motores hidráulicos.

La primera de las ciudades nombradas puede aprovecharse de las corrientes del río Cachimayo, que se encuentra á poca distancia de la población; la de La Paz, del río Choqueyapu que corre por el centro de la ciudad; la de Cochabamba, del río Rocha, y principalmente del Coloni, que á la distancia de treinta kilómetros de la ciudad desarrolla una cascada de más de cien metros de altura; y la de Potosí, de las aguas de las lagunas.

Los derechos de las empresas que establecieren esta clase de industrias se hallan convenientemente resguardados por la ley.

El año 1888 se instaló en La Paz el servicio de alumbrado eléctrico, situando la fábrica en la parte alta de esta ciudad, á fin de aprovechar las corrientes del río.

El contrato vigente entre el Concejo Municipal y la empresa, con-signa la siguientes cláusulas de obligación.

La Empresa hace el servicio del alumbrado público de la ciudad con

425 focos de luz incandescente y de fuerza de 16 bujías cada una, y 8 focos de arco voltaico de fuerza de 3,000 bujías cada uno.

La Empresa no dá luz á la población en las noches de luna, y en las demás sólo hace el servicio hasta h. 1 a. m.

El Concejo Municipal subvenciona á la empresa con la suma de Bs. 26,000, pagadera por mensualidades anticipadas.

El término del contrato es de ocho años, de los que han corrido cinco.

Para el caso de que alguna empresa quisiese aprovecharse de estos elementos naturales para el establecimiento de tranvías ú otra clase de industrias, debe tener en cuenta que el decreto de 8 de mayo de 1858 asegura á los importadores de máquinas ó métodos de fabricación ó industria, que no fueren antes conocidos en la República, un privilegio exclusivo de diez años. Este término puede ser prolongado por resolución legislativa.

Las subvenciones que pagan las municipalidades son por el servicio público. En cuanto á la iluminación privada, las empresas harían sus contratos con los propietarios en las condiciones más aceptables.

La población de Sucre es.....	20, 907
La de La Paz.....	46, 000
La de Cochabamba.....	21, 896
La de Potosí.....	20, 000

Aunque en este memorandum ciertos puntos de toma de agua están nombrados, una empresa seria, con amplios capitales, tendría el derecho de elegir los puntos de toma y de extender sus operaciones á cualquier punto de la República; se acordaría á tal empresa una concesion al respecto, entregándosele libre de todo gravámen el uso de las aguas nacionales, siempre que éstas, después de producir la fuerza requerida, fueren devueltas á su propio cauce. El uso de aguas privadas es cuestion de arreglo con los propietarios.

En caso de que llegase á organizarse una empresa como sociedad anónima, pagaría al Estado el 2 por ciento anual de sus utilidades líquidas.

Vencido el término del privilegio, el Gobierno podría acordar á otras empresas que quisiesen llevar el mismo giro de negocios, concesiones iguales á la primitiva, sin que en ningún caso, y en igualdad de condiciones, pueda hacer preferencias ilegales.

NOTA.—Debe tenerse en cuenta que la subvención de bolivanos 26 mil, que la municipalidad de La Paz paga á la empresa de alumbrado eléctrico, quizá no podría ser erogada por las municipalidades de las otras localidades por tener menos rentas.

La Paz, noviembre 10 de 1901.

GUILLERMO SANJINÉS.

Oficial Mayor de Gobierno y Fomento.

TRATADOS CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Un cablegrama fechado en La Paz el 9 de diciembre de 1901, anuncia que el Congreso Nacional de Bolivia, aprobó en la mencionada fecha, dos tratados con los Estados Unidos. El primero de estos es un tratado de extradición, y el segundo es relativo á giros postales entre Bolivia y los Estados Unidos.

BRASIL.**INFORMES DE DOS COMPAÑÍA DE MINAS DE ORO.**

El informe de la Compañía de Minas de San Juan del Rey, correspondiente á los seis meses que terminaron el 31 de agosto de 1901, se hizo público en una reunión de los Directores de dicha Compañía, que tuvo lugar en Lóndres el 5 de diciembre de 1901. La cantidad del mineral sacado de la mina “Morro Velho” durante los seis meses, fué 80,487 toneladas, contra 77,872 toneladas sacadas durante el mismo período en 1900. Debido al menor rendimiento de oro puro por tonelada, la ganancia realizada en los seis meses sólo ascendió á £41,693, ó sea una disminución de £28,000, comparada con la realizada en el mismo período en 1900. El mineral rindió 33 ehelines y 5 peniques de oro puro, por tonelada, en los referidos seis meses de 1901 contra un promedio de 42 ehelines y 6 peniques por tonelada, en el mismo período del año anterior.

En diciembre se celebró también en Lóndres la décima junta general ordinaria de accionistas de la compañía en comandita de minas de oro del Brasil, titulada “Ouro Preto.” El informe del contador muestra una ganancia de £5,107 4s. 5d., que es una cantidad considerablemente menor que la que representa la realizada en los doce meses anteriores. Esta disminución fué debida á la subida de los cambios. La cantidad de mineral triturado sólo fué 64,082 toneladas, contra 65,644 toneladas que se trituraron durante el año anterior. El valor del oro producido en 1901, fué £87,037 10s. contra £88,247, 2 ehelines y 7 peniques en 1900.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL TABACO EN BAHÍA.

El Cónsul inglés en Bahía informa que el negocio del tabaco essin duda el más importante de aquella localidad. La última cosecha fué mayor que la anterior, pero de inferior calidad. La mayor parte de los embarques fueron para Alemania (dos terceras partes para Bremen, y el resto para Hamburgo), y todos los “mangotes” (manojos de tabaco burdo grasio) se enviaron á Baviera para hacer rapé.

En el Brasil el tabaco en rama se escoge y se divide en varias clases (de 6 á 12), según su calidad, antes de exportarlo. Este comercio lo tienen prácticamente monopolizado catoree casas, ocho de las cuales son alemanas, y las otras brasileras ó portuguesas. Las casas

alemanas son las más importantes, y operan en combinación con otras de Bremen sobre una base de participación en ganancias y pérdidas. Alemania no sólo suministra el capital necesario, sino también los obreros, que vienen al Brasil como principiantes, después de haber pasado un período de aprendizaje en su país, donde adquirieron cierto conocimiento en el comercio de tabaco, junto con una buena idea de las necesidades de los compradores, y nociones del idioma portugués. Después de cierto tiempo, estos dependientes viajan por el interior del Brasil para hacer compras de cosechas, y de esa manera entablan amistad con los cultivadores. Con el transcurso del tiempo se establecen por su cuenta ó se asocian á las casas ya establecidas con las cuales trabajaron primeramente.

Las cosechas se compran con frecuencia hasta yse pagan al contado, antes de recogerse, de suerte que en estas transacciones se corre un gran riesgo desde el principio, el cual se aumenta por virtud de las constantes fluctuaciones en el valor del *milreis*. Se ganan gruesas sumas en el comercio del tabaco, pero también es cierto que las pérdidas guardan relación con las ganancias; y en 1900, por ejemplo, las primeras resultaron muy graves, debido á la mala calidad del producto y á la mayor cantidad que había para la exportación, así como también al hecho de que el tipo del cambio se elevaba constantemente.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL CORCHO.

En un número reciente de la Revista Agrícola se llama la atención hacia la gran riqueza de plantas suberosas que hay en el Brasil. Algunos de estos árboles, como, por ejemplo, el *Conarus suberosa*, rinde una gran cantidad de corcho. Aunque el corcho que se saca de estas plantas no esté en hojas ó láminas grandes, como las que se obtienen de los árboles de su clase del viejo mundo, sirve perfectamente para los usos industriales. Para la explotación de este artículo se necesita muy poco capital.

LAS ENTRADAS DE AZÚCAR Y DE ALGODÓN EN PERNAMBUCO.

Durante los diez años que empezaron en 1891-1892 y terminaron en 1900-1901, las entradas de azúcar y de algodón en Pernambuco, según la estadística oficial, fueron en sacos y pacas las siguientes:

Años.	Azúcar.	Algodón.	Años.	Azúcar.	Algodón.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Pacas.</i>		<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Pacas.</i>
1891-92.....	1, 835, 355	167, 990	1896-97.....	1, 488, 106	169, 867
1892-93.....	1, 776, 259	312, 112	1897-98.....	1, 758, 421	240, 572
1893-94.....	2, 387, 933	312, 258	1898-99.....	1, 461, 980	135, 579
1894-95.....	2, 777, 415	193, 667	1899-1900.....	1, 712, 826	289, 826
1895-96.....	2, 062, 568	172, 427	1900-1901.....	1, 974, 013	158, 925

LA POBLIÓN EXTRANJERA EN RÍO DE JANEIRO.

Según la estadística que ha preparado el Cónsul general alemán de Río de Janeiro, hay en la actualidad 2,705,000 extranjeros, en el Brasil,

distribuidos como sigue: 1,300,000 italianos; 800,000 portugueses; 300,000 alemanes; 100,000 españoles; 80,000 polacos; 10,000 franceses; 5,000 ingleses; 500 norteamericanos, y 110,000 de otras nacionalidades.

NUEVA LÍNEA TELEFÓNICA.

Se ha establecido comunicación telefónica entre Aracaju, capital del Estado de Sergipe, y las ciudades de Alagoas y Pilar.

NACIMIENTO DEL RÍO JAVARY.

El Dr. CRULS, Director del Observatorio del Río de Janeiro y Jefe de la Comisión Brasileira, nombrada, para comprobar la posición del nacimiento del río Javary que constituye el brazo izquierdo del Amazonas, ha regresado á Manáos con sus compañeros, después de haber terminado con éxito su misión. La comisión descubrió la existencia, en latitud sur, 7° 1' 22'', de un brazo del Río Javary, desconocido hasta ahora.

CUBA.

PRODUCCION AZUCARERA—ZAFRA DE 1900-1901.

Estado general de la producción de azúcar en el año de 1900 á 1901, comparada con la del año de 1899 á 1900.

	1900.		1901.	
EXPORTACIÓN.	Sacos.	Tons.	Sacos.	Tons.
Habana	124,883	.....	404,613	.....
Matanzas	304,391	.....	679,885	.....
Cárdenas	407,455	.....	788,724	.....
Cienfuegos	429,535	.....	818,547	.....
Sagua	154,975	.....	289,624	.....
Caibarién	151,835	.....	305,024	.....
Guantánamo	181,575	.....	250,200	.....
Cuba	12,170	.....	39,433	.....
Manzanillo	70,073	.....	127,496	.....
Nuevitas	31,981	.....	67,030	.....
Gibara	40,630	.....	103,300	.....
Zaza	6,500	.....	8,146	.....
Trinidad	35,600	.....	42,883	.....
Totales	1,951,403	270,060	3,924,905	560,700
EXISTENCIAS.				
Habana	5,172	.....	173,594	.....
Matanzas .....	.....	.....	24,350	.....
Cárdenas .....	.....	.....	28,463	.....
Cienfuegos	2,914	.....	14,099	.....
Sagua .....	.....	.....	3,600	.....
Caibarién .....	.....	.....	7,496	.....
Guantánamo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzanillo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuevitas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zaza .....	.....	.....	7,950	.....
Trinidad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totales	8,086	1,119	259,552	37,079
Consumo local, 12 meses .....	.....	271,179	.....	597,779
.....	.....	37,500	.....	38,600
Existencia en 1° Enero (fruto viejo) .....	.....	308,679	.....	636,379
.....	.....	8,606	.....	523
Producción total .....	.....	300,073	.....	635,856

Aumento en 1900-1901, 335,783 toneladas ó sea 111,9.004 por ciento.

Distribución del azúcar exportado en 1899-1900 y 1900-1901.

[Sacos de 320 libras, toneladas de 2,240 libras.]

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Estados Unidos: cuatro puertos al Norte de Hatteras.	1, 675, 466	231, 872	3, 590, 052	514, 150
Nueva Orleans	275, 937	38, 188	325, 853	46, 550
España				
Total	1, 951, 403	270, 060	3, 924, 905	560, 700

CHILE.

ENTRADAS Y GASTOS EN ORO QUE HA TENIDO LA REPÚBLICA
EN LOS MESES DE ENERO Á AGOSTO DE 1901.

Entradas.	Sumas.		Gastos.	Sumas.	
	Parciales.	Totales.		Parciales.	Totales.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Existencia de 1900		37, 610, 369. 26	Ministerio del Interior.	146, 645. 32	
ADUANAS.			Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	767, 833. 55	
Derechos de internación y almacenaje, etc		18, 327, 573. 17	Ministerio del Culto	892. 67	
EXPORTACIÓN.			Ministerio de Colonización	31, 471. 50	
Derechos de exportación de salitre	26, 669, 464. 24		Ministerio de Justicia		
Derechos de recargo en la exportación de salitre	55, 509. 97		Ministerio de Instrucción Pública	80, 293. 01	
Derechos de exportación de yodo	207, 671. 59		Ministerio de Hacienda	7, 897, 670. 99	
Derechos de recargo en la exportación de yodo	429. 15		Ministerio de Guerra	663, 749. 70	
TESORERÍAS.			Ministerio de Marina	1, 135, 503. 88	
Reíntegros	105, 527. 38		Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas	35, 691. 20	
Intereses y descuentos	32, 773. 53				10, 749, 751. 82
Depósitos pasados á Rentas generales	2, 462. 28		Pérdida de la Casa de Moneda		2, 226. 44
Derechos consulares	103, 278. 54		Aumento de la cuenta de deudores corrientes y morosos		118, 887. 57
Otras rentas	29, 364. 25		Varios acreedores al balance de 1900	354, 511. 38	
Saldo de cuentas deudoras y acreedoras de este balance	2, 800. 00		Remate de oro	25, 447, 050. 00	
Aumento de la cuenta Depósitos	1, 534, 918. 05		Existencia para setiembre:		25, 801, 561. 38
Varios acreedores	430, 381. 76		Dinero en la Caja	556, 627. 82	
Pagarés de la conversión	21, 834. 20		Dinero en los Bancos	1, 792, 363. 28	
Intereses de pagarés de la conversión	1, 551. 25		Pastas	9, 278, 617. 46	
		453, 767. 21	Letras por cobrar	5, 327, 173. 86	
		85, 135, 880. 62	Remesas en tránsito	7, 142, 937. 80	
			Tesorillo	11, 675, 000. 00	
			Banco N. M. Rothschild	6, 666, 666. 67	
			Banco de Chile, venta de letras	6, 024, 066. 52	
					48, 463, 453. 44
					85, 135, 880. 62

NOTA.—No figuran en este estado las operaciones de las siguientes oficinas, por no haber remitido oportunamente sus balances: Carrizal, de mayo á agosto; Rere, Osorno y Legación de Chile en Francia, por julio y agosto; Serena y Victoria, por agosto.

Entradas y gastos que ha tenido la República en moneda corriente en los meses de enero a agosto de 1901.

Entradas.	Sumas.		Gastos.	Sumas.	
	Parciales.	Totales.		Parciales.	Totales.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Existencia de 1900.....		26,560,757.54	Ministerio del Interior.....	8,686,726.16	
ADUANAS.			Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.....	485,585.56	
Derechos de internación y almacenaje.....	132,435.03		Ministerio del Culto.....	863,304.80	
Derechos de muellaje.....	23,858.75		Ministerio de Colonización.....	460,310.56	
Derechos por atracar al muelle.....	11,656.94		Ministerio de Justicia.....	2,934,828.19	
Derechos de movilización de bultos.....	388,043.35		Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.....	5,162,210.62	
		555,994.07	Ministerio de Hacienda.....	4,537,453.23	
CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS.			Ministerio de Guerra.....	8,811,004.31	
Arriendo de casillas y producto de cartas multadas.....	36,656.54		Ministerio de Marina.....	5,237,590.18	
Venta de estampillas postales.....	696,245.20		Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas.....	6,956,547.05	44,135,560.66
Venta de estampillas telegráficas.....	388,901.48		Comisión por venta de especies.....	26,632.43	
Producto de la Casa de Moneda.....		1,121,803.22	Funcionarios públicos.....	243,274.67	269,907.10
		6,501.76	Depósitos devueltos.....	3,811,358.79	
TESORERÍAS.			Aumento de la cuenta deudores corrientes y morosos.....	641,930.30	4,453,289.09
Venta de bienes nacionales.....	61,942.70		Varios acreedores al balance de 1900.....		196,548.32
Impuesto agrícola.....	23.53		Oficina de Emisión.....		415,119.00
Arriendo de fundos fiscales.....	120,363.07		Saldo de cuentas deudoras y acreedoras á este balance.....		76,816.58
Papel sellado y estampillas de impuesto.....	394,100.53		Existencia para Setiembre:		
Reintegros.....	151,829.61		Dinero en caja.....	1,879,628.15	
Redención de censos.....	64,730.68		Dinero en los bancos.....	1,660,872.00	
Intereses y descuentos.....	20,491.14		Dinero en los bancos, cuenta especial.....	3,695,570.05	
Intereses por depósitos en los bancos, préstamos.....	340,802.82		Remesas en tránsito.....	850,090.28	
Depósitos pasados á rentas generales.....	201,460.38		Pastas.....	1,036,005.11	
Deudores por remate de terrenos fiscales.....	373,170.58		Cédulas hipotecarias.....	6,986,736.25	
Pensiones de alumnos.....	87,137.24		Tesorerillo.....	676,000.00	
Almacenes de guerra.....	36,927.00		Letras por cobrar.....	12,907.35	16,797,809.22
Utilidad por remate de oro.....	2,043,796.59				
Producto de remate de prendas.....	15,283.94				
Otras rentas.....	26,203.20				
Ferrocarril de Valdivia á Osorno.....	56,150.62				
		3,994,413.63			
Varios acreedores.....		2,144,838.75			
Remate de oro.....		25,417,050.00			
Préstamos á los bancos (varios).....		2,142,832.96			
Emisión bancaria, tercera parte.....		4,370,856.04			
		66,345,049.97			66,345,049.97

NOTA.—No figuran en este estado las operaciones de las siguientes oficinas, por no haber remitido oportunamente sus balances: Carrizal, de mayo á agosto; Rere y Osorno, por julio y agosto; Serena y Victoria, de agosto.

ECUADOR.

UN TRIUNFO FERROVIARIO.

El día 18 de noviembre de 1901 se hizo un viaje de prueba por la nueva línea de ferrocarril desde Busay hasta Quibí, ó sea una distancia

de 22 millas, que es la parte más difícil de la de Guayaquil á Quito, que en la actualidad se está construyendo. Cuando se empezó la obra, se temía que fuere imposible vencer los impedimentos que dicho trayecto ofrecía, pero en la actualidad se cree que se ha resuelto el problema de pasar los Andes.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

RELACIÓN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES.

En la página 40 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de noviembre de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en noviembre de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de noviembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en enero.

REVISTA DEL AÑO DE 1901.

El año de 1901 empezó para los Estados Unidos de América, considerados en conjunto y como nación, en circunstancias de una prosperidad nunca igualada. Las cifras arrojadas por la estadística del comercio y de la industria del país merecieron con razón el epíteto de “pavorosas” con que el Presidente McKINLEY las calificó en su discurso en Búfalo, en la Exposición Pan-Americana, el 5 de setiembre del mismo año. La producción agrícola, la de los bosques y las minas, la de las fábricas de todas clases, había llegado á ser, como es, tan enorme, que bien pudo decir el lamentado Presidente, con más que ordinaria previsión y prudencia, que el problema que hay que resolver, y el que demanda urgente é inmediata atención, es el de encontrar mercados para el exceso de tanta riqueza. “No debemos adormecernos,” dijo Mr. McKINLEY, “con la imaginaria y caprichosa seguridad de que podremos siempre venderlo todo. * * * Lo que producimos, en exceso de lo que consumimos, tiene que hallar salida en el exterior.”

El consumo había aumentado en gran parte, porque según el censo del año anterior, la población de los Estados Unidos había llegado á 76,303,387 habitantes, lo que representa un incremento de 13,233,631 en los diez años transcurridos desde 1890, ó sea más de 1,000,000 de habitantes por año. Pero el problema está en pie, sin embargo, y por reciprocidad ó de otro modo, es preciso evitar la plétora. En este sentido se ha trabajado con bastante éxito durante el año á que se refiere esta revista.

El presupuesto para el año económico de 1901-2, que se presentó al Congreso en diciembre de 1900, exigía el desembolso de \$626,741,762.24, divididos entre las diferentes oficinas federales de la manera siguiente: para el Departamento de Estado, \$2,125,148.76; para el del Tesoro, \$158,869,136.43; para el de la Guerra, \$176,658,345.75; para el de Marina, \$88,913,248.76; para el de lo Interior, \$170,799,705.09; para el de Correos, \$6,295,877; para el de Agricultura, \$4,669,050; para la Oficina del Trabajo, \$177,980; para el Departamento de Justicia, \$6,993,170; en tanto que los ramos legislativo y ejecutivo del Gobierno percibieron \$10,956,700.45 y \$283,400, respectivamente.

Según el informe publicado por el Departamento del Tesoro el 1º de febrero de 1901, la suma total de numerario que en aquella fecha había en circulación era \$2,190,780,213, contra \$2,003,149,355 en igual fecha en 1900; y el capital por cabeza ascendía á \$128.38.

Otro informe del Departamento del Tesoro que cubre todo el año económico terminado el 30 de junio de 1901, indica que las rentas ordinarias correspondientes al año, fueron \$587,685,337, ó sea un aumento de \$20,444,485 respecto de las de 1900, que hasta entonces habían sido las más altas. Como el total de los egresos ascendió á \$509,967,353, resultó un sobrante de \$77,717,984. La reserva de oro de \$150,000,000 se ha conservado intacta, y en la existencia de numerario del país hubo un aumento de más de \$88,000,000 en oro, \$37,000,000 en moneda de plata, y cerca de \$16,000,000 en notas y certificados. El 1º de julio de 1901 la circulación por cabeza era \$28.

El total del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, muestra un aumento de \$66,004,407, comparado con el del año anterior. El total general correspondiente á 1901 fué \$2,310,428,573, contra \$2,244,422,266 en 1900. El valor de las mercancías de todas clases importadas de 1901 á 1902 fué \$822,673,016, contra \$849,941,184 del año anterior, ó sea una disminución de \$27,268,168, que hace un 3.21 por ciento. La reducción en el valor de las importaciones tuvo lugar principalmente en la seda, los cueros y las pieles crudas, la lana y la goma, y en la mayor parte de estos productos, la baja se debió, á la baja en los precios, más bien que á la disminución en las cantidades. Por ejemplo, las importaciones de goma elástica en 1901 fueron por valor de \$28,455,383, y las de 1900 por \$31,376,867. Pero la cantidad importada en 1901

fué 55,265,259 libras, y la importada en 1900 49,377,138 libras. Las importaciones de lana disminuyeron de 155,928,455 libras que valían \$20,260,936 en 1900, hasta 103,583,505 libras valuadas en \$12,229,881 en 1901.

Las exportaciones de mercancías en 1901 se valoraron en \$1,487,755,557, y las de 1900, en \$1,394,483,083. El aumento durante el año económico de 1901, comparado con el de 1900, fué de \$93,272,465, ó sea como un 6.69 por ciento. La disminución aparente en el ramo de manufacturas que ascendió á \$23,342,583, se debe principalmente á la falta de datos sobre las exportaciones para Hawai y á Puerto Rico, las cuales se calculan como en \$25,000,000, y consistieron principalmente en artículos manufacturados. Sin embargo, las exportaciones de 1901 resultan inferiores á las de 1900 en dos artículos de manufactura importantes á saber, el cobre y los géneros de algodón. Esta disminución se debió á los pocos pedidos de cobre que vinieron de Europa, y á la suspensión temporal del mercado para géneros de algodón en China. El resumen oficial de las importaciones y exportaciones de los Estados Unidos durante el año económico de 1901, comparado con el 1900, fué como sigue:

IMPORTACIONES.	1901.	1900.
Comestibles y animales.....	\$22, 227, 898	\$218, 501, 098
Materia prima que se usa en los procedimientos de manufactura doméstica.....	269, 763, 404	302, 426, 746
Artículos entera ó parcialmente manufacturados que se usan como material en las manufacturas, etc.....	79, 080, 716	88, 433, 549
Artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.....	130, 662, 903	128, 900, 697
Artículos que no son de primera necesidad y artículos de lujo, etc....	120, 938, 095	111, 670, 094
Total.....	822, 673, 016	849, 941, 184
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos agrícolas.....	944, 059, 568	835, 858, 122
Productos de manufacturas.....	410, 509, 173	433, 851, 756
Productos de minas.....	39, 267, 647	37, 843, 742
Productos de los bosques.....	54, 312, 830	52, 218, 112
Productos de la pesca.....	7, 743, 313	6, 326, 620
Productos diversos.....	4, 561, 278	4, 665, 218
Total de productos nacionales.....	1, 460, 553, 809	1, 370, 763, 571
Productos extranjeros reexportados.....	27, 301, 748	23, 719, 511
Total general.....	1, 487, 755, 557	1, 394, 483, 082

Las importaciones libres de derechos, en 1901, representaron un 43.27 por ciento del total, en tanto que la proporción que entró libre de derechos en 1900 fué un 43.21 por ciento. El total de los derechos recaudados en las aduanas en 1901 fué \$238,786,741, contra á \$2,033,164,871 en 1900.

En 1901 se importó oro por valor de \$66,051,187, al paso que las exportaciones de dicho metal precioso en el mismo año ascendieron á \$53,179,137. En 1900 las importaciones de oro ascendieron á \$44,573,184, y las exportaciones ascendieron á \$48,266,759. Las importaciones de plata en 1901 se valoraron en \$36,384,041, y las

exportaciones ascendieron á \$64,285,180. En el año económico de 1900 las importaciones de plata ascendieron á \$35,256,302, y las exportaciones ascendieron á \$56,712,275.

El valor del algodón exportado de los Estados Unidos durante el año económico de 1901 fué mayor que en ningún año económico anterior en la historia del país. El valor total del algodón y de los productos de algodón durante ese período, representó un término medio de más de un millón de pesos diarios. El valor del algodón exportado en 1901 fué \$313,673,443, contra \$241,832,737, en 1900, y el valor total del algodón, los géneros de algodón, el aceite de semilla de algodón, y otros productos de esta planta, ascendió á \$365,405,707. La cantidad de algodón embareado para mercados extranjeros fué 6,508,450 pacas, que pesaron 3,330,890,448 libras, contra 6,090,144 pacas que pesaron 3,100,583,188 libras en 1900. Estas exportaciones no fueron tan grandes en cuanto á cantidad como en los años de 1895, 1898, y 1899, pero el precio por libra excedió al de todos los años anteriores. Durante la última década las exportaciones de algodón rindieron para los productores una suma total de más de \$2,000,000,000.

Las exportaciones de café para Europa y los Estados Unidos durante los diez años que comenzaron el 1^o. de julio de 1891 y terminaron el 30 de junio de 1901, subieron á 124.277,610 sacos, ó sea un promedio anual de 12,427,761 sacos.

Las exportaciones de café de todos los países para los Estados Unidos durante los diez años comprendidos de 1891-92 á 1900-1901, ascendieron á 50,531,347 sacos, ó sea un promedio anual de 5,053,135 sacos. Las exportaciones para los Estados Unidos durante los doce meses que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1901, ascendieron á 5,843,883 sacos, de los cuales el Brasil suministró 4,722,919 sacos, ó sea un 80.8 por ciento, y los demás países 1,120,964 sacos, ó sea un 19.2.

El promedio del valor por libra en 1901, comparado con el de 1900, de todo el café americano importado por los Estados Unidos en 1901, fué como sigue: el brasilero, 6.75 centavos, ó sea un aumento de 5.71 centavos; el de otros países de la América del Sur, 8.13 centavos, ó sea un aumento de 7.83 centavos; el mexicano, 9.54, ó sea un aumento de 9.38 centavos; el de la América Central, 10.01 centavos, ó sea un aumento de 9.95 centavos, y el de las Antillas, 7.91 centavos, ó sea un promedio igual al de 1900.

Las mercancías que los Estados Unidos importaron de las Repúblicas latino-americanas y de las islas y colonias en las cuales la mayoría de los habitantes son de origen latino (ó hablan un idioma derivado del latín), ó de toda la América excepto la América Británica y la Isla de Puerto Rico, en 1901, muestran un valor total de \$212,599,851, contra \$180,591,514 de 1900. El aumento total correspondiente á dicho año fué \$32,008,337, ó sea más de un 17.72 por ciento.

Las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para estos mismos países y colonias durante el año económico de 1901 ascendieron en su totalidad á \$133,551,673, contra \$124,562,445 en 1900. El aumento total en 1901 fué \$8,989,228 ó sea un aumento de 7.72 por ciento, sobre el de 1900.

El cacao es ya uno de los artículos que más se importan de la América latina. El importado en los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, subió á 45,924,353 libras, valuadas en \$6,472,829, contra 41,746,872 libras valuadas en \$5,657,283, en 1900.

Durante el año económico de 1901-1902 la importación de goma elástica cruda en los Estados Unidos ascendió á 55,275,529 libras, contra 49,377,138 libras importadas en 1900 y 51,063,066 libras importadas en 1899. El valor total de estas importaciones fué \$28,455,383 en 1901; \$31,376,867 en 1900, y \$31,707,630 en 1899.

La siguiente tabla muestra las importaciones de este artículo en 1901 y 1900, según las respectivas procedencias:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Gran Bretaña	7,461,673	\$4,241,959	8,611,061	\$5,562,580
Alemania	1,673,234	794,534	1,750,498	892,346
Otros países de Europa	7,854,828	4,807,637	6,626,648	4,776,989
Centro América	1,279,099	679,001	1,428,224	792,250
México	297,691	135,767	420,612	201,326
Las Antillas Inglesas	45,578	17,757	12,291	4,639
Brasil	34,900,198	16,963,533	28,173,787	17,954,490
Otros países de Sud América	1,255,041	587,557	1,642,191	876,554
Indias Orientales	466,056	203,167	643,793	284,141
Otros países	42,131	24,471	66,033	31,522

En el año económico de 1901 los Estados Unidos importaron plátanos por valor de \$6,550,186, contra \$5,887,835, en 1900 y \$5,665,588 en 1899. Las importaciones de la América latina durante cada uno de los tres años mencionados fueron las siguientes:

Países.	1901.	1900.	1899.
De la América Central	\$2,660,278	\$2,333,361	\$1,816,843
Cuba	2,510,283	2,067,549	2,762,949
Antillas Inglesas	467,345	158,049	61,258
América del Sur	646,108	998,860	732,431
Total	6,284,014	5,557,819	5,373,481

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de los principales productos tropicales durante el año económico de 1901, expresándose la proporción procedente de la América latina, hasta donde ha sido posible determinarla en vista de los informes preliminares de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro:

	Total de importaciones.	Total de la América latina.
Azúcar.....	\$87,551,974	\$48,304,691
Café.....	62,861,399	59,533,231
Goma elástica en bruto.....	28,455,383	18,383,615
Fibras.....	22,932,506	8,067,548
Frutas y nueces.....	19,584,612	7,734,775
Tabaco en rama.....	16,289,324	9,873,038
Goma.....	6,639,139	^a 753,696
Cacao en bruto.....	6,472,829	5,645,469
Algodón en rama.....	6,787,613	488,008
Especias.....	3,563,046	^a 333,520
Madera.....	1,752,612	1,345,351
Maderas de ebanistería.....	1,240,732	(b)
Palos de tinte.....	864,986	835,714
Seda sin labrar.....	30,051,365	(c)
Te.....	11,014,981	(b)
Arroz y harina de arroz.....	2,296,337	-----
Corcho y manufacturas de corcho.....	2,270,997	(e)
Orozúz.....	1,737,097	(e)
Corteza de quina.....	1,025,546	(e)
Añil.....	1,402,894	(e)
Vainilla.....	875,229	(e)
Esponjas.....	717,550	(e)

^a Informes incompletos.^b Ninguno de la América latina.^c En parte de la América latina.

Durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, y el que le precedió, los Estados Unidos importaron de la América latina minerales de oro y plata, y oro plata en pasta y monedas, en el orden que sigue:

	Oro.		Plata.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
América Central.....	\$568,953	\$668,330	\$802,426	\$1,063,834
México.....	6,348,531	4,505,966	29,480,370	29,723,002
Las Antillas.....	646,985	2,636,411	125,290	233,002
América del Sur.....	623,308	436,766	2,646,572	2,002,662
Total.....	8,187,777	8,247,473	33,054,658	33,022,500

Al comenzar el año de 1901, la estadística oficial demostró que los Estados Unidos ocupaban el puesto principal entre las naciones exportadoras del mundo, y se daba mayor importancia á este hecho por razón de que hace menos de veinticinco años ese puesto era el cuarto en la lista. En 1875, las exportaciones de productos nacionales de los Estados Unidos ascendieron á \$497,263,737 y en 1900 á \$1,453,013,659, ó sea un aumento de 190 por ciento. Al comparar el valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos en la década de 1890 á 1900, se muestra el siguiente aumento: en las hechas para Europa un 63 por ciento; para Asia, un 163 por ciento; para Australia, un 132 por ciento; para África, un 416 por ciento; para el Canadá, un 108 por ciento, y para la América del Sur, un 20 por ciento. El examen del comercio de exportación de los Estados Unidos durante los nueve meses del año común que terminaron el 30 de septiembre, comparado con el de otros países, muestra que esta República todavía continúa á la cabeza de las naciones exportadoras.

No sólo han sido mayores las exportaciones de productos nacionales,

en cuanto á su valor real, que las exportaciones de cualquiera otra nación, sino que el promedio mensual durante el año de 1901 ha sido el mayor que jamás se ha visto en un período de nueve meses, habiendo ascendido á \$113,935,020 por mes. El exceso de las exportaciones sobre las importaciones durante los nueve meses mencionados, fué \$399,270,546. El maíz ha sido exportado en grandes cantidades, y esto representa prácticamente una innovación en el comercio de los Estados Unidos. Las cifras de los últimos tres años económicos en cuanto á este cereal, son las siguientes: en 1899 se exportaron 174,089,488 *bushels*; en 1900 209,318,284 *bushels*; en 1901 177,817,965 *bushels*, en tanto que durante el año común de 1° de enero á 1° de septiembre, de 1901, se exportaron 124,301,529 *bushels*.

Durante el mes de enero de 1901, del puerto de Nueva York se embarcó material de construcción por valor de \$60,000 para la República Argentina.

Durante estos últimos años las exportaciones de productos minerales de los Estados Unidos á todos los países del globo constituyen uno de los rasgos notables en el comercio extranjero de este país. Las exportaciones de hierro y acero en 1900 ascendieron á \$130,000,000; las de aceites minerales de todas clases á \$75,000,000; las de cobre á \$60,000,000; las de carbón de piedra y coke á más de \$22,000,000; las de oro á \$52,787,523, y las de plata á \$59,272,668. Sin contar el oro y la plata, se indica un aumento de 218 por ciento, comparado con el año de 1890, en tanto que incluyendo estos dos metales preciosos, la proporción de aumento es 210 por ciento.

En la conferencia anual celebrada en Moscow, Rusia, por la Asociación de Fabricantes y Comerciantes se resolvió enviar peritos á los Estados Unidos, á fin de estudiar y aplicar, si era posible, al mercado ruso, los métodos americanos de desarrollo del comercio, habiéndose reconocido en el curso de la discusión, que los Estados Unidos eran la nación comercial é industrial más grande y progresiva del mundo. Las memorias sobre la industria y el comercio del continente europeo advierten la próxima competencia que hará el aceite de maíz americano en los mercados del mundo, habiéndose reconocido que, desde el punto de vista industrial, dicho aceite tiene un gran valor y es digno rival de todos los otros.

El impulso que se ha dado al movimiento comercial entre la costa occidental de los Estados Unidos y los países de la América Latina del lado del Pacífico, ha aumentado en un grado notabilísimo, y varias flotas de grandes vapores de carga han entrado ya á tomar parte en el campo que antes ocupaba solamente una compañía. Una empresa tiene ya en vía de construcción un vapor de 4,000 toneladas, y otra ha celebrado un contrato para la construcción de otros cuatro de doble hélice y de 5,000 toneladas, destinados al servicio de pasajeros.

El capital invertido en estos cinco buques representa de \$2,000,000 á \$3,000,000. Sin embargo, los peritos en materias comerciales opinan que el desarrollo comercial con la América del Sur por ahora no es tan halagüeño que haga abrigar la esperanza de que el capital invertido rinda pronta utilidad.

La gran actividad que existe en el desarrollo de las industrias del hierro y acero, puede demostrarse teniendo á la vista los informes de 1897, 1898, 1899 y 1900, que muestran que 60,000,000 de toneladas representan el promedio anual de embarques de los minerales necesarios de la región del Lago Superior, mientras que durante los cuarenta años anteriores el total de los embarques sólo ascendió á 110,000,000 toneladas de mineral, ó sea un promedio anual de 2,750,000 toneladas.

Las minas de cobre de los Estados Unidos también han ganado á causa de los grandes pedidos de este metal que se han hecho durante los últimos años, siendo así que el producto del primer trimestre de 1901 ascendió á 67,163 toneladas métricas, contra 65,193 durante el mismo período del año anterior. Los informes oficiales muestran que el año de 1900 cerró el siglo con la mayor producción de carbón de piedra que jamás se ha obtenido en los Estados Unidos, continuando así esta república á la cabeza de los países productores de este artículo.

Se fabricaron en grandes cantidades todas clases de materiales para ferrocarriles, sobre todo locomotoras y carros de acero, al paso que la manufactura de rieles de acero ha tenido un gran impulso, debido al hecho de que en todos los mercados del mundo se ha demostrado ya la superioridad del artículo de fábrica americana.

Como una prueba de la gran estima en que se tiene en Alemania la maquinaria agrícola fabricada en los Estados Unidos, puede citarse el hecho de que en el curso del presente año dicho imperio comisionó á un perito especial para que visitase no sólo los grandes talleres de los Estados Unidos donde dichas máquinas se fabrican, sino también los grandes centros agrícolas donde se demuestre prácticamente su eficacia y utilidad. El objeto de estas investigaciones fué generalizar todavía más en Alemania la maquinaria americana, por cuanto el Barón HERMAN, perito agrícola especial, agregado á la Embajada alemana en Wáshington, había informado acerca de la superioridad de los métodos de explotación agrícola empleados en los Estados Unidos.

El día 26 de marzo de 1901 se celebró en la ciudad de Nueva York, la reunión anual de la Asociación de Fabricantes de Seda de América, y los informes presentados en ella relativos al estado de la manufactura de seda en esta República, así como los grandes pedidos de géneros del mismo material se consideraron muy halagüeños. Desde que comenzó el año de 1901, se dice que el consumo de las telas de seda de casi todas las clases y grados, ha aumentado grandemente, y que, por consecuencia, se ha abierto cierto número de establecimientos para la fabricación de artículos de seda. Uno de los rasgos más notables

del desarrollo industrial del país durante el año lo constituye el ramo del petróleo, siendo así que se han cavado pozos de una enorme capacidad productiva en varias partes de la República, y especialmente en el Estado de Texas.

Durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, el número de buques construidos en los Estados Unidos y matriculados oficialmente, ascendió á 1,173, y su capacidad total fué 401,285 toneladas. Este cálculo no incluye las falúas, botes de canales, etc. Sólo dos veces se había superado este tonelaje total: una en 1854 en que hubo el mayor de todos, y otra en 1855, en que se llegó á 583,450 toneladas.

El Director de la Oficina de Investigaciones Geológicas calcula el valor total de los minerales producidos en los Estados Unidos durante 1900, en \$1,070,108,889, ó sea más del duplo del obtenido en 1890, que fué de \$619,512,173. Si se tiene en cuenta que el total de 1890 fué más del duplo del 1880, en que \$360,319,000 representaron el producto mineral de todo el país, resulta evidente el enorme desarrollo efectuado en las últimas dos décadas.

Entre los productos metálicos del país, el primer puesto corresponde al hierro en lingotes, cuyo valor total en 1900 ascendió á \$259,944,000. El cobre ocupa el segundo lugar, y su valor ascendió á \$98,494,039; el tercer lugar corresponde al oro, cuyo valor ascendió á \$79,322,281, y el cuarto á la plata, cuyo valor comercial fué de \$36,958,537. El valor del plomo, el zinc y el aluminio, también muestra importantes aumentos comparado con el que tuvieron el año de 1890.

Entre los productos no metálicos, el carbón de piedra es con mucho el artículo más importante, pues representa un 59.3 por ciento del total, que vale \$221,133,513 (la clase bituminosa), al paso que el antracita de Pennsylvania representa \$85,757,851. En vista de la anunciada disminución de la producción de carbón de piedra en el mundo, los informes oficiales de la Oficina de Investigaciones Geológicas expresan que en los Estados Unidos hay una superficie de carbón de piedra muy amplia que aun no se ha explotado, la cual será suficiente para abastecer al mundo entero durante muchos años.

El Jefe de la Sección de Estadística del Departamento de Agricultura calcula que la cosecha de algodón de los Estados Unidos, en el año de 1900 á 1901, asciende á más de 9,000,000 de pacas. En el curso del año se anunció que el cultivo del té, que durante varios años el Gobierno había recomendado, había pasado ya del período de experimentación, siendo así que las plantaciones de esta yerba en la Carolina del Sur habían rendido una cosecha que representaba un 12 por ciento más que en 1900. Este producto se vendió á \$1 la libra al por menor, y el precio por mayor fué bastante alto para dejar utilidad á los cultivadores.

El valor de los nueve productos agrícolas principales del país durante el año de 1900 ascendió á \$2,275,116,372, ó sea un aumento de

\$284,430,298, sobre el total del año de 1899. Las frutas procedentes de California continúan encontrando enormes mercados. Los limones, procedentes de esta parte del país, tienen cualidades que los hacen superiores á las frutas ácidas de otros países.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha publicado informes mensuales sobre las cosechas en todo el país, y estos informes se han insertado regularmente en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL durante todo el año.

Á principios de enero de 1901 se comenzó la obra de reunir telegráficamente las diferentes islas del grupo Filipino, y el *Burnside* tendió 600 millas de cable para el servicio del Gobierno.

Entre las medidas importantes que el Gobierno tomó este año, estuvo el establecimiento de una Oficina Nacional de Pesos y Medidas, una orden del Comisionado de Navegación disponiendo que la estadística de entradas y salidas de todos los puertos se lleve de una manera uniforme, y de acuerdo con un sistema establecido.

Á principios del año de 1901, la Revista de Dun ('Dun's Review') publicó un interesante artículo acerca del costo relativo de la vida en los Estados Unidos en la actualidad, comparado con el de hace cuarenta años. Examinando los artículos de consumo y la cantidad de ellos que cada individuo necesita, resulta que en 1° de enero de 1901, se podía comprar con \$78.60 tanto como con \$100 en 1860. En el escrito de que se trata se muestra que en 1860 el capital por cabeza era \$513.93, en tanto que en 1901 se calculaba en \$1,232.05 por cabeza. Se estimaba que en 1860 el valor de los productos manufacturados, agrícolas, de la pesca y las minas ascendía á \$60.39 por cabeza, y en 1901 á \$238.86.

La estadística ferroviaria oficial muestra que el total de millas de ferrocarril en la República el 30 de junio de 1900 (que fué la fecha del último informe oficial publicado), era 193,345.78, ó sea un aumento de 4,051.12 de millas, comparado con el año anterior. Para hacer operar estas compañías se necesitaron 1,017,653 personas, y el total del capital invertido fué \$11,491,034,960.

Después del mes de abril de 1901, los buques de las diferentes compañías de vapor de la América del Sur, que navegan regularmente entre los puertos sudamericanos y el de San Francisco, han hecho escala en los diferentes puertos de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua y Salvador, y tomado cargamentos á tipos de flete muy ventajosos para los exportadores. También se dice que los vapores regulares de Panamá han aumentado sus embarques de la América Central, y que por consecuencia las clases superiores de café de los países comprendidos en esa parte de América, que antes se habían trasportado á través del istmo ó dando vuelta al Cabo de Hornos, se envían en la actualidad á Nueva York y á Europa por vía de San Francisco.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1901.

El informe publicado por el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos muestra que el comercio extranjero de estos, durante el mes de noviembre de 1901, ascendió á \$208,703,319, comparado con \$202,056,364 que fué el total en el mes de noviembre de 1900. El valor de las importaciones en el mes de noviembre de 1901 fué \$72,498,873, que comparado con 1900 arroja un aumento de \$7,144,833. Las exportaciones durante el mes de noviembre de 1901 se valuaron en \$136,204,446, ó sea una disminución de \$497,878, comparadas con las del mes de noviembre de 1900. De las importaciones que se hicieron en el mes de noviembre de 1901, las que entraron libres de derecho representaron un 45.44 por ciento de la cantidad total, comparadas con un 41.83 por ciento durante el mismo mes del año anterior. El gran aumento en las importaciones se debió principalmente á la recepción de artículos que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación en los Estados Unidos. La cantidad de derechos cobrados en las aduanas en el mes de noviembre de 1901 ascendió á \$19,526,377, contra \$18,550,297 que se cobraron durante el mismo mes del año de 1900.

Las importaciones hechas en los once meses que terminaron en noviembre se valuaron en \$800,426,231, que comparadas con las de 1900 que se valuaron en \$760,452,507, muestran un aumento de cerca de \$40,000,000. La cantidad de derechos de aduana cobrados durante ese período en 1901 ascendió á \$224,833,333, contra \$219,264,909 que se cobraron en once meses en 1900.

Las exportaciones hechas en el mes de noviembre de 1901 muestran un aumento en el valor de los productos agrícolas, minerales, de la pesca y demás nacionales, así como en los productos extranjeros reexportados, pero muestran una disminución en los productos manufacturados enviados al extranjero, si se las compara con las del mismo mes en 1900. Durante los once meses que terminaron en el mes de noviembre de 1901, las exportaciones se valuaron en \$1,328,186,131, contra \$1,332,056,242 correspondientes al mismo período de 1900. Esta disminución de \$3,870,111 es realmente ficticia y debida únicamente al hecho de que en la relación correspondiente al año de 1900, se incluyó el valor de las exportaciones para Puerto Rico, mientras que en 1901 se omitió esta partida.

Las importaciones de oro en el mes de noviembre de 1901, y en los once meses que terminaron en dicho mes, se valuaron en \$5,269,611, y en \$49,808,291 respectivamente, contra \$12,641,988, y \$49,808,291 correspondientes á los mismos períodos de 1900. Las exportaciones de oro durante el mes á que se ha hecho referencia, ascendieron á \$15,905,612, y las que se hicieron durante los once meses alcanzaron á \$52,598,928.

Las importaciones de plata en el mes de noviembre de 1901 se valuaron en \$2,796,532, y \$28,358,192 fue el total en los once meses que con él terminaron. Durante los períodos mencionados, las exportaciones de plata ascendieron á \$4,689,208 y \$50,914,826 respectivamente.

Las importaciones y exportaciones durante el mes de noviembre de 1901, comparadas con las del mismo mes en el año de 1900 se clasificaron de la manera siguiente:

Clasificación.	1901.	1900.
IMPORTACIONES.		
Comestibles y animales.....	\$16,351,215	\$20,127,014
Materia prima que se emplea en los procedimientos de fabricación nacional.....	25,870,811	19,195,143
Artículos enteros ó parcialmente manufacturados que se usan como material.....	8,489,764	6,650,112
Artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.....	11,188,160	9,703,038
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	10,598,923	9,678,733
Total.....	74,498,873	65,354,040
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos agrícolas.....	95,408,013	94,358,665
Productos de manufactura.....	30,154,895	32,281,487
Productos de minas.....	3,204,118	2,989,559
Productos de los bosques.....	3,895,061	4,179,186
Productos de la pesca.....	1,418,817	1,076,635
Productos de diversas fuentes.....	139,190	90,026
Total de productos nacionales.....	134,220,094	134,965,558
Productos extranjeros reexportados.....	1,984,352	1,735,766
Total.....	136,204,446	136,702,324

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DE LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA EN EL AÑO TERMINADO EL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1901.

El Honorable LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos, anuncia que los ingresos del Gobierno, correspondientes al año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, fueron como sigue:

INGRESOS.	
Renta interior.....	\$307,180,663.77
Aduanas.....	238,585,455.99
Ganancia realizada en la acuñación de moneda y depósitos de plata y oro en barras, etc.....	12,731,256.94
Rentas del Distrito de Columbia.....	3,986,176.19
Derechos consulares, de patentes y de terrenos.....	3,414,933.49
Ventas de terrenos públicos.....	2,965,119.65
Pensión para los hospitales marítimos, para ropa, y fondos de depósito.....	1,778,454.91
Contribución impuesta á los bancos nacionales.....	1,681,473.05
Ventas de terrenos de los indios.....	1,493,321.24
Intereses pagados por los ferrocarriles del Pacífico.....	1,316,516.62
De diversas fuentes.....	841,216.03
Derechos de aduana, multas, confiscaciones, etc.....	711,791.43
Ventas de materiales de artillería.....	703,054.42
Fondos de inmigrantes.....	585,082.70
Fondos de depósitos del Departamento de Estado.....	537,621.58
Fondos permanentes de los asilos de soldados.....	492,623.66

Rentas de propiedades del Gobierno.....	\$450, 698. 49
Fondos para la medición de terrenos públicos.....	247, 258. 90
Ventas de terrenos y edificios.....	236, 897. 53
Contribución sobre la piel de las focas y rentas de las islas que son cria deros de estos animales.....	232, 655. 75
Fondos de premios á los apresadores durante la guerra con España.....	217, 490. 60
Fondos para premios destinados á los fondos de la pensión de la marina en la guerra con España.....	217, 477. 76
Producto de los bonos de Arkansas redimidos.....	85, 000. 00
Fondos procedentes de depredaciones cometidas en terrenos pú- blicos.....	75, 977. 70
Fondos procedentes de derechos de matrículas en el Territorio de Alaska.....	84, 087. 90
Fondos de una parte del pago de la deuda del Ferrocarril Central del Pacífico.....	4, 576, 247. 10
Venta de una reclamación de los Estados Unidos contra Sioux City, y la Compañía del Ferrocarril del Pacífico.....	2, 122, 841. 24
Dividendo recibido á cuenta del Ferrocarril de Pacífico de Kansas.....	133, 942. 89
Servicio postal.....	111, 631, 193. 39
Total de ingresos.....	699, 316, 530. 92

EGRESOS.

Los egresos correspondientes al mismo período fueron los siguientes:

Gastos del gobierno civil incluidas las relaciones exteriores, los edifi- cios públicos, la recaudación de rentas, el Distrito de Columbia, y otros gastos diversos.....	\$117, 327, 240. 89
Gastos del gobierno militar, incluso los ríos y puertos, las fortale- zas, los arsenales, las fortificaciones de la costa, y los gastos de guerra con España y en las Filipinas.....	144, 615, 697. 20
Gastos de la marina, inclusa la construcción de nuevos buques, su maquinaria, armamento, equipo, mejoras introducidas en los arsenales, y gastos de la guerra con España y en las Filipinas....	60, 506, 978. 47
Gastos del departamento de indios.....	10, 896, 073. 35
Pensiones.....	139, 323, 621. 99
Intereses de la deuda pública.....	32, 342, 979. 04
Déficit de la renta postal.....	4, 954, 762. 21
Servicio postal.....	111, 631, 193. 39
Total de egresos.....	621, 598, 546. 54
Superávit, \$77,717,984.38.	

PRESUPUESTO DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS PARA EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902-1903.

Según el informe del Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos, las rentas del Gobierno correspondientes al año económico de 1902 á 1903, se calculan con arreglo á las leyes vigentes del modo que sigue:

De las aduanas.....	\$250, 000, 000
De la renta interior.....	282, 000 000
De diversas fuentes.....	40, 000, 000
Del servicio postal.....	116, 633, 042
Total.....	688, 633, 042

Los egresos para el mismo período se calculan de la manera siguiente:

Gastos del gobierno civil.....	\$110, 000, 000
Gastos del gobierno militar	70, 000, 000
Gastos del departamento de indios.....	11, 000, 000
Pensiones.....	137, 000, 000
Intereses de la deuda pública.....	29, 000, 000
Gastos del servicio postal	116, 633, 042
Total de egresos.....	588, 633, 042
Superávit, \$100,000,000.	

LAS MEDALLAS DE LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BUFFALO EN 1901.

Las medallas adjudicadas por la Exposición Pan-Americana de Buffalo, fuéron de tres clases, á saber: de oro, de plata y de bronce, y todas tienen 2½ pulgadas de diámetro. El anverso muestra un grupo que representa el poderío de la inteligencia sobre la fuerza física. Una mujer joven representa la primera y un búfalo aparece como símbolo de la segunda, estando ambas figuras circundadas de festones de roble. En el reverso de la medalla aparece el indio del norte dándole la pipa de la paz al del sur. Los dos han puesto á un lado sus armas y están engolfados en una conversación amistosa.

El dibujante, Señor HERMAN ATKINS MACNEIL, de la ciudad de Nueva York, se propuso hacer algo que fuere típicamente americano.

EL CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO INTERNACIONAL.

El Presidente de la Comisión Ejecutiva del Congreso Geográfico Internacional ha informado al Profesor ALEJANDRÓ GRAHAM BELL, miembro de la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional de los Estados Unidos, que la próxima reunión de dicho Congreso se celebrará en la ciudad de Washington en 1904. El primer Congreso Geográfico Internacional tuvo lugar en Amberes, Bélgica, en 1871. La reunión que ha de efectuarse en Washington en 1904 será la primera que se celebre fuera de Europa, y cuanto se diga será poco para encomiar su importancia conso respecto á la ciencia geográfica, y sobre todo á exploraciones árticas y tropicales.

POBLACIÓN POR RAZAS Y SEXOS.

De la población total de los Estados Unidos que en 1900, incluyendo el ejército, la marina, y los habitantes de Hawai, ascendió á 76,303,387 habitantes, había 39,059,242 hombres, ó sea un 51.13 por ciento, y 37,244,145 mujeres, ó sea un 48.81 por ciento, lo cual muestra una proporción levemente mayor de mujeres que en 1890, época en que la proporción fué de 51.23 y 48.76 respectivamente. El aumento total de población en la década fué de 13,233,631, ó sea un 21 por ciento,

formado de 6,744,179 hombres y 6,489,452 mujeres, que representaban un aumento de un 20.9 por ciento en los primeros y un 21.1 por ciento en las segundas.

El excedente de hombres en todo el país alcanza á 1,815,097. Con excepción de once de los Estados y Territorios, el número de ellos excede en todos al de las mujeres. Los exceptuados se encuentran prácticamente en la costa del Atlántico. El Estado de California contiene el mayor excedente de hombres, es decir, 156,009. Minnesota contiene 113,586; Texas, 109,000, y Pennsylvania, 106,966. Las secciones del norte y del sur del Atlántico, incluso los Estados de Maine y de Florida, sólo tienen 4,769 hombres en exceso de las mujeres, y si de esta lista se separa el Estado de Pennsylvania, habrá una mayoría de 102,198 mujeres. El excedente de éstas en los Estados del sur se encuentra principalmente en la raza negra, de la que en todo el país hay 54,347 en exceso de los varones.

Al compararse el aumento relativo de los blancos y los negros durante la expresada década, resulta una ligera disminución en estos últimos, siendo así que el aumento de los primeros es un 21.4 por ciento, comparado con un 18.1 por ciento en los segundos. Esta disminución relativa existe tanto en los Estados del sur como en otras partes, y muestra que los blancos en esa sección del país han aumentado en una proporción mayor que los de la raza de color.

El elemento de origen extranjero sólo ha aumentado un 12.4 por ciento, y la población nativa ha aumentado un 22.5 por ciento desde 1890.

En cuanto á las razas, en 1900 la población comprendía 66,990,802 blancos, y 9,312,585 personas de color. Considerado en conjunto, el elemento de color, es decir, los negros, los indios, los chinos, etc., se nota un aumento de 17.8 por ciento desde 1890 hasta la fecha.

LA INDUSTRIA SEDERA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Aun cuando no fuera desde el punto de vista comercial, siempre sería interesante, como todo trabajo evolutivo de la constancia y energía industrial de un pueblo, el observar y medir los progresos que en breve espacio de tiempo se han alcanzado en los Estados Unidos en la manufactura de géneros de seda.

La generación que inició esos progresos no ha desaparecido, ni ha envejecido lo bastante para no poder engalanarse todavía con los productos de aquellos esfuerzos. Hace cuarenta años la fabricación de tejidos de seda en los Estados Unidos era cosa insignificante y á más de insignificante por el volumen, inapreciable por la calidad de los productos. Basta decir, que de toda la seda usada en este país, apenas un miserable 13 por ciento era manufacturado en él; todo el 87 por ciento restante venía de fuera. En la actualidad los términos se han invertido, y según cálculos bien fundados, tiénese por seguro que al

final del presente año las estadísticas dirán que los Estados Unidos no importan sino el 13 por ciento de la seda elaborada que consumen.

Hoy día, con la vasta adición que á la demanda lleva el crecimiento de la población, y más que nada el aumento de la riqueza individual, este país ha llegado á ser uno de los más grandes manufactureros de tejidos de seda, si no el primero de todos, en el mundo.

Hé aquí la escala en que se han venido realizando estos progresos. En 1860 se fabricaba en los Estados Unidos, como se ha dicho, tan sólo un 13 por ciento de los géneros de seda consumidos por su población. En 1870, ya se fabricaba el 23 por ciento; en 1880 la fabricación llegó al 38 por ciento; en 1890 subió á 55; y en 1898 el avance fué más enérgico, llegando al 75 por ciento.

Como bien puede comprenderse, la importación de la seda en rama ha crecido en este país á medida que ha disminuido la importación de las telas extranjeras. En la actualidad los Estados Unidos consumen la tercera parte del total de la seda en rama que se produce en el mundo. En este particular los comienzos fueron sumamente modestos. Hasta el año de 1875, los Estados Unidos importaban tan sólo 1,101,681 libras de seda en rama y 5,737 libras de seda hilada, que valían por todo unos 4,525,000 pesos, mientras que en el año fiscal que finalizó en junio de 1900 las importaciones de seda en rama é hilada fueron de 6,297 fardos, que contenían más de 10,500,000 libras, y cuyo valor era de 32,785,455 pesos.

El establecimiento de la industria de la seda sobre firmes bases se cuenta desde 1860, que fué cuando las sedas francesas fueron admitidas libres de derechos en los mercados ingleses. Una grande industria en este ramo se había desarrollado en Inglaterra antes de aquella época, y de allí, como de Francia, se surtían indistintamente los Estados Unidos. Operóse entonces en Inglaterra un trastorno industrial muy notable. Abiertas como fueron las aduanas inglesas á los géneros de seda franceses, cerráronse muchos telares en Inglaterra, y no pocos tejedores se vinieron de allá para los Estados Unidos, trayendo consigo sus máquinas y sus expertos brazos.

No faltaron tentativas en este país desde remotos tiempos, para establecer la industria de la seda en todos sus ramos, desde la cría del gusano hasta la manufactura completa de los géneros. La Corona alentó esas tentativas, y lo mismo hizo el Gobierno independiente, pero todo ello quedó reducido, practicamente, al establecimiento de determinado número de fábricas, en donde se torcía seda para coser y se hacían algunos otros artículos. Muchos de esos establecimientos existen todavía y tenían vida desde antes que los tejedores ingleses viniesen á este país en 1860.

Aunque los establecimientos de preparar, hilar y tejer la seda forman el fundamento de la industria en los Estados Unidos, y aunque sus productos en el año alcanzarán probablemente á la suma de

\$100,000,000, ó acaso más, no es este todo el beneficio que el país deriva de ellos, ni á ellos se limita la ocupación de brazos y capital movidos por esta próspera industria.

Al lado de la industria central van otras menores y complementarias, tales como la de la tintura, la impresión ó estampado y el aderezado, la de fabricación de maquinaria, la de los traficantes en seda en rama y de los comerciantes en géneros y tejidos, y por ese estilo muchas otras que dependen de aquélla. Difícil cosa sería por cierto determinar cuánto representan en capital y en brazos; pero en la fabricación de cintas, géneros, sedas de costura, trenzas, bandas para sombreros, encajes, flecos, adornos y pasamanería, hay actualmente invertidos unos 120,000,000 de pesos, y se da ocupación á unos 100,000 obreros. Cerca de 150 por ciento de los productos de la seda está representado por géneros anchos; el 25 por ciento corresponde á las cintas, y tal vez un 10 por ciento á las sedas para coser en máquina, quedando un 15 por ciento para todos los demás.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO.

En un número reciente de la "Revista Eléctrica" se consignan datos estadísticos relativos á la industria del alumbrado eléctrico de los Estados Unidos, expresándose el capital invertido, así como el número de estaciones que actualmente funcionan en cada Estado y Territorio. El total general de éstas es 2,842, y el del capital, en 1° de septiembre de 1901, \$668,830,312.

LA INMIGRACIÓN EN 1901.

La inmigración en los Estados Unidos parece que va en aumento, y que mejora también en calidad. El número total de pasajeros de proa que llegaron en el año económico de 1901, ascendió á 487,918, ó sea un aumento de 39,346, ó como un 9 por ciento, sobre el del año económico de 1900. Dos mil veinte de los comprendidos en este aumento vinieron de puertos canadenses. La adición á la cifra expresada, de 74,950 extranjeros que vinieron como pasajeros de popa, hace un total de 562,868 inmigrantes durante todo el año. Por tanto, se ve que la corriente de inmigración aumenta. Más de dos terceras partes de los inmigrantes de proa eran hombres, y más de tres cuartas partes de éstos tenían de 14 á 45 años de edad. Poco menos de una cuarta parte del expresado número, ó sea 117,587, no sabía leer ni escribir. Cincuenta y seis mil trescientos doce trajeron al país más de \$30 cada uno, pero 294,860 trajeron sumas menores. La proporción de aumento de la inmigración italiana durante el año fué un 36 por ciento, ó sea una proporción tres veces mayor que la proporción de aumento de toda Europa. El aumento respectivo de todos los demás países europeos apenas hacía en su totalidad una cuarta parte del aumento de Italia. El Comisionado

de Inmigración hace constar en el Informe de que se han tomado las cifras que anteceden, que si bien es verdad que llegaron más inmigrantes durante el año económico de 1901 que en los doce meses anteriores, el número de los inmigrantes rechazados fué considerablemente menor.

ESTADÍSTICA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE PLATA.

El informe publicado por el Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos, muestra que la producción de plata en el mundo durante el año de 1900 fué la mayor hasta ahora consignada en la historia, siendo así que ascendió á \$178,769,769 onzas finas, ó sea un aumento de 1,572,513 onzas sobre la de 1899. También se consigna otro hecho no menos interesante, á saber, que el total de la acuñación de moneda durante el año de 1900, fué \$177,011,902, ó sea un aumento de \$10,664,980 sobre la del año anterior. También se consigna en dicha memoria el hecho de que en todo el mundo se acuñó menos oro en 1900 que en 1899, expresándose que en 1900 se acuñaron \$354,936,497 y en 1899 \$466,110,414.

LOS BOSQUES VALIOSOS DE LAS FILIPINAS.

Un corresponsal del "New York Tribune," escribe de Manila con fecha 1° de septiembre de 1901, acerca de la riqueza que contienen los bosques filipinos, y dice que en las islas abunda una gran variedad de árboles que rinden resinas valiosas, y que la goma elástica y la guta-percha abundan mucho en Mindanao y Tawi-Tawi. Del insignificante y relativamente desconocido puerto de Cotabato, en la isla de Mindanao, se embarcó guta-percha para Singapore el año pasado por valor de \$200,000. La Oficina de Inspección de Bosques calcula que dentro de los límites del archipiélago se producen por lo menos diez y siete clases de palo de tinte, y otros árboles que rinden aceites esenciales ó medicinales muy valiosos. En una palabra, puede decirse sin exageración, que es enorme la riqueza en maderas de aquellas islas, y que sólo falta su inteligente explotación. En todas partes parece haber bosques que son útiles para todos los fines imaginables.

EL CARBÓN DE PIEDRA EN ALASKA.

El Capitán CHARLES A. F. BROUARD regresó al Estado de Wáshington en noviembre de 1901, después de haber invertido cinco años en explorar diferentes partes de Alaska. En ese tiempo visitó todas las localidades desde Kotzebue Sound hasta el Océano Ártico, habiendo además hecho un mapa de la costa desde Kotzebue Sound hasta Point Hope. Según su relación, toda la orilla del norte de la sonda referida hasta el Océano Ártico, ó sea una distancia de 300 millas, es un inmenso lecho de carbón bituminoso, y con él podría abastecerse el

mundo por varios años. Sin embargo, este carbón no parece ser muy bueno para los vapores ni para las locomotoras; pero puede utilizarse para los fines domésticos.

UN SUSTITUTO DE LA GOMA ELÁSTICA.

El "Scientific American" correspondiente al 30 de noviembre de 1901, dice que el retoño de la planta denominada "greasewood," que crece en las Montañas Rocallosas, contiene un zumo lácteo de que puede sacarse goma. Su parte sólida también contiene una goma resinosa, soluble en bisulfito de carbono y en otros disolventes de goma elástica ya conocidos, como por ejemplo, el hidrocarburo. Dos inventores han descubierto un método para hacer goma elástica artificial del zumo antedicho. La planta se exprime entre cilindros, que aflojan la corteza y trituran la fibra leñosa de las espigas mayores. Entonces toda la masa se coloca dentro de una vasija, la cual se agita mecánicamente, y se la somete á la acción del bisulfito de carbono, la nafta ú otro disolvente de goma elástica.

Después de someterse algunas horas á la acción de éste, y de aplicarse el calor, si es necesario, se cuela el líquido y se le coloca en una vasija cerrada, extrayéndose el disolvente volátil por medio del calor. Después se lava con agua caliente la masa de goma que se ha de volatilizar en el alambique ó recipiente, y se la pasa varias veces por los cilindros. La goma resultante tiene un color moreno, es muy flexible, elástica y combustible, y parece poseer los rasgos característicos de la goma elástica, salvo que tiene un olor un tanto balsámico que se diferencia del olor de la que se usa en el comercio. La goma puede vulcanizarse agregándole una cantidad de azufre, lo mismo que se hace con el caucho ordinario.

LA INDUSTRIA DE LA SAL.

La Oficina del Censo ha expedido un informe relativo á la industria de la sal de los Estados Unidos, en el cual se expresa que en 1900 había 159 salinas con un capital de \$27,123,364. El valor de la producción correspondiente al año fué \$7,966,897, y el total de los gastos ascendió á \$6,507,169. La producción de sal en los Estados Unidos ha aumentado constantemente desde el año de 1850. En los últimos cincuenta años, el capital empleado ha aumentado de \$2,640,885 á \$27,123,364, al paso que el valor del producto ha aumentado de \$2,222,245 á las cifras ya mencionadas.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL AGUARRÁS.

La Oficina del Censo expidió el 11 de noviembre de 1901 un informe preliminar relativo á la industria del aguarrás y la brea en los Estados Unidos. Dicho informe muestra la extensión de esta industria en el

año de 1900 en que se tomó el censo, comparado con el año de 1890. Según este informe, el valor total de los dos productos derivados de una misma fuente el año de 1900 fué \$20,344,888, comparado con el valor total en 1890 que ascendió á \$8,077,379. En 1900 el número de los establecimientos productores era 1,502 y 670 en 1890. El capital invertido hasta que se hizo la última comparación representaba un total de \$11,832,845, comparado con un total general de \$4,063,379 en 1890. El número de empleados en 1900 ascendió á 41,864 y á 15,266 en 1890. El total de sueldos pagados en 1900 ascendió á \$8,390,632, en tanto que en 1890 la suma total pagada sólo alcanzó á \$2,933,547.

HAITÍ.

INDUSTRIA DEL CAFÉ.

El Cónsul General de Bélgica, en Haiti envió recientemente á su Gobierno un informe relativo á la industria del café en aquella, República, del cual se extracta lo siguiente:

En la actualidad los cafetales en Haití comprenden un área de 50,000 hectáreas (ó sea 125,500 acres). El cafeto se introdujo en país en 1715, poco más ó menos, y su cultivo se aumentó rápidamente. Los agricultores conocen muy pocas regiones que reúnan en un grado mayor que ésta, las condiciones esenciales para este cultivo, á saber, fertilidad del terreno, calor, humedad y otras condiciones generales. Dícese que las colinas, cuya altura varía desde 1,300 hasta 1,600 pies, son especialmente propicias para el cultivo de dicha planta. La siguiente relación muestra el número de libras de café exportadas de la República durante los años que á continuación se mencionan:

1894-95	75, 371, 665	1897-98	67, 437, 593
1895-96	47, 643, 451	1898-99	61, 622, 184
1896-97	73, 057, 397	1899-1900	72, 122, 781

Hay un derecho de exportación de \$3.86½ por quintal que se impone á todo el café que sale de la República.

MÉXICO.

LAS OPORTUNIDADES QUE OFRECE EL ESTADO DE TAMAULIPAS.

Dice el "Monterrey Times" que el Estado de Tamaulipas era uno de menos poblados y menos conocidos de México, hasta que se construyó el Ferrocarril de Monterrey al Golfo Mexicano. Gracias á la terminación de esta línea y á las mejoras que el Gobierno introdujo en

Tampico, se obtuvo el desarrollo de dicho Estado, y aunque el Ferrocarril del Golfo ha tenido algunos años muy malos, los trabajos se han continuado con constancia á pesar de las dificultades que ha sido necesario vencer, y los resultados justifican, con creces, el tiempo invertido y el trabajo. Se ha demostrado que los ricos valles del sur de Tamaulipas, con su gran abastecimiento de agua, se prestan á convertirse en una fuente casi inagotable de producción, de que podrán obtenerse las primeras frutas y legumbres para los mercados de los Estados Unidos. Se cree que en el curso de diez años, los grandes centros mineros, comerciales y fabriles del norte de Texas obtendrán de Tamaulipas sus abastecimientos de azúcar, arroz, legumbres y frutas.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

El "Nouveau Monde" anuncia que el Señor Don SEBASTIÁN DE MIER presentó hace poco en París, sus credenciales como Embajador Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de México, cerca del Gobierno Francés. Hubo el canje de las felicitaciones de costumbre.

El día 15 de octubre de 1901, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos concedió una patente número 684573 á Mr. HENRY W. HOWE, residente en la ciudad de México, por su invento denominado "un cerrador de sacos."

EL COMERCIO DE GÉNEROS DE ALGODÓN.

Un informe acerca del comercio de México, publicado recientemente en el "British Trade Journal," trata principalmente del comercio de géneros de algodón de la República, y dice que hace menos de cincuenta años que la mayor parte del comercio de México en este artículo se hacía con casas inglesas. En dicho país, el comercio general con la Gran Bretaña estaba también en un estado bastante floreciente hasta 1872 y 1873, pero desde la inauguración de los ferrocarriles Central y Nacional Mexicanos, los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos han aumentado anualmente sus transacciones, sobre todo en géneros de algodón. Aludiendo á las condiciones de los negocios en general, el informe dice que en la actualidad el comercio británico se limita á unas cuantas agencias (por no existir establecimientos comerciales de importancia), que se hacen cargo de cumplir las órdenes por medio de muestras y catálogos.

Refiriéndose especialmente al comercio de géneros de algodón, se hace constar que las importaciones de esta clase de mercancías muestran una gran disminución tanto en cuanto á la cantidad como al valor de las mismas. En 1900, la cantidad importada fué 42,599,263 yardas, contra 49,029,863 yardas en 1899, en tanto que el valor correspondiente á los dos años fué £728,867 y £741,556, respectivamente. La disminu-

ción parece haber ocurrido principalmente en los géneros de algodón de menos de treinta hilos, puesto que en el año referido el número de yardas importadas sólo alcanzó á un total de 15,374,634 contra, 21,459,474 en 1899, y 16,203,118 en 1898. En este ramo especial encuentra el Reino Unido la mayor competencia, no sólo por parte de las fábricas mexicanas, sino también por parte de los Estados Unidos. En 1900 la producción de géneros de algodón por piezas fué \$11,802,986 piezas, contra 10,782,349 de 1899, y representaban un aumento de cerca de 9.5 por ciento. Los datos estadísticos publicados correspondientes al 31 de diciembre de 1900, acusan que el número de fábricas de géneros de algodón que pagan contribuciones al Gobierno era 149, de las cuales 15 estaban cerradas, en tanto que en la misma fecha en 1899, el número de fábricas era 137, y 10 de ellas estaban cerradas para efectuar reparaciones ó introducir mejoras en ellas. Este aumento en el número de fábricas y en el producto consiguiente, ha producido el efecto correspondiente en el mercado de importación.

La existencia que hay en la actualidad, así la parte importada como la de fabricación doméstica, es mayor que la demanda, y el resultado es que varias fábricas han tenido que trabajar menos horas ó cerrarse por completo. Este estado de los negocios ha de continuar necesariamente hasta que se haya consumido el sobrante, y las importaciones del extranjero tendrán que disminuir en proporción al aumento del producto nacional. El sistema que en la actualidad han adoptado muchas de las fábricas, consiste en doblar la pieza de la misma manera que se hace en el extranjero, y poniéndole una marca en inglés, se hace muy difícil para una persona que no sea entendida en la materia, distinguir entre uno y otro artículo, especialmente por el hecho de que los diseños que se emplean son muy semejantes. Los precios al por menor varían desde 8 centavos hasta 15 centavos por metro. Además de los géneros en piezas, las fábricas de la República en 1900 produjeron 4,256,529 libras de hilo de algodón, que se usa casi enteramente en la fabricación de los rebozos ó chales de este material que usan las mujeres de todas las clases sociales, y cuyos precios varían, según la calidad, desde \$1.25 hasta \$50 cada uno.

DEPÓSITOS DEL FERROCARRIL DE PROGRESO.

El ferrocarril de Mérida y Valladolid, con su extensión de Mérida á Progreso, según el "Mexican Herald," ha obtenido del Gobierno Federal una concesión para el establecimiento de depósitos en Progreso, donde las mercaderías extranjeras podrán ser canjeadas y depositadas hasta que los derechos de aduana sean pagados. El capital ha sido fijado en \$1,000,000, con poder de aumentarlo si fuera menester. La compañía del ferrocarril ha depositado en el tesoro federal, como garantía, la suma de \$100,000 en bonos del tres por ciento de la deuda

interior. La compañía gozará de exención de derechos é impuestos á más de ciertos privilegios durante el período de 25 años. La concesión es por 40 años.

ARREGLOS POSTALES.

El Gobierno mexicano ha expresado al Departamento de Correos en Washington el deseo de que los derechos de aduana impuestos sobre artículos enviados por el correo de los Estados Unidos para entregarse á personas en la Ciudad de México, sean en adelante aforados en Nuevo Laredo, México. De acuerdo con esta solicitud el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos ha ordenado á todas las estafetas de los ferrocarriles, autorizadas para el canje de correspondencia con las estafetas en México que esta clase de correspondencia sea enviada á Nuevo Laredo.

SANEAMIENTO DEL PUERTO DE VERACRUZ.

Según el texto de la concesión otorgada á PEARSON y CIA. para el saneamiento y provisión de agua potable del primer puerto de la República, los trabajos han sido contratados en la suma de \$3,964,-493.94, siendo el precio de las obras del saneamiento \$1,713,998.94 y el de las obras de aguas potables y filtradas \$2,250,495.

EXPORTACIÓN DE HENEQUÉN.

Durante el mes de septiembre próximo pasado, se exportaron 44,646 pacas de henequén, con un peso de 7,280,643, kilos. El valor de esa exportación, al precio medio del producto, fué de \$2,540,944.41.

NUEVA INSTITUCIÓN AGRÍCOLA.

Es probable que dentro de poco tiempo se establezca en el país una estación agrícola experimental, como las que tan buenos resultados han dado para el desarrollo de la agricultura en los Estados Unidos y otros países de Europa. El Sr W. D. OWEN, presidente de la Compañía Agrícola de Ubero, presentó el Gobierno mexicano un proyecto relativo al establecimiento de dicha estación, ofreciendo el terreno necesario, y pagar, además, una suma no menor de \$5,000 oro que se invertirán en hacer los principales gastos, si el Gobierno acepta el proyecto.

RECURSOS NATURALES DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

“La Soberanía Popular,” periódico que se publica en La Paz, capital del distrito de La Baja California, en un artículo reciente relativo á esa parte de la República mexicana, dijo que la mayor parte de los terrenos de esa región son minerales, siendo así que la atraviesa una prolon-

gación de las montañas de la Sierra Nevada. Las minas de Boleo y el Progreso son bien conocidas, y Calmalli, Rosarito y la famosa mina de Santa Clara son también centros mineros importantes. Son igualmente muy conocidas las pesquerías de conchas, de ostiones y de Carey en la bahía de La Paz (que es una parte del Golfo de California) y las salinas de la isla del Carmen. Los terrenos de esa región son muy fértiles, y el inconveniente principal no lo constituye tanto la sequía como el abandono de los cultivadores. El cultivo de la vid y la fabricación de vinos y aguardientes constituyen la industria principal de los habitantes, siendo así que la exportación de estos productos es la fuente principal de renta de la península.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

El "Diario Oficial" correspondiente al 11 de octubre de 1901 contiene los pormenores de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno mexicano y la sociedad de S. PEARSON & SONS, para llevar á cabo la obra de sanitación de la ciudad de Veracruz. El costo total se calcula en \$4,000,000, en plata.

Con el nombre de "La Rescatadera," se ha formado una compañía en Bruselas, para explotar minas en México. Su capital social es 1,000,000 de francos.

NICARAGUA.

CONDICIONES MINERAS Y AGRÍCOLAS DE RAMA.

El Señor J. P. MORGAN en una comunicación dirigida al BOLETÍN MENSUAL, fechada en Rama el 23 de diciembre de 1901, dice que, á su juicio, los habitantes de otros países no tienen una idea correcta de Nicaragua y de los recursos naturales del país. Durante sus extensos viajes por la América Central y del Sur, ha encontrado pocos países que superen á Nicaragua en ventajas naturales, siendo así que su clima es muy salubre, la fiebre amarilla desconocida, aún en la costa del Atlántico, el terreno sumamente fértil, y los habitantes inteligentes y por lo general activos y gozando de prosperidad.

Las industrias mineras y agrícolas son muy extensas y lucrativas. En el Departamento de Zelaya hay muchas plantaciones de goma elástica, y se dice que en una de ellas hay 500,000 plantas en estado de desarrollo. En todos los puntos del departamento hay plantaciones de plátanos, y en los alrededores de Rama se encuentran algunas minas muy ricas. Una mina denominada "El Mico," ubicada á una distancia de Rama, que puede andarse en 6 ó 7 horas á caballo, en la actualidad emplea un molino de 20 trituradores y un gran número de obreros. La roca de donde se toma el mineral tiene 22 pies de espesor, y hay

Los productos de toda la renta aduanera en 1899 habían sido \$2,389,050.60, ó sea \$612,175.10 ménos que en 1900.

El valor total de las importaciones en Nicaragua en 1900 fué de \$2,577,964.52 en oro, distribuidos como sigue:

Por Corinto	\$1,371,841.68
Por Bluefields.....	715,600.84
Por El Castillo	356,796.05
Por San Juan del Sur	133,721.95
Total	2,577,964.52

El de las exportaciones ascendió á \$8,542,646.80, en moneda nacional, distribuidos como sigue:

Por Corinto	\$4,352,838.10
Por Bluefields.....	2,927,065.08
Por El Castillo	1,136,786.24
Por San Juan del Sur.....	125,957.38
Total	8,542,646.80

Reduciendo á oro esta suma, al tipo corriente, se tiene \$2,577,964.52.

Resulta, pués, que la exportación excede á la importación, calculando por valor, en oro, no menos que en \$269,584.41.

La renta de licores produjo en Nicaragua en 1900 la suma de \$992,799.17.

En 1899 había llegado sólo á \$959,087.35, ó sea \$33,711.82, menos que en 1900.

DEUDA EXTERIOR.

Nicaragua no tiene otra deuda exterior que la llamada “inglesa,” contraída en 1886.

El total del empréstito, que entonces se negoció en Londres, fué por 285,000 libras esterlinas ó \$1,425,000, con intereses al seis por ciento, sin amortización. El pago se garantizó con hipoteca del ferrocarril nacional hasta la cantidad de 200,000 libras, ó \$1,000,000, y con la Aduana de Corinto por el resto.

En 1895 se hizo un arreglo entre el Gobierno de Nicaragua y el Consejo de tenedores de bonos, por el cual, entre otras cosas, se redujo el interés á $4\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento.

Los bonos nicaragüenses que á raíz de este arreglo se cotizaban con trabajo en la Bolsa de Londres á 42, se venden hoy en el mismo mercado á 61, y aumenta la demanda.

PERÚ.

EL COMERCIO DE CEMENTO.

En el Perú, con excepción de unos cuantos hornos de poca importancia, no existen fábricas de cemento. En 1897 las importaciones perua-

nas de cemento ascendieron á 1,348 toneladas, de las cuales 1,212 vinieron de Alemania, 88 de Inglaterra, y 48 de Chile. El siguiente año las importaciones alcanzaron á 2,348 toneladas, habiéndose importado de Alemania un 75 por ciento, un 14 por ciento de Chile, y el 11 por ciento restante de Inglaterra y Bélgica. Durante el año de 1899, que fué el último en que pudo utilizarse dicha estadística, las transacciones continuaron aumentando y llegaron á 3,662 toneladas. Los países exportadores durante este período fueron los siguientes: Alemania, 2,895 toneladas; Bélgica, 423 toneladas; Inglaterra, 172 toneladas; los Estados Unidos, 165 toneladas; Chile, 5 toneladas, é Italia, 2 toneladas.

Á juzgar por los edificios, pavimentos y aceras que están en vía de construcción en Lima, hay razón para creer que las cifras correspondientes á los años de 1900-1901, serán mayores que las de los años anteriores. La introducción de cemento alemán, que comenzó hace ya muchos años, le ha proporcionado á dicho país una ventaja con la cual es muy difícil competir, en tanto que ciertos contratistas y arquitectos le dan una fama al cemento alemán que los peritos en la materia declaran que, por lo menos, es exagerada. La única ventaja verdadera que existe en la importación del cemento alemán en la actualidad, consiste en los métodos de transporte y en la venta por medio de consignaciones.

Los agentes exportadores de Hamburgo saben sacar el mejor partido posible de los buques de vela que van á Chile y al Perú, remitiendo grandes cargamentos á los dueños de buques, los cuales se envían como balastre, ó á tipos de flete muy bajos, por no haber otras mercancías pesadas ó adecuadas para embarcarse en buques de vela á estos países. Esto hace que el fabricante alemán pueda vender á un precio mucho más bajo y realizar, no obstante, una ganancia lucrativa. Por consecuencia, si los fabricantes de cemento extranjeros desean crear un mercado consumidor importante y permanente en El Perú, tienen que fijar el precio de sus productos de manera que puedan competir ventajosamente con los precios de Alemania.

SALVADOR.

RIQUEZA DEL IZOTE.

La planta tan usada en el país para cercas, que en él y en México se llama izote y que los botánicos conocen con el nombre de *yuca gloriosa*, *yuca filamentosa*, es una verdadera riqueza que hasta ahora se ha desperdiciado y que de hoy en adelante se puede aprovechar, exportando la fibra de sus hojas. La casa comercial de Amsinck y Compañía de New York ha ofrecido quince centavos por libra de las fibras del

izote; pidió dos mil toneladas á la República mexicana y no se le han podido mandar. La fibra del izote es muy apreciada en los mercados manufactureros, por sus notables cualidades, pues á su finura y suavidad reúne una resistencia notable. La planta tiene unas cien hojas poco más ó menos, de dos á tres pies de largo y dos á tres pulgadas de ancho.

PROSPERIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Presidente del Salvador, en su Mensaje al Congreso, enviado el 20 de febrero de 1901, dió cuenta del estado de las rentas y del comercio en el orden que sigue:

Los ingresos del Gobierno en 1900 ascendieron á \$6,337,729.06, distribuidos en esta forma:

Derechos de importación	\$3, 473, 162. 03
Derechos de exportación	550, 410. 86
Renta de licores	1, 827, 961. 76
Otras fuentes	486, 194. 41
	<hr/>
	6, 337, 729. 06

Comparada esta suma con la obtenida por los mismos conceptos el año anterior, se nota un aumento de \$1,857,274.45.

Añadiendo á los \$6,337,729.06 de ingresos fiscales, lo obtenido por empréstitos, \$269,098.82, y el saldo en caja del año anterior, resulta que el Gobierno contó con un total de \$6,784,751.31 para hacer frente á sus obligaciones.

Los egresos ascendieron por todos conceptos á \$6,751,027; de manera que quedó un saldo de \$33,732.44.

La exportación por todos los puertos de la República, representada por 365,499 fardos, fué por valor de \$9,142,690.

Las importaciones ascendieron, también en valor, á \$6,000,570.

El exceso de la exportación sobre la importación fué por tanto de \$3,142,120.

Los siguientes artículos fueron exportados de Nueva York para el Salvador, durante el año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901: -

Frazadas.....	\$167, 525	Almidón.....	\$4, 513
Maquinaria	55, 222	Cueros.....	4, 549
Drogas	41, 466	Petróleo	882
Alambre.....	23, 297	Artículos misceláneos.....	48, 683
Aceite	9, 061		
Ferretería	9, 422	Total	369, 697
Utensilios eléctricos	5, 077		

PRODUCTOS MINERALES.

Los principales productos minerales de la República son las piedras de construcción, el yeso, los minerales de plata, plomo, estaño, hierro, mercurio, antimonio, oro y cobre, el cristal de roca, la piedra caliza y el carbón de piedra.

Las principales distritos minerales del Salvador son tres, á saber, el de San Miguel, el de Cabanas y el de Metapán.

Los minerales más ricos del distrito de San Miguel se encuentran en el departamento de este nombre y en los de la Unión y Morazán. Abundan en estas lugares el sulfuro y el cloruro de plata. Hay también minas de oro, de las cuales las más notables son las llamadas San Bartolo, Capetillos y el grupo de Eva.

En el distrito de Cabañas, que es considerado como más rico que el de San Miguel, hay muchas minas de oro, y entre ellas las de San Enrique, La Cola del Toro, El Compañero, el Cerro de Avila y La Pepita. En el lugar llamado Charlatenango se encuentran cobre y manganeso.

El distrito de Metapán se distingue principalmente por sus minas de hierro. Tiene también minas de zinc, plomo, cobre, plata y oro.

URUGUAY.

DECRETO SOBRE LA MONEDA DE NÍQUEL DADO EN MONTEVIDEO, 13 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1901.

Habiendo recibido el Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay, procedente de la Casa de Moneda de Berlín, la primera partida de moneda vellón de níquel, cuya acuñación y circulación autorizó la ley de 6 de diciembre de 1900, el Presidente de la República acuerda y decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Póngase desde el día de mañana 14 en circulación la referida moneda de níquel importante en trescientos cincuenta y cuatro mil cuatrocientos pesos (\$354,400) distribuida como sigue: doscientos sesenta mil pesos (\$260,000) en piezas de cinco centésimos (\$0.05), cincuenta y nueve mil cuatrocientos pesos (\$59,400) en piezas de dos centésimos (\$0.02), y treinta y cinco mil pesos (\$35,000) en piezas de un centésimo (\$0.01); así como las demás partidas que sucesivamente se reciban hasta completar la suma de quinientos mil pesos (\$500,000), autorizada por la ley.

ART. 2°. En cumplimiento del artículo 8° de la ley citada, que acuerda un plazo de ocho meses para la conversión y retiro total de la moneda de cobre, fijase el período comprendido entre el día 14 del corriente noviembre y el día 13 de julio de 1902.

ART. 3°. Comuníquese, publíquese, etc.

VENEZUELA.

DEPÓSITOS DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

“The Mining Journal” de Londres, dice que según informes de Mr. E. CORTESSES, ingeniero de minas europeo, el carbón de piedra se

encuentra extensamente esparcido por toda Venezuela. Dicho carbón pertenece á la época oligocena. Los principales depósitos se encuentran al sur de Carúpano y cerca de los ríos Casani, Naricual, Capiricual, Querecual y Araguaita. En el Naricual el carbón de piedra contiene 1.25 por ciento de humedad, 38.43 por ciento de elementos volátiles, y 2.83 por ciento de ceniza. La cantidad de coke que produce es un 58.49 por ciento, y la potencia calorífica es 9,052.8 calóricos.”

SERVICIO DE CORREOS DE JULIO 1° DE 1900 Á JUNIO 30 DE 1901.

[De la “Gaceta Oficial” de Caracas, noviembre 15 de 1901.]

	Correo interior.		Correo exterior.	
	Recibidos.	Despachados.	Recibidos.	Despachados.
Cartas	972, 105	905, 455	539, 706	345, 647
Oficios	114, 100	124, 327	5, 304	9, 413
Tarjetas postales	26, 591	17, 651	25, 812	23, 392
Certificados	45, 266	50, 502	43, 326	22, 390
Muestras	9, 131	9, 696	31, 536	19, 483
Impresos	1, 433, 184	1, 134, 596	720, 160	178, 235

DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL GANADO.

El Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las atribuciones de que está investido por el Acuerdo de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, fechado el 28 de marzo del corriente año, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se crea transitoriamente el impuesto nacional de ocho bolívares por cada res vacuna que se exporte para el extranjero, con excepción de las vacas.

ART. 2°. Por cada vaca horra que se exporte para el extranjero, se pagará el impuesto de veinte bolívares, debiendo los interesados solicitar del Ministerio de Hacienda permisos especiales para cada embarque.

ART. 3°. El presente Decreto empezará á regir desde su publicación en la “Gaceta Oficial,” y el Ministro de Hacienda queda encargado de reglamentarlo y cuidar de su ejecución.

ART. 4°. Dése cuenta al Congreso Nacional en sus próximas sesiones.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda, en el Palacio Federal de Caracas, á 26 de noviembre de 1901. Año 91° de la Independencia y 43° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

DECRETO SOBRE DROGAS.

El Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las atribuciones de que está investido por el Acuerdo de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, sancionado el 28 de marzo del corriente año, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las drogas, medicinas y productos químicos patentados, que se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República, pagarán el derecho de sexta clase por kilogramo, peso bruto, quedando así comprendidos en dicha sexta clase del Arancel de Importación.

ART. 2°. El 50 por ciento del producto de este derecho, se destina al fomento de la Renta de Instrucción Pública.

ART. 3°. Quedan comprendido en este Decreto las drogas, medicinas y productos químicos que salgan del puerto de su procedencia, desde el día 10 inclusivo del presente mes.

ART. 4°. Los Ministros de Hacienda y de Instrucción Pública quedan encargados de la ejecución de este Decreto, correspondiendo al primero su reglamentación.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por los Ministros de Hacienda y de Instrucción Pública, en el Palacio Federal de Caracas, á 6 de diciembre de 1901. Año 91° de la Independencia y 43° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Musco Nacional, Caracas.

“La América Central y del Sur,” es el título que llevan dos tomos de geografía y viajes que ha preparado A. H. KEANE, Miembro de la Real Sociedad Geográfica, publicados por la casa de STANFORD, de Londres, después de haberlos revisado cuidadosamente Sir CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Miembro de la Real Sociedad. El primer tomo trata exclusivamente de la América del Sur en tanto que en el segundo se trata extensamente de la América Central. La obra está profusamente ilustrada, habiéndose copiado los grabados y mapas de la obra titulada “Stanford’s Compendium of Geography and Travel.”

“De Buenos Aires al Iguazú: Crónicas de un viaje periodístico á Corrientes y Misiones.” El título que antecede indica la índole de un interesante libro escrito por el Señor DON MANUEL BERNÁRDEZ y publicada en Buenos Aires en 1901. Dicha obra contiene una relación amena y bien ilustrada de un viaje de Buenos Aires á las Caídas del Iguazú, que el autor opina que son la mayor maravilla de toda la América. Dice que son 40 pies más altas y 2,500 yardas más anchas que las del Niágara, y que sus alrededores son más pintorescos que los de estas últimas.

La edición correspondiente al mes de septiembre de 1901 de la “Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas,” de Santiago, Chile, se consagra principalmente á hacer una descripción del proyectado ferrocarril desde Pedegua á Chincolco. Este número contiene asimismo un artículo conmemorativo muy apropiado del difunto presidente DON FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ, cuya muerte, acaecida cuando estaba ya próximo á terminar su período presidencial, causó un duelo sincero en toda la República, y fué causa de que se recibieran pésames sentidos de todo el mundo civilizado.

La casa editora de E. P. DUTTON & Co., de Nueva York, anuncia lo que se dice ser el primer libro sobre el tabaco y su uso desde que apareció el de FAIRHOLT sobre el mismo tema en 1859, y dicho libro, escrito por W. A. PENN, lleva el título de “The Soverane Herbe.” La expresada obra resulta ser una historia completa de la planta, y ha de comprender otros muchos detalles nuevos que jamás se habían considerado en conjunto. Este asunto es de gran interés para todos los países americanos, puesto que la mayor parte de ellos cultivan el tabaco ya para el consumo doméstico, ya para la exportación, como materia prima ó elaborado.

La “Mining and Engineering Journal” correspondiente al mes de octubre de 1901 consagra un espacio considerable á un estudio de las

industrias mineras y metalúrgicas de México. Estudia la geología general del país y advierte que ésta indica haber abundantes depósitos de minerales metalíferos, principalmente oro, plata, plomo y cobre, y dice, además, que la faja de terresio que se extiende entre Chihuahua por el norte y Oaxaca por el sur es probablemente la región argentífera más rica del mundo entero. El artículo está acompañado de varias tablas, mapas y grabados, que no sólo comprenden las condiciones conocidas é indicadas de las minas sino que también trata de los métodos que se aplican para obtener los minerales.

Un Boletín del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, publicado recientemente, trata extensamente del cultivo de la piña y de las operaciones generales relacionadas con su producción en gran escala. Se hace una historia de la familia de la piña (*Bromeliaceæ*) y se comenta el hecho de su descubrimiento como un producto alimenticio utilizable que coincidió con la exploración de la América del Sur por los españoles. Cuba, Puerto Rico, las Islas Bahamas, Jamaica, San Salvador y Trinidad abastecen de piña á los Estados Unidos, y se dice que el área actual cultivada en este país aumenta continuamente. Este Boletín lo ha publicado el Departamento con el fin de estimular este ramo de cultivo de frutas, y trata de una manera adecuada de todos los hechos que se relacionan con el cultivo, la venta de la cosecha, el terreno, la recogida, el las embarque, los mercados, los precios, las abonos, la siembra, el riego, el envase y enfermedades de la planta.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

JANEIRO DE 1902.

No. 1.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

DESCOBRIMENTO DE OURO.

O “Montevideo Times” annuncia que se descobriu ouro nas areias da costa da Republica Argentina na vizinhança do Cabo das Virgenes. O Governo recebeu uma petição para exploração de ouro em uma area de 100,000 metros quadrados. Tambem solicitaram permissão para examinar uma secção da costa que fica entre o Cabo das Virgenes e Canadon Lucacho, assim como para explorar certas secções da Terra do Fogo onde se suppõe existir ouro.

SERVIÇO de VAPORES ENTRE BUENOS AIRES E OS PORTOS DO SUL.

O Consul Britannico em Buenos Aires informou ao seu Governo o estabelecimento pela HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY de um serviço de vapores entre Buenos Aires e os portos do sul da Republica, inclusive Punta Arenas. Esta nova linha será denominada a “National Southern Line,” e fará viagens de 20 em 20 dias a partir de 15 de Outubro. Dous paquetes de 4,000 toneladas cada um serão empregados neste serviço. Diz-se tambem que até Maio de 1902, o Governo argentino offerecerá passagem gratis nos paquetes nacionaes a individuos e familias que comprarem terrenos nas regiões indicadas, assim como ao transporte de um numero limitado de animaes, carroças, instrumentos de agricultura, moveis e materiaes de construcção de cada familia.

BRAZIL.

POPULAÇÃO ESTRANGEIRA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Segundo estatisticas organizadas pelo Consul Geral da Allemanha em Rio, ha actualmente no Brazil 2,705,000 estrangeiros, divididos

por nacionalidades assim: Italianos, 1,300,000; Portuguezes, 800,000; Allemaes, 300,000; Hespanhões, 100,000; Polacos, 80,000; Francezes, 10,000; Inglezes, 5,000; Norte Americanos, 500; outras nacionalidades, 110,000.

NOVA LINHA TELEPHONICA.

Estabeleceu-se communicação telephonica entre Aracajú, capital do Estado de Sergipe e as cidades de Alagoas e Pilar.

AS NASCENTES DO JAVARY.

O Sr. Dr. CRULS, director do Observatorio do Rio e chefe da commissão brasileira nomeada para verificar, conjunctamente com a commissão boliviana, a posição da nascente do Rio Javary, tributario do Amazonas pela margem esquerda, regressou a Manãos com seus ajudantes, depois de ter concluido sua missão, descobrindo a commissão mixta a 70° 1' 22" de latitude Sul um affluente do Javary até agora desconhecido.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

REVISTA DO ANNO DE 1901.

O anno de 1901 começou para os Estados Unidos de America, considerados em conjuncto e como nação, em circumstancias de uma prosperidade nunca igualada. As cifras arrojadas pela estatistica do commercio e da industria do paiz mereceram com razão o epitheto de “pavorosas” com que o Presidente MCKINLEY as qualificou em seu discurso em Buffalo, na Exposição Pan-Americana, o 5 de Setembro do mesmo anno. A produção agricola, a das florestas e as minas, a das fabricas de todas as classes, havia chegado a ser, como é, tão enorme, que bem pôde dizer o lamentado Presidente com mais que ordinaria previsão e prudencia, que o problema que havia de resolver, e o que demandava urgente e immediata attenção, era o de encontrar mercados para o excesso de tanta riqueza. “Não devemos descansar na imaginaria segurança de que poderemos sempre vender todo o que produzimos em excesso do que consumimos e comprar pouco ou nada.”

O consumo tinha augmentado em grande parte, porque, segundo o recenseamento do anno anterior, a população dos Estados Unidos tinha chegado a 76,303,387 habitantes, o que representa um augmento de 13,233,631 nos dez annos transcorridos desde 1890, ou seja mais de um milhão de habitantes por anno. Mas o problema estava em pé, sem embargo, e por reciprocidade ou de outro modo, era preciso cortar a plethora. Neste sentido se tem trabalhado com bastante exito durante o anno a que se refere esta revista.

O orçamento para o anno fiscal de 1901-1902, apresentado ao Con-

gresso em Dezembro de 1900, auctorizou o Governo a despende a quantia de \$626,741,762.24, divididos assim por ordem de departamentos: Departamento de Estado, \$2,125,148.76; Departamento do Thesouro, \$158,869,136.43; Departamento da Guerra, \$176,658,345.75; Departamento da Marinha, \$88,913,248.76; Departamento do Interior, \$170,799,705.09; Departamento de Correios, \$6,295,877; Departamento de Agricultura, \$4,669,050; Secção de Trabalhos, \$177,980; Departamento da Justiça, \$6,993,170; Corpo Legislativo, \$10,956,700.45, e Poder Executivo, \$283,400. Segundo dados publicados pelo Departamento do Thesouro no dia 1º de Fevereiro de 1901, a quantia de dinheiro em circulação nos Estados Unidos naquella data era \$2,190,780,213, contra \$2,003,149,355 na mesma data do anno de 1900. Se calcula que para o 1º de Fevereiro de 1901, por termo médio, a cada um dos habitantes dos Estados Unidos correspondia \$128.38, calculando que a população era de 77,195,000. No dia 2 de Janeiro de 1901, só as instituições bancarias da cidade de Nova York repartiram em dividendos a enorme somma de \$140,000,000, o que mostra um augmento de \$10,000,000 sobre os dividendos pagos no anno anterior.

O relatório das transacções do Departamento do Thesouro do exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1901, indica que em nenhuma epocha na historia do paiz têm tido as condições financeiras uma base mais solida. As rendas ordinarias para o anno ascenderam a \$587,685,337, que é \$20,444,485 em excesso das rendas do anno de 1900. O total das despesas foi de \$509,967,353, o que deixa um saldo de \$77,717,984. O fundo de reserva de \$150,000,000 em ouro tem sido conservado intacto. A circulação monetaria do paiz foi augmentada durante o anno por \$88,000,000 em moeda de ouro, \$37,000,000 em moeda de prata, e quasi \$16,000,000, em bilhetes e certificados. A circulação por cabeça em 1º de Julho de 1901, era \$28.

O volume do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos durante o exercicio que terminou o 30 de Junho de 1901, excedeu ao do anno precedente em \$66,004,407. O valor total deste commercio em 1900-1901 foi de \$2,310,428,573, contra \$2,244,424,266 para o exercicio de 1899-1900. O valor das mercadorias de todas as classes que se importaram durante o exercicio de 1901, foi de \$822,673,016, comparado com \$849,941,184 para o exercicio anterior, o que mostra uma differença para menos de \$27,268,168, ou seja 2.21 por cento.

Essa diminuição parece ser devida mais á redução experimentada nos preços de algumas das mercadorias estrangeiras importadas, que á uma contracção no numero ou quantidade das mesmas. Isto se nota especialmente com respeito á seda crua, os couros e peles, lã e a borracha.

A borracha importada nos Estados Unidos em 1900-1901 representa um valor de \$28,455,383, contra \$31,376,867 em 1899-1900, a quantidade de libras introduzidas nos dous annos em comparação sendo de

55,275,259 e 49,377,138, respectivamente. Respeito da lã, as importações diminuíram de 155,928,455 libras, no valor de \$20,260,936 em 1900, a 103,583,505 libras no valor de \$12,529,881 em 1901.

O valor total das exportações dos Estados Unidos em 1901, subiu a \$1,487,755,557, e como o das do anno anterior foi só \$1,394,483,082, resulta que tem havido um augmento de \$93,272,475, que equivale a um 6.69 por cento. A apparente diminuição havida nas exportações de manufacturas, importando em \$23,342,583, é devida principalmente á falta de estatísticas que mostrem as exportações para Hawaï e Porto Rico, as quaes são calculadas em cerca de \$25,000,000, e consistiam principalmente de manufacturas. Ha sem embargo dous importantes artigos de exportação em que em vez de augmento resulta ter havido diminuição. Estes artigos são o cobre e os generos de algodão. Se suppõe que isto tem dependido de uma diminuição do pedido na Europa respeito do cobre, e da paralysação do mercado chino a respeito dos generos de algodão por causa da guerra.

Os seguintes quadros representam a estatistica official do commercio de importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos nos dous annos fiscaes de 1901 e 1900.

Estatistica official.		1901.	1900.
IMPORTAÇÕES.			
Productos alimenticios e animais vivos		\$222, 227, 898	\$218, 510, 098
Materia prima para usarse nas industrias nacionaes		269, 763, 404	302, 426, 746
Artigos manufacturados em todo ou em parte, introduzidos para servir como materiaes nas fabricas do paiz.....		79, 080, 716	88, 433, 549
Artigos promptos para o consumo		130, 662, 903	128, 900, 697
Artigos de uso voluntario, de luxo, etc.....		120, 938, 095	111, 670, 094
Total.....		822, 673, 016	849, 941, 184
EXPORTAÇÕES.			
Productos da agricultura		944, 059, 568	835, 858, 122
Productos das fabricas		410, 509, 173	433, 851, 756
Productos das minas		39, 267, 647	37, 843, 742
Productos das florestas.....		54, 312, 830	52, 218, 112
Productos da pesca		7, 743, 313	6, 326, 620
Miscellaneos		4, 561, 278	4, 665, 218
Total de productos nacionaes.....		1, 460, 453, 809	1, 370, 763, 571
Productos estrangeiros reexportados		27, 301, 748	123, 719, 511
Total geral.....		1, 487, 755, 557	1, 394, 483, 082

As importações que se fizeram livres de direitos em 1901 representaram o 43.27 por cento do total, enquanto que as de 1900 representaram o 43.21 por cento.

A importancia dos direitos aduaneiros arrecadados em 1901 ascendeu a \$238,786,741, enquanto que os cobrados o anno anterior só chegaram a \$233,164,871.

A importação de ouro em 1901 subiu a \$66,051,187, contra \$44,573,184 no anno anterior. A exportação do mesmo metal em 1901 representou \$53,179,137, contra \$48,266,759 no anno anterior. A importação de prata em 1901 foi por valor de \$36,384,041, contra \$35,256,302 do anno anterior. A exportação do mesmo metal em 1901 foi de \$64,285,180, contra \$56,712,275 do anno anterior.

O valor do algodão em rama, exportado pelos Estados Unidos, foi maior no exercício de 1901 que em todos os demais anteriores. Esse valor ascendeu no anno citado a \$313,673,443, contra \$241,832,737 no anno fiscal de 1900. A quantidade de algodão em rama, exportada em 1901, foi de 6,508,450 fardos, com um peso total de 3,330,890,448 libras, contra 6,090,144 fardos, com um peso total de 3,100,583,188 libras em 1900. Esta quantidade não foi tão grande, sem embargo, como nos annos de 1895, 1898 e 1899; porem, o preço por libra tem sido muito maior que o de qualquer outro anno. Durante os ultimos dez annos, as exportações de algodão têm dado a seus productores mais de \$2,000,000,000.

A quantidade de café entregue ao consumo na Europa e nos Estados Unidos no periodo dos dez annos transcorridos desde o 1º de Julho de 1891 até o 1º de Julho do 1901, representa um conjuncto de 124,277,610 saccas, o que dá para cada anno 12,427,761 saccas.

O café de todas as procedencias importado nos Estados Unidos durante a mesma decada representa a quantidade de 50,531,347 saccos, ou seja, por termo médio, de 5,053,135 saccas por anno. O café importado de 1900 a 1901 representa 5,843,883 saccas, das quaes, 4,722,919 saccas foram importadas do Brazil e 1,120,964 saccas dos demais paizes. O preço médio por libra do café importado nos Estados Unidos em 1901 foi como segue: café do Brazil, 6.75 centavos; café dos outros paizes da America do Sul, 8.13 centavos; café do Mexico, 9.54 centavos; café da American Central, 10.01 centavos; café das Antilhas, 7.91 centavos.

As mercadorias importadas pelos Estados Unidos em 1901 procedentes das Republicas latino-americanas e suas possessões coloniaes ou de toda a America salvo o Canadá e Porto Rico, foram no valor de \$212,599,851, contra \$180,591,514 no anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento em favor de 1901 de \$32,008,337, que equivale a um 17.72 por cento.

As exportações dos Estados Unidos para os mesmos paizes no anno que acaba de terminar representaram um valor de \$133,551,673, contra \$124,562,445, que foi o das do anno precedente, accusando por consequente um augmento de \$8,989,228, ou seja um 7.72 por cento.

O cacáo é já um dos artigos mais importantes que se importam da America latina. Durante o anno economico que terminou o 30 de Junho de 1901, as importações que os Estados Unidos fizeram ascenderam a 45,924,353 libras, avaliadas em \$6,472,829, comparadas com 41,746,872 libras avaliadas em \$5,657,283, durante o anno economico de 1900.

Durante o anno economico de 1901-1902 a importação de gomma elastica crua nos Estados Unidos ascendeu a 55,275,529 libras, contra 49,377,138 libras importadas em 1900 e 51,063,066 libras importadas em 1899. O valor total destas importações foi \$28,455,383 em 1901; \$31,376,867 em 1900 e \$31,707,630 em 1899.

A seguinte tabella mostra as importações deste artigo em 1901 e 1900, segundo as respectivas procedencias:

Paizes.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Grã Bretanha.....	7,461,673	\$4,241,959	8,611,061	\$5,562,580
Allemanha.....	1,673,231	794,534	1,750,498	892,346
Outros paizes da Europa.....	7,854,828	4,807,637	6,626,648	4,776,989
America Central.....	1,279,099	679,001	1,428,224	792,250
Mexico.....	297,691	135,767	420,612	201,326
As Antilhas.....	45,578	17,757	12,291	4,639
Brazil.....	34,900,198	16,963,533	28,175,787	17,954,490
Outros paizes da America do Sul.....	1,255,041	587,557	1,642,191	876,584
India.....	466,056	203,167	643,793	284,141
Outros paizes.....	42,131	24,471	66,033	31,522

Os Estados Unidos importaram bananas por valor de \$6,550,186 durante o exercicio de 1901, contra \$5,887,835 em 1900 e \$5,665,588 em 1899. Da America latina as importações foram como segue:

Paizes.	1901.
Da America Central.....	\$2,660,278
De Cuba.....	2,510,283
Das Antilhas britannicas.....	467,345
Da America do Sul.....	646,108
Total.....	6,284,014

O seguinte quadro mostra o valor total dos principaes productos tropicaes importados nos Estados Unidos durante o exercicio de 1901, com a proporção, até onde esta póde determinar-se pelos relatorios preliminares da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro, procedente da America latina:

Productos Tropicoes.	Valor total das importações.	Valor das importações procedentes da America latina.
Assucar.....	\$87,551,974	\$48,304,691
Café.....	62,861,399	59,533,231
Borracha.....	28,455,383	18,383,615
Fibras.....	22,932,506	8,067,548
Fructas e nozes.....	19,584,612	7,734,775
Tabaco não manufacturado.....	16,289,324	9,873,038
Gommas.....	6,639,139	* 753,696
Cacao.....	6,472,829	5,645,469
Algodão não manufacturado.....	6,787,613	488,008
Especiarias.....	3,563,046	* 333,520
Madeiras:		
Madeiras de construcção.....	1,752,612	1,345,351
Toros.....	1,240,732	(b)
Madeiras de tinturaria.....	864,986	835,714
Seda não manufacturada.....	30,051,365	(c)
Chá.....	11,014,981	(c)
Arroz e farinha de arroz.....	2,296,337	-----
Cortiça e suas manufacturas.....	2,270,997	(b)
Raiz de alcaçuz.....	1,737,097	(b)
Casca de quina.....	1,025,546	(b)
Anil.....	1,402,894	(b)
Baunilha.....	875,229	(b)
Esponjas.....	717,550	(b)

* Não se pode obter estatisticas exactas.

^b Parte procedente da America latina.

^c Nenhuma parte procedente da America latina.

Durante o anno economico que terminou em 30 de Julio de 1901, os Estados Unidos importaram ouro e prata, em minerio, em barra e em moeda pelos valores que seguem. Estas importações vão comparadas com as do anno economico anterior:

Paizes.	Ouro.		Prata.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
America Central	\$568, 953	\$668, 330	\$802, 426	\$1, 063, 834
Mexico.....	6, 348, 531	4, 505, 966	29, 480, 370	29, 723, 002
As Antilhas	646, 985	2, 636, 411	125, 290	233, 002
America do Sul	623, 308	436, 766	2, 646, 572	2, 002, 602
Total.....	8, 187, 777	8, 247, 473	33, 054, 658	33, 022, 500

Ao começar o anno de 1901, a estatística official mostra que os Estados Unidos occupavam o primeiro lugar entre as nações exportadoras do mundo. Ha menos de vinte e cinco annos que na lista das nações exportadoras correspondia aos Estados Unidos o quarto lugar. Em 1875 as exportações de artigos do paiz feitas pelos Estados Unidos, alcançaram a \$497,000,000, e em 1900 ascenderam a \$1,453,013,659, o que mostra um augmento durante aquelle periodo equivalente a 190 por cento. Comparando-se os valores das exportações dos Estados Unidos para 1900 e 1890, vê-se a seguinte porcentagem de augmento para a decada: As exportações para a Europa têm augmentado um 63 por cento; para Asia, um 163 por cento, Australia, um 132 por cento; Africa, um 416 por cento; Canada, um 108 por cento, e a America do Sul, um 20 por cento.

O exame do commercio de exportação dos Estados Unidos durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1901, comparado com o de outros paizes, mostra que a grande Republica todavia continua á cabeça das nações exportadoras. Não só têm sido maiores as exportações dos Estados Unidos em quanto a seu valor real, que as de qualquer outro paiz, mas a média mensal durante o anno de 1901 tem sido a maior até agora conhecida em igual periodo de tempo, havendo ascendido a \$113,935,-020 por mez. O excesso das exportações sobre as importações durante o periodo alludido foi de \$399,270,546. De grande importancia têm sido os embarques de milho dos Estados Unidos para paizes estrangeiros. As cifras para os ultimos tres annos fiscaes são: 1899, 174,089,488 *bushels*; 1900, 209,318,284 *bushels*; 1901, 177,817,965 *bushels*, enquanto que para o anno commum de 1901, até 1º de Setembro, se exportaram 1,124,301,529 *bushels*.

Embarcaram-se no porto de Nova York, em Janeiro de 1901, com destino á Republica Argentina, materiaes typographicos por valor de \$60,000.

As exportações de productos mineraes dos Estados Unidos têm augmentado enormemente nos ultimos annos. As exportações de ferro e de aço em 1900 ascenderam a \$130,000,000 em numeros redondos; oleos

mineraes de todas as classes, \$75,000,000; cobre, \$60,000,000; carvão de pedra e coke, \$22,000,000; ouro, \$52,787,523, e prata, \$59,272,668. De 1890 a 1900, as exportações de productos mineraes, não incluindo-se as de ouro e de prata, augmentaram um 218 por cento, ao passo que incluindo-se esses dous metaes preciosos, a proporção de augmento foi de 210 por cento.

Na reunião annual que celebrou em Moscow, Russia, a Associação de Manufactureiros e Comerciantes se resolveu enviar peritos russos para os Estados Unidos afim de estudar os methodos americanos e, si for possivel, applical-os ao desenvolvimento do commercio russo, havendo-se reconhecido no curso da discussão que os Estados Unidos eram a nação commercial e industrial mais grande e progressiva do mundo. Os periodicos industriaes e commerciaes da Europa advertem a proxima competencia do azeite de milho americano, nos mercados havendo-se reconhecido que, desde o ponto de vista industrial, o dito azeite tinha um grande valor e era um digno rival, das classes mais antigas e conhecidas de azeite de comer.

Um grande impulso tem sido dado recentemente ao commercio entre a costa occidental dos Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos do lado do Pacifico, e um grande numero de vapores capazes de conduzir carregamentos de grande tamanho tem invadido o campo, que estava antes occupado exclusivamente por uma companhia. Uma companhia de vapores está construindo para este commercio um vapor de 5,000 toneledas, e outra companhia tem feito contractos para a construcção de quatro vapores de duas helices da velocidade de 18 nós e de 5,000 toneladas de capacidade, esses cinco vapores representando a somma de \$2,000,000 a \$3,000,000; porem, a perspectiva do desenvolvimento commercial com a America do Sul é tão brilhante que as duas companhias abrigam a esperanza de que receberão beneficios satisfactorios do desembolso do seu dinheiro.

Pode-se obter uma idea do grande desenvolvimento das industrias de ferro e aço, do facto de que os embarques médios por anno destes dous mineraes dos districtos mineiros do Lago Superior, durante os quatro annos corridos de 1897 a 1900 inclusive, se calculam em 60,000,000 de toneladas, emquanto que o total por quarenta annos atraz alcança a 110,000,000 toneladas, ou seja a média de 2,750,000 toneladas por anno. A producção do cobre tambem tem augmentado como resultado da grande procura deste metal nos ultimos annos, sendo de 67,163 toneladas metricas a producção no primeiro trimestre de 1901, contra 65,193 toneladas no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. Segundo dados officiaes a producção de carvão de pedra no anno de 1900 foi a maior que se tem visto, continuando os Estados Unidos em ser a nação que occupa o primeiro lugar entre as productoras deste artigo.

Houve um augmento na fabricação de materias para vias ferreas, notavelmente locomotivas e carros de aço. A manufactura de trilhos

de aço foi dado grande impeto devido ao facto de que a superioridade do artigo Americano tinha sido demonstrada em todos os mercados do mundo.

Como prova do grande merito em que se têm na Allemanha as machinas agricolas fabricadas nos Estados Unidos, o dito paiz nomeou um perito especial para visitar as fabricas de machinas agricolas nos Estados Unidos e fazer um estudo cuidadoso do emprego de ditas machinas com o objecto de introduzil-as mais geralmente na Allemanha.

A reunião annual da Associação de Manufactureiros de Seda da America se effectuou o 26 de Março de 1901, e os relatorios sobre a condição da manufactura de sedas e a procura destas, foram verdadeiramente animadoras. Em consequencia de haver augmentado notavelmente a procura de artigos de seda, desde o principio do presente anno, são varias as novas fabricas que se tem installado. Um dos mais notaveis factores do desenvolvimento industrial do paiz durante o anno tem sido a producção do petroleo, poços de enorme capacidade productora tendo sido excavados em diversas partes da Republica, notavelmente no Estado de Texas.

Os navios construidos nos Estados Unidos e officialmente enumerados pela Repartição de Navegação do Governo durante o anno fiscal que terminou o 30 de Junho de 1901, chegaram á cifra de 1,173, com 401,285 toneladas em bruto. Neste numero não se comprehendem os botes de canal, as embarcações sem mastros, etc. Um resultado deste tamanho não se tem visto nunca mais que duas vezes na historia do paiz, ou seja em 1854 e em 1855, em que se chegou a 583,450 toneladas.

O valor total dos productos mineraes de todas as classes que se produziram no paiz durante o anno de 1900, é calculado pelo Director da Repartição de Estudos Geologicos em \$1,070,108,889, ou seja mais do dobro do total em 1890, que foi de \$619,512,173. Quando se considera que o total em 1890 foi mais do dobro do de 1880, anno em que ascendeu a \$360,319,000, pode-se ter idea do enorme desenvolvimento havido nas duas ultimas decadas.

Entre os productos metallicos, o ferro em linguados occupa o primeiro lugar, sendo no valor de \$259,944,000 em 1900. O cobre, com uma producção avaliada em \$98,494,039, occupa o segundo lugar; o ouro, com um valor de \$79,322,281, occupa o terceiro lugar, segue-lhe a prata, com um valor de \$36,958,537. Os valores do chumbo, zinco e aluminio tambem mostram um augmento consideravel comparados com os de 1890.

Entre os productos não metallicos, o carvão de pedra é a mais importante, sendo o carvão betuminoso no valor de \$221,133,513, e o carvão anthracite, no de \$85,757,851. O carvão constitue o 59.3 por cento do valor total dos productos não metallicos. Dizem os relatorios officiaes da Repartição de Estudos Geologicos que existem bastantes territorios nos Estados Unidos ainda não explorados, sufficientes para abastecer o mundo de carvão por muitos annos.

A produção de algodão nos Estados Unidos, segundo as estatísticas do Departamento de Agricultura, para o anno de 1900-1901 é calculada em mais de 10,000,000 fardos. O cultivo do chá tem sido experimentado nos Estados Unidos por muitos annos em 1900. As plantações de chá da Carolina do Sul produziram 12 por cento mais que em 1899. Este producto vendeu-se a retalho por \$1 a libra, e em globo a preços que renderam ao Governo muito bons beneficios. O valor dos nove principaes productos agricolas dos Estados Unidos durante o anno de 1900 subiu á cifra de \$2,275,116,372, o que mostra um augmento de \$284,430,298 comparado com o anno de 1899. As fructas da California continuaram ganhando a supremacia nos mercados. A analyse chimica dos limões procedentes desta secção do paiz mostra que contêm certas qualidades que os fazem superiores aos limões estrangeiros.

Os relatorios mensaes relativos á condição da lavoura apresentados pelo Departamento de Agricultura, foram publicados no *BOLETIM MENSAL* regularmente durante o anno.

Em principios de Janeiro de 1901, se começou a obra de lugar por cabo as differentes ilhas do archipelago Philippino e o navio *Burnside* collocou 600 milhas de cabo.

Uma das importantes medidas que o Governo tomou durante o anno foi o estabelecimento de uma Repartição Nacional de Afinação de Pesos e Medidas Legaes. De grande importancia tambem foi a circular expedida pelo Commissario de Navegação, dando instrucções destinadas a assegurar estatísticas uniformes da tonelagem dos navios que entram e sahem dos portos dos Estados Unidos.

No periodico intitulado "Dun's Review," correspondente ao mez de Janeiro de 1901, appareceu um interessante artigo sobre o custo relativo da vida nos Estados Unidos na actualidade, comparado com o de ha quarenta annos. Tomando em consideração todos os artigos de consumo e a quantidade que necessita cada individuo resulta que no dia 1º de Janeiro de 1901 com \$78.60 se pode comprar o que em 1860 não se tivesse podido conseguir por menos de \$100. A riqueza em 1860 se calculou em \$513.93 por cabeça, enquanto que para o primeiro de Janeiro de 1900 se estimava em \$1,232.05. O valor dos productos das manufacturas, a agricultura, a pesca e as minas se calculou em 1860 em \$60.39 por cabeça, e em 1900 alcançou a \$238.86. Segundo estatísticas officiaes, a extensão das vias ferreas da Republica no dia 30 de Junho de 1900, foi de 193,345.78 milhas, ou seja um augmento de 4,051.12 milhas comparada com o anno anterior. O numero de empregados foi de 1,017,653, e o capital empregado nas vias ferreas foi de \$11,491,034,960.

Desde o mez de abril de 1901, os vapores das diversas companhias sul-americanas de vapores que fazem viagens regulares entre San Francisco e portos da America do Sul, têm tocado nos diversos portos de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua e Salvador, e têm recebido a bordo

cargas a preços que tem sido vantajosos aos exportadores. Também se diz que os vapores regulares de Panamá estão trazendo carregamentos da America Central e uma grande quantidade de café produzido naquellas regiões, que até agora havia sido sempre transportado atravez do isthmo ou dando a volta ao Cabo de Horn, está agora levando-se para Nova York e a Europa por via de San Francisco.

No dia 1º de Maio, a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo foi aberta ao publico, ainda que a inauguração official não realizou-se até o dia 20 do mesmo mez. Durante seis mezes a Exposição offereceu oppor-tunidades para o exame dos productos dos diversos paizes do Hemispherio Occidental, e acredita-se que foi a melhor exposição dos recursos de toda a America que até agora se tem realizado. Um factor importante da exhibição do Governo foi a colleção da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas organizada com o objecto de mostrar a magnitude de sua obra, desde os dias da sua criação.

Os premios adjudicados aos varios paizes que tomarun parte na dita exposição foram os seguintes:

Paizes.	Medalhas.			Menção honrosa.	Total.
	Ouro.	Prata.	Bronze.		
Argentina	19	21	25	22	87
Bolivia	4	3	7	15	29
Brazil	1	1	2	-----	4
Canada	13	23	17	34	87
Chile	51	98	110	160	419
Costa Rica	8	9	12	24	53
Cuba	38	55	57	82	232
Equador	22	39	55	69	185
Colónias francezas	3	11	13	5	32
Guatemala	1	2	2	8	13
Haiti	2	-----	1	1	4
Honduras	11	9	11	17	48
Jamaica	5	5	7	8	25
Mexico	78	151	139	232	600
Nicaragua	7	22	44	91	164
Peru	4	20	31	35	90
Pórtó Rico	11	14	45	75	145
Salvador	5	7	3	15	30
Santo Domingo	3	6	4	21	34
Estados Unidos	601	663	562	470	2,296
Total	887	1,159	1,147	1,384	4,557

A CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS EM JANEIRO.

Segundo as estatisticas do Departamento de Agricultura, publicadas em Janeiro, a colheita de trigo nos Estados Unidos em 1901 foi, pela média, de 14.8 bushels por geira, comparado com 12.3 bushels em 1900 e 1899, e 13.3 bushels, a producção média dos ultimos dez annos.

A superficie que se acaba de semear de trigo de inverno se calcula em 32,000,000 geiras, ou seja um augmento de 5.6 por cento sobre a area calculada para o anno de 1900.

A area semeada de centeio de inverno é calculada em 1,250,000 geiras, o que accusa um augmento de 2.9 por cento sobre a area semeada em 1900.

O Departamento de Agricultura não tem recebido informações relativas á condição do trigo de inverno desde o 1º de Dezembro de 1901. Naquella data a condição deste cereal foi de 86.7 por cento, comparada com 97.1 por cento na mesma data de 1900.

PRODUÇÃO NACIONAL DE LÃ.

Segundo o relatório annual da Associação Nacional dos Manufatureiros de Lã, o numero de ovelhas nos Estados Unidos o 1º de Abril de 1901 era 41,920,900, comparado com 41,883,065, o numero existente no paiz o 1º de Janeiro de 1900, segundo o calculo feito pelo Departamento de Agricultura. A colheita total de lã este anno foi de 265,502,328 libras. Si a este se juntar o producto da lã arraneada—37,000,000 de libras—o producto total para 1901 será de 302,502,328 de libras, que representa um total de 126,814,690 libras de lã limpa. O peso médio do toirão foi de 6.33 libras, contra 6.46 libras em 1900.

A tosquia de lã de 1893 foi a maior jamais registrada, ascendendo a 348,538,138 libras, ou, depois de limpa, a 151,103,776 libras. A mais diminuta colheita havida nos ultimos annos foi a de 1897, que attingiu a 259,153,251 libras ou sómente a 111,661,581 libras de lã limpa. A colheita de 1901 é pouco superior á de 1888, quando a colheita total attingiu a 301,876,121 libras. O Departamento de Agricultura não fez o recenseamento das ovelhas nos rebanhos em 1º de Janeiro deste anno, como o fazia em annos anteriores.

CONSUMO DO ASSUCAR.

O consumo total do assucar nos Estados Unidos em 1900 foi de 2,219,847 toneladas, e em 1901 deveria attingir a 2,360,585 toneladas, baseando-se este calculo no augmento médio annual havido no consumo deste producto durante os ultimos dezanove annos que é de 6.34 por cento. Desta quantidade, 1,000,000 toneladas, em numeros redondos, serão fornecidas pela industria nacional, concorrendo a Luisiana com 350,000 toneladas; as fabricas de assucar de beterraba dos Estados Unidos com 150,000 toneladas; Hawaii, com 350,000 toneladas e Porto Rico, com 150,000 toneladas. O resto, 1,360,385 toneladas, procederá do estrangeiro pagando direitos de importação.

NÚMERO DE AGENCIAS POSTAES.

Ao terminar-se o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1901, havia nos Estados Unidos 76,945 agencias postaes, sendo 208 de 1ª classe, 940 de 2ª classe, 3,318 de 3ª classe, e 72,479 de 4ª classe.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO NO MEZ DE NOVEMBRO DE 1901.

O resumo official do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos no mez de Novembro, expedido pela Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Comercio Exterior, é o seguinte:

mento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, mostra que o total do commercio neste mez ascendeu a \$208,703,313, contra \$202,056,364 no mesmo mez de 1900. O valor das importações que se receberam nos varios portos da Republica em Novembro de 1901, foi de \$72,498,873, ou seja \$7,144,833 mais que em Novembro de 1900. O valor das exportações feitas durante esse mez foi de \$136,204,446, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$497,878 comparado com o do mesmo mez de 1900. Das importações feitas em Novembro de 1901, as que entraram livres de direitos representam um 45.44 por cento do total, contra 41.83 por cento no mesmo mez do anno anterior. O grande augmento havido nas importações foi devido quasi todo á materia prima que se usa nas industrias nacionaes. Os direitos aduaneiros cobrados em Novembro de 1901, montaram a \$19,526,377, contra \$18,550,297 para o mesmo mez de 1900.

As importações effectuadas durante os onze mezes findos em Novembro de 1901, foram avaliadas em \$800,426,231, contra \$760,452,507 em 1900, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de \$40,000,000. A importancia dos direitos aduaneiros que se cobraram durante esse periodo foi de \$224,833,333, contra \$219,264,909 nos mesmos mezes de 1900.

As exportações feitas em Novembro de 1901, indicam um augmento no valor dos productos da agricultura, das minas, da pesca e productos miscellaneos, assim como nos productos estrangeiros reexportados, mas uma diminuição no valor dos productos manufacturados comparado com o do mesmo mez de 1900. As exportações realizadas durante os primeiros onze mezes de 1901, foram avaliadas em \$1,328,186,131, contra \$1,332,056,242 no mesmo periodo de 1900. Essa apparente diminuição de \$3,870,111 se deve principalmente ao facto de que o valor das exportações para Hawai e Porto Rico incluiu-se nas estatisticas do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos em 1900, o que não succede em 1901.

As importações de ouro feitas no mez de Novembro e nos primeiros onze mezes de 1901 se avaliaram em \$5,269,611 e \$49,808,291 respectivamente, comparadas com \$12,641,988 e \$49,808,291 nos mesmos periodos do anno anterior. As exportações de ouro nos periodos a que se tem feito referencia foram \$15,905,612 e \$52,598,928, respectivamente. As importações de prata que se fizeram em Novembro de 1901 foram avaliadas em \$2,796,532. As importações de prata feitas nos primeiros onze mezes de 1901 foram no valor de \$28,358,192. As exportações desse metal durante os periodos a que se tem feito referencia foram avaliadas em \$41,689,208 e \$50,914,826, respectivamente.

A classificação das importações e exportações durante o mez foi como segue, comparando-se os valores com os consignados durante o mesmo mez em 1900.

Classificação.	1901.	1900.
IMPORTAÇÕES.		
Productos alimenticios e animacs.....	\$16,351,215	\$20,127,014
Materia prima para indústrias nacionaes.....	25,870,811	19,195,143
Artigos manufacturados em todo ou em parte para usarem-se como material nas fabricas.....	8,489,764	6,650,112
Artigos promptos para o consumo.....	11,188,160	9,703,038
Artigos de luxo, etc.....	10,598,925	9,678,733
Total.....	72,498,873	65,354,040
EXPORTAÇÕES.		
Productos de agricultura.....	95,408,013	\$94,358,665
Productos de fabricas.....	30,154,895	32,281,487
Productos de minas.....	3,204,118	2,989,559
Productos de florestaes.....	3,895,061	4,179,186
Productos de pesca.....	1,418,817	1,666,635
Productos de miscellaneos.....	139,190	90,026
Total de productos nacionaes.....	134,220,094	134,965,558
Artigos estrangeiros reexportados.....	1,984,352	1,736,766
Total geral.....	136,204,446	136,702,324

HAITI.

A INDUSTRIA DO CAFÉ.

O Consul-geral da Belgica nas Antilhas ultimamente dirigiu ao seu Governo um relatorio sobre a industria do cafe em Haiti, do qual transcrevemos o seguinte:

As plantações de cafe de Haiti cobrem uma area de 50,000 hectares. A planta foi introduzida no paiz em 1715 e foi logo cultivada em grande escala. Ha poucas regiões onde se reúnem em maior gráo as condições essenciaes para o cultivo do cafe, que são fertilidade do solo, calor, humidade, etc. Diz-se que as collinas que são de 1,300 a 1,600 pes de altura, são especialmente apropriadas ao cultivo do cafe.

O seguinte quadro mostra as exportações de cafe que se effectuaram de 1894 a 1900, inclusive:

	Libras.		Libras.
1894-95.....	75,371,865	1897-98.....	67,437,593
1895-96.....	47,643,451	1898-99.....	61,622,184
1896-97.....	73,057,397	1899-1900.....	72,122,781

Todo o cafe exportado da Republica paga um imposto de exportação de \$3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ por quintal.

MEXICO.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DA INDUSTRIA MINEIRA.

O "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxellas, em um artigo sobre o Mexico, diz que a produçção das minas de prata do Mexico este anno será maior que a de qualquer anno anterior. Ainda que a exploração de

minas não mais é lucrativa nos Estados centraes, outr'ora tão famosos por suas riquezas, essa industria tem desenvolvido extraordinariamente na parte septentrional da Republica, especialmente no Estado de Chihuahua. Diz-se que o arraial de Parral que está situado alli é destinado a ser o mais importante de todo o Continente Americano.

As exportações de productos mineraes durante os primeiros onze mezes do exercicio de 1900-1901 (de 1º de Julho de 1900 a 31 de Maio de 1901) foram no valor de 91,000,000 pesos prata, o que representa mais de 65 por cento do total das exportações. O total das exportações realizadas durante esse mesmo periodo ascenderam a 137,000,000 pesos prata. Os productos mineraes que se exportaram consistiam quasi exclusivamente de ouro e de prata em minerio e em barra.

O valor das importações durante o periodo de que se trata ascendeu a 120,000,000 pesos prata. Como um numero consideravel destas minas pertencem a companhias estrangeiras, o valor recebido pelas exportações de prata não fica todo no Mexico, mas é distribuido na forma de dividendos aos accionistas francezes, inglezes e especialmente aos americanos.

PRODUÇÃO DA PRATA.

O correspondente do "Chicago Record-Herald" na cidade do Mexico, referindo-se á produção da prata na Republica do Mexico, diz que dos \$112,205,742, moeda americana que representam a produção de prata do mundo em 1900, \$35,576,900 correspondem á produção dos Estados Unidos e \$34,269,494 á do Mexico. Diz tambem que a quantidade de prata que se cunhou durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901, foi no valor de \$18,290,640, ao passo que as exportações de prata foram avaliadas em \$56,814,552, o que faz uma produção total de \$75,105,392 em moeda mexicana.

URUGUAY.

COLHEITA DE CEREAE.

A "Review of the River Plate" diz que a colheita de trigo do Uruguay em 1898-99 foi de 194,966 toneladas, o que equivale a 710 kilogrammas por hectare. Em 1899-1900, a colheita de trigo foi de 187,553 toneladas, o que representa uma produção de 570 kilogrammas por hectare. A area plantada de milho foi de 145,668 hectares. A produção desse cereal foi de 77,093 toneladas, ou 528 kilogrammas por hectare. Segundo a dita publicação, o anno passado foi muito desastroso para o Uruguay, pois só exportou 319 toneladas de trigo e

10,000 toneladas de milho, contra 37,401 toneladas de trigo e 472 toneladas de milho em 1900. As exportações de farinha de trigo feitas durante os primeiros oito mezes do anno foram de 20,599 saccos, dos quaes 12,065 saccos foram enviados para o Brazil, 8,405 saccos para o Chile e 120 para as Maluinhas.

VENEZUELA.

DEPOSITOS DE CARVÃO.

O Sr. E. CORTESE, um perito mineiro da Europa, em um artigo publicado no "Mining Journal" de Londres, diz que o carvão encontra-se distribuido em toda a parte de Venezuela. É invariavelmente do periodo Oligoceno. Os centros principaes de carvão ficam ao sul de Carupano, nos rios Casani, Naricual, Capiricual, Querecual e Araguaita. O carvão de Maricual contem 1.25 por cento de humidade, 38.43 por cento de substancias volateis, e 2.83 por cento de cinzas. Dá 58.49 por cento de coke e o poder calorifico é de 9,052.8 calorias.

UM SUBSTITUTO DA BORRACHA.

O "Scientific American," correspondente a 30 de Novembro de 1901, diz que os rebentos da planta denominada "greasewood," que cresce nas Montanhas Rochosas, contem um succo lacteo e a madeira secca contem uma gomma resinosa que é soluvel em bisulphito de carbono e em outros dissolventes de gomma elastica já conhecidos. Dous inventores descobriram um methodo para fazer gomma elastica artificial do sumo do rebento de dita planta. A planta é esmagada entre cylindros, por meio dos quaes se desprende a casca e se tritura a fibra lenhosa das espigas maiores. Então toda a massa se colloca dentro de uma vasilha, a qual se agita mechanicamente e se submette á acção do bisulphito de carbono, a naphtha ou outro dissolvente de gomma elastica. Depois de submetter-se algumas horas á acção do dissolvente, applicando-se-lhe o calor, si fôr necessario, o liquido se passa por um filtrador. Então o dissolvente liquido e a gomma que contem se collocam em uma vasilha cerrada e se extrahe o dissolvente volatil por meio do calor. Depois a massa de gomma que se ha de volatilizar no alambique se lava com agua quente e se passa varias vezes pelos cylindros. A gomma resultante tem uma côr morena, é muito flexivel, elastica e combustivel, e parece possuir os caracteristicos da gomma elastica,

salvo que tem um cheiro um tanto balsamico que se differença do cheiro da borracha que se usa no commercio. A gomma pode vulcanizar-se accrescentando-lhe uma quantidade de enxofre, o mesmo que se faz com a gomma elastica que se conhece no commercio.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do *Boletim Mensal* se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

“World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century, as Influenced by the Oriental Situation” (Politica do Mundo no fim do Seculo XIX, como influenciada pela Situação Oriental), pelo Dr. PAUL S. REINSCH, Professor substituto de Sciencia Politica da Universidade de Wisconsin (publicado pela casa editora de MACMILLAN, Nova York, 1900. Este volume pertence á serie intitulada “Citizens’ Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology,” editada pelo Dr. RICHARD T. ELY, Director da Escola de Economia Politica e Historia da Universidade de Wisconsin. Na introduccão deste livro faz-se uma resenha geral dos diversos elementos da vida intellectual e economica que influem na politica moderna. A segunda parte do livro trata do que o auctor considera como o verdadeiro ponto de interesse na actual politica internacional, isto é, a questão chinesa. A terceira parte revista as consequencias da situação chinesa sobre a politica da Europa. A quarta parte é consagrada á politica imperial allemã e á colonisação allemã na America do Sul, e a quinta parte contem “algumas observações sobre a posição dos Estados Unidos como factor na politica oriental.” Cada assumpto é tratado de modo antes suggestivo do que detalhado. A questão chinesa concentra toda a attenção do auctor. Um mappa do Imperio Chinez é inserido no frontispicio. O livro em seu conjuncto constitue um volume em 12 de 366 paginas.

“The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology and Trade” (A Industria Mineira, sua Estatistica, Technologia e Commercio) organizada e editada por RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, ex-redactor do “Engineering and Mining Journal,” e concluida por JOSEPH STRUTHERS, Ph. D., Universidade de Columbia, Nova Nork. O volume IX desta valiosissima publicação, que sahio á luz em 1901, contem as estatisticas, technologia e commercio da industria mineira dos Estados Unidos e outros paizes até o fim do anno de 1900. Segundo esta obra, o valor total do producto das minas dos Estados Unidos em 1900 foi de \$1,365,608,583, comparado com \$1,218,214,637 em 1899, o que mostra um augmento de \$147,393,946 em favor de 1900. Dão-se as estatisticas da produção de mineraes de varios outros paizes, entre os quaes figuram o Chile

e o Mexico. O volume contem tambem varios artigos especiaes sobre assumptos de mineração, os quaes foram escriptos por pessoas de alta reputação profissional.

“A Text-book of Commercial Geography” (Um Livro de Geographia Commercial para Uso das Escolas) por CYRUS C. ADAMS, publicado por D. APPLETON e COMPANHIA, 1901, Nova York. Neste livro o auctor trata das feições dominantes do commercio e da industria que devem ser mais firmemente gravadas no espirito do estudante. Neste livro o auctor salienta as influencias geographicas e outras, taes como invenções, subvenções ou impostos governamentaes, melhoramentos dos productos, dos processos industriaes e meios de transporte, sobre o commercio. Sómente as principaes mercadorias são tratadas. Cada producto é considerdo em relação com o commercio do paiz de que é originario, ou em que sua manufactura é uma das principaes industrias. Naturalmente, os productos dos paizes latino-americanos recebem mais attenção, seis capitulos sendo consagrados a elles. A obra contem 16 illustrações e grande numero de mappas e cartas.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE.

Les données suivantes ayant trait au développement de la fortune publique de l'Argentine, ont été fournies, au cours d'une entrevue, par M. GARCÍA-MÉROU, ancien Ministre de l'agriculture et actuellement Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de cette République à Washington.

Les pays argentins, dit M. MÉROU, semblent appelés à un développement rapide. Ils attirent beaucoup d'immigrants; leur climat est salubre et la configuration du pays rend les communications faciles.

Les produits de la République Argentine sont très variés car elle contient trois zones: les zones torride, tempérée et froide. Les immenses prairies naturelles des provinces de Buenos-Ayres, Santa-Fé, Cordoba, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, et le territoire de Central Pampa servent à l'élevage d'animaux domestiques de tout genre.

L'espèce bovine est représentée par 22,000,000 de têtes, l'espèce chevaline par 5,000,000 et l'espèce ovine par 85,000,000.

L'Argentine produit plus de moutons que l'Australie; elle exporte 240,000 tonnes de laine par an.

Sur le territoire de la République, 4,835,620 hectares sont consacrés à la culture du froment, du seigle, de l'alfalfa, du maïs, de l'orge, du tabac, de la canne à sucre et des vignes.

En 1899, la statistique donnait la répartition suivante: Froment, 2,049,683 hectares; seigle, 1,244,182; alfalfa, 713,091; orge, 54,574; canne à sucre, 55,469; tabac, 15,796; vignobles, 33,469 hectares.

Le reste (581,543 hectares) est consacré, en général, à la culture du maïs, des arbres fruitiers et des légumes de toute espèce.

On ne rencontre presque plus, dans le pays, de bétail vivant à l'état sauvage; on améliore la race chaque année par l'introduction de produits estimés en Europe, tels que les Durham, Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus, Jersey, etc. Cette importation a atteint en 1899 le chiffre de 2,187 têtes de bétail choisi. Ces produits sont dispensés de tout droit d'entrée.

Cette même année, le total des exportations de produits agricoles s'est élevé à 115,546,906 piastres, se répartissant comme suit: animaux vivants, 9,027,996; produits animaux, 102,409,004; produits d'animaux préparés, 3,542,077; autres produits dérivés, 567,829 piastres.

Le chiffre total des exportations de l'exercice précité a atteint un peu plus de 184,000,000 de piastres; celui des importations a été de 116,000,000, ce qui donne en faveur de la République Argentine une balance de 70,000,000.

En 1899, les vingt lignes ferrées en exploitation atteignaient une longueur de 16,564 kilomètres, et dans quelques années, quand tous les travaux projetés auront pu être exécutés, elles auront un développement de 27,207 kilomètres. Sur ces vingt lignes, seize sont anglaises et quatre appartiennent au gouvernement argentin.

L'usage des tramways se généralise dans les villes de l'Argentine. Les lignes urbaines et suburbaines atteignent une longueur de plus de 1,000 kilomètres. Le capital qui y a été consacré s'élève à plus de 200,000,000 de francs et il est presque tout entier d'origine anglaise.

Quelques petites lignes de tramways électriques à Buenos-Ayres sont allemandes.

Les lignes télégraphiques ont un développement de 15,074 kilomètres et représentent un capital engagé de 25, 890,000 francs.

On trouve dans l'Argentine d'immenses forêts dans les provinces de Salta, Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, ainsi que sur les territoires nationaux de Chaco, Formosa et Misiones. Elles produisent des essences très variées, fournissant en général des bois très résistants. Ils sont tous de nature à être employés dans les travaux de construction et d'ébénisterie.

Durant la période de 1895-1899, environ 8,000 tonnes de bois ont été exportées, et le chiffre de la production a beaucoup augmenté pendant l'exercice 1900.

L'exploitation de ces régions boisées est facilitée par un système de rivières qui se déversent toutes dans le Rio Parana, lequel va former avec le Rio Uruguay le Rio de la Plata.

Des sources de pétrole ont été découvertes dans la province de Mendoza et l'on a signalé, sur plusieurs points du territoire, l'existence de gisements de charbon.

LES RÉCOLTES DE L'EXERCICE 1901-2.

D'après des données officielles communiquées par la Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres, au "Bulletin Commercial," la superficie des terrains ensemencés pendant la saison courante s'élève à 3,296,066 hectares pour le blé et à 782,880 hectares pour le lin.

Ces chiffres se décomposent comme suit, pour les différentes régions:

Provinces.	Froment.	Lin.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Buenos-Ayres	972, 736	192, 479
Santa-Fé	1, 383, 603	435, 996
Cordoba	583, 198	88, 205
Entre-Rios	281, 529	66, 200
Autres provinces et territoires (chiffre approximatif)	75, 000	.....

Le total desensemencements de blé a diminué de 83,000 hectares, en comparaison de l'année dernière (1900).

Quant au lin, l'impulsion considérable qui a caractérisé sa culture en 1900 ne s'est pas arrêtée, ainsi que l'indiquent les chiffres suivants: 258,412 hectares cultivés en 1899; 607,352 en 1900, et 782,880 en 1901.

La grande sécheresse du mois d'août et du commencement de septembre a causé des dommages importants aux champs en général. Vers la fin de ce dernier mois, heureusement, les pluies sont venues changer, dans une certaine mesure, les pronostics défavorables que l'on faisait au sujet des prochaines récoltes. Dans plusieurs régions, on a pu faire de nouvelles semailles et dans quelques-unes on semait encore à la fin du mois de septembre.

Pour ce qui regarde les pronostics traduits en chiffres au sujet des récoltes de la saison en cours, voici l'estimation d'une des plus importantes maisons d'exportation de Buenos-Ayres: blé, rendement total, 1,600,000 tonnes, dont 800,000 pour l'exportation; graine de lin, rendement total, 200,000 tonnes, dont 180,000 pour l'exportation.

DÉCOUVERTE D'OR.

D'après le journal "Montevideo Times," on aurait découvert de l'or dans les sables de la côte de la République Argentine, près du cap Virginie. Une pétition a été adressée au gouvernement demandant l'autorisation de faire des recherches dans ces environs sur un espace de 100,000 mètres carrés. Des permissions semblables ont été demandées pour explorer la côte située entre le cap Virginie et Canadon Lucacho ainsi que certaines régions de la Tierra del Fuego, où l'on pense y trouver des minerais.

BOLIVIE.

TRAITÉS AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS.

Une dépêche de la Paz, du 9 décembre 1901, dit qu'à cette date le Congrès National de Bolivie a approuvé deux traités avec les Etats-Unis. Le premier est un traité d'extradition et le second pourvoit à l'échange de mandats-postaux entre la Bolivie et les Etats-Unis.

NOUVEAU TRAMWAY.

Le journal "Buenos-Aires Handels-Zeitung" dit que l'on est en train de construire un nouveau tramway à Cochabamba qui reliera cette ville à Quillo-Collo. Il sera fini dans un an. Cette publication ajoute que l'on a projeté de construire une autre ligne qui ira jusqu'aux provinces de Del Valle et d'Arami.

BRÉSIL.

CONVENTION AVEC LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE POUR LA PROTECTION DES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

Le 30 octobre dernier, une convention pour la protection des marques de fabrique fut signée à Rio-de-Janeiro, par M. le Dr. MANOEL GOROSTIAGA, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Argentine à Rio-de-Janeiro et le Dr. OLYNTHO DE MAGALHÃES, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Brésil.

D'après les clauses de cette convention, les manufacturiers et les marchands du Brésil et de la République Argentine qui ont des marques de fabrique enregistrées dans leurs pays respectif, conformément aux règles prescrites par la loi, pourront aussi les faire enregistrer dans l'autre pays, en se conformant aux lois et règles du pays dans lequel l'enregistrement sera effectué.

Les ratifications de ce traité seront échangées aussitôt que possible à Rio-de-Janeiro, lequel cessera d'être en vigueur six mois à partir de la date où l'une ou l'autre des deux parties contractantes notifiera l'autre du désir de le terminer.

RAPPORTS DES COMPAGNIES D'EXPLOITATION DE MINES D'OR.

Le rapport de la "St. John del Rey Mining Company" pour les six mois finissant le 31 août 1901, fut publié à une réunion des directeurs de la compagnie qui eut lieu à Londres le 5 décembre 1901. D'après ce document, 80,487 tonnes de minerai auraient été extraites de la mine "Morro Velho" pendant cette période, contre 77,872 tonnes pen-

dant les mêmes six mois de 1900. Étant donnée la diminution du rendement d'or pur par tonne, le bénéfice, pendant le premier semestre de l'année, ne se montait seulement qu'à £41,693, soit £80,000 de moins que pendant la même période de 1900. Durant les six mois de 1901 dont il s'agit dans le rapport, la valeur moyenne d'or pur, par tonne, se montait à 33s. 5d., contre une moyenne de 42s. 6d. par tonne pendant la période correspondante de l'année précédente.

La dixième réunion des actionnaires de la "Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited," eut lieu à Londres en décembre. Le rapport des auditeurs montre que les opérations de la compagnie ont produit un bénéfice de £5,107. 4s. 5d., qui est une somme considérablement moins forte que les gains des douze mois précédents. Cette diminution fut due à la hausse du taux de la Bourse.

La quantité de minerai broyé était de 64,082 tonnes, contre 65,644 tonnes pendant l'année précédente. La valeur d'or produit en 1901 se montait à £87,037, contre £88,247, 2s. 7d. en 1900.

LE COMMERCE DU CIMENT.

D'après les renseignements communiqués par la Légation de Belgique à Rio-de-Janeiro au "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles, sur le commerce du ciment au Brésil et spécialement à Rio-de-Janeiro et dans les Etats de Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo et Bahia, on évalue l'importation annuelle du ciment au Brésil à environ 26 millions de kilogrammes.

La consommation du ciment est considérable dans ce pays, où l'usage de ce produit est général; on l'emploie pour les trottoirs, les cours intérieures, les escaliers, les corridors, etc.

Des travaux importants pour l'assainissement, l'éclairage électrique, la traction électrique, les quais, vont être exécutés dans les principales villes, entre autres à Rio-de-Janeiro, Saint-Paul, Bahia, Pernambuco, Belem de Para et Manáos. La demande de ciment va sans doute augmenter.

L'industrie nationale est fort peu développée; une seule fabrique mérite d'être citée, celle de Radovalho, dans l'Etat de Saint Paul.

La vente de ce produit se fait généralement à 90 jours, avec 2 pour cent d'escompte.

Pendant l'année 1900, les importations à Rio de Janeiro ont été comme suit:

Pays de provenance.	Barils.
Belgique	122,387
France	818
Allemagne	17,144
Angleterre	3,924
Divers	424
Total	144,387

D'après une information donnée récemment par le "Diario Official," l'importation du ciment dans tout le Brésil, pendant le premier semestre de 1901, aurait été de 12,743,096 kilogrammes, et pendant le mois de juin de 3,064,697 kilogrammes.

Les droits d'entrée sont fixés de la façon suivante par le tarif des douanes de 1897, actuellement en vigueur:

Ciments romains ou Portland et similaires bruts ou en poudre, 20 reis par kilogramme; la tare est de 10 pour cent en barils ou caisses; en sacs, poids brut pour net.

Carreaux en ciment unis ou de couleur dits mosaïques, avec ou sans incrustations de marbre, par mètre carré, 3,200 reis; la tare est la même que pour les ciments.

Il n'y a aucune maison d'importation de ciment dans cet Etat. Le ciment y est introduit par les importateurs de Rio de Janeiro. Aucune marque ne jouit d'une préférence absolue. Les négociants achètent à celui qui leur offre le plus d'avantages sous le rapport du prix et du crédit. Il n'existe non plus aucune statistique sur les quantités importées.

Les importations de ciment à Bello Horizonte (capitale de l'Etat) pendant une période de sept mois et demi, c'est-à-dire depuis le mois de mars, 1901, jusqu'au 14 octobre, 1901, ont atteint le chiffre de 1,300 barils. Au 15 octobre 1901, le ciment était vendu en détail de 20 à 21.50 milreis le baril.

La marque la plus demandée, parce qu'elle est la moins chère, est l'Aigle noir (Aguia preta).

Il est difficile, faute de statistiques, de connaître la quantité de ciment qui entre dans l'Etat de Saint Paul. Pour donner une idée de l'importance de la consommation, il suffira de dire que non seulement la ville de Saint-Paul, mais aussi la plupart des villes de l'Etat de ce nom, s'occupent actuellement de l'établissement des égouts, pour lesquels on emploie une grande quantité de ciment. Les trottoirs, les cours intérieures des maisons, les escaliers, les corridors sont tous faits en ciment.

Les pays de provenance sont la Belgique, l'Allemagne (marque Germanie), l'Angleterre (marque Portland) et la France (de Boulogne).

Presque toujours on demande des ciments de première qualité et à prise rapide.

Plusieurs essais ont été faits en vue de la production de cet article dans l'Etat. La fabrique RADOVALHO produit un ciment excellent, mais en très petite quantité. Il paraîtrait que cette affaire ne peut pas prendre plus de développement, parce qu'elle ne possède pas assez de carrières.

L'importation de ciment dans l'Etat de Bahia a diminué à cause de la crise générale.

En 1900, les entrées ont été comme suit: de Hambourg, 8,155 barils;

d'Anvers, 3,925; de Londres, 2,200; de Liverpool, 250 barils. Jusqu'au 15 octobre, 1901, le port de Hambourg seul a envoyé 2,549 barils.

L'usage du ciment est général pour les constructions et les canalisations.

La qualité préférée est la moyenne: elle doit avoir une force de résistance à la tension de 25 kilogrammes après sept jours et 40 kilogrammes après vingt-huit jours, par centimètre carré.

La consommation du ciment dans l'Etat d'Espirito Santo est relativement très faible. On peut évaluer à environ 3,500 à 4,000 barils la moyenne annuelle de l'importation dans tout l'Etat.

Toutefois dès que la situation économique et financière se sera améliorée, la reprise des travaux publics et particuliers donnera lieu à une augmentation sensible de la consommation du ciment.

Les marques allemandes prédominent jusqu'à présent.

Il en est du ciment comme de la majeure partie des articles allemands qui se consomment à Victoria; leur préférence s'impose aux importateurs à cause des facilités du transport maritime, certaines lignes de Hambourg faisant escale dans ce port. La question du fret est la plus importante, car le fret vapeur équivalant à peu près au double du coût de la marchandise. Et la preuve en est qu'on importe du ciment, même des Etats-Unis, chaque fois qu'un voilier, venant de New York, fait escale à Victoria.

CRÉATION D'UNE COMPAGNIE DES DOCKS À RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

Le "Diario Oficial" brésilien du 8 novembre dernier, a publié le texte d'un décret autorisant l'organisation à Rio-de-Janeiro d'une Compagnie des Docks.

Les articles XV, XVI et XVII de ce décret visent la rémunération qui sera donnée à la compagnie pour les services qu'elle rendra à la navigation et à l'importation, c'est-à-dire:

1°. Des taxes identiques à celles que perçoit la Compagnie des Docks de Santos;

2°. A partir du 1^{er} janvier et pendant quarante ans, une taxe qui ne pourra pas être supérieure à 2 pour cent de la valeur de l'importation, et qui sera calculée de façon à assurer un intérêt de 6 pour cent aux capitaux engagés dans l'entreprise. La douane ne donnera libre pratique aux navires ou libre circulation aux marchandises que lorsque ces taxes auront été acquittées.

CHILI.

ADJUDICATION DE PAPIER.

Le Ministre des finances demande des offres pour la fourniture de 4,000 rames de papier timbré, de 500 feuilles chacune, pendant les années 1903 et 1904.

Les offres seront examinées le 15 mai 1902 par une commission formée du président du Tribunal des comptes et des directeurs du Trésor et de la comptabilité.

POSE D'UN CÂBLE.

Le gouvernement chilien se propose de faire établir un câble destiné à relier Punta Arenas à Puerto Montt. Les soumissions seront reçues aux légations chiliennes à Londres, Paris, Berlin et Rome, où les intéressés pourront s'adresser pour prendre connaissance des conditions de l'entreprise et des cahiers des charges.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

REVUE DE L'ANNÉE 1901.

L'année 1901 commença aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, considérés ensemble comme une nation, avec les évidences d'une prospérité sans égale. D'après les statistiques du commerce et de l'industrie du pays, cette prospérité mérite l'épithète "d'effrayante" que M. le Président McKINLEY lui donna dans le discours qu'il prononça le 5 septembre à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine. Dans toutes les branches de l'industrie, l'avancement constaté a été surprenant, les produits de toutes natures ont été si abondants que l'on peut dire avec le regretté Président que le problème à résoudre et qui demandait une solution immédiate a été de trouver des marchés pour l'excédent d'une aussi grande production. "Nous ne devons pas nous laisser aller à l'idée que nous pouvons toujours trouver un débouché pour nos produits; ce que nous produisons en plus de ce que nous consommons doit trouver des marchés à l'extérieur."

La consommation a augmenté en rapport avec la population des Etats-Unis, qui, d'après le recensement de l'année précédente, se montait à 76,303,387 habitants, représentant une augmentation annuelle de 1,000,000 d'habitants. Mais le problème est encore à résoudre, et soit par réciprocité ou n'importe quel autre moyen il faut éviter un encombrement. On a travaillé dans ce sens avec grand succès pendant l'année en question.

Le budget pour l'année fiscale 1901-2, soumis au Congrès au mois de décembre 1900, se montait à \$626,741,762.24, réparti de la façon suivante entre les différentes branches de l'administration: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, \$2,125,148.76; Ministère des Finances, \$158,869,136.43; Ministère de la Guerre, \$176,658,345.75; Ministère de la Marine, \$88,913,248.76; Ministère de l'Intérieur, \$170,799,705; Ministère des Postes, \$6,295,877; Ministère de l'Agriculture, \$4,669,050; Bureau du Travail, \$177,980; Ministère de la Justice, \$6,933,170; ven-

dant que les crédits alloués aux branches des pouvoirs exécutifs et législatifs se montaient respectivement à \$10,956,700.45 et \$283,400.

D'après un rapport publié le 1^{er} février 1901 par le Ministère des Finances, le total de la monnaie en circulation se montait à cette date à \$2,190,780,213, contre \$2,003,149,355 à la même date de 1900.

Le rapport concernant les transactions du Ministère des Finances pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, indique que, jamais auparavant, les finances de la République n'ont été dans d'aussi bonnes conditions. Les revenus ordinaires se sont montés, pendant l'année, à \$587,685,337, soit \$20,444,485 de plus que ceux de l'année 1900, considérés cependant comme étant les plus forts qui aient jamais été produits antérieurement. Le total des dépenses se montait à \$509,967,353, laissant un surplus de \$77,717,984. La réserve d'or de \$150,000,000 n'a pas été touchée et la monnaie en circulation dans le pays a augmenté de plus de \$88,000,000 en or, \$37,000,000 en monnaie d'argent et près de \$16,000,000 en billets de banque. La circulation par tête était au 1^{er} juillet 1901, de \$28.

Un rapport concernant les institutions monétaires de Porto-Rico fut publié dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de février 1901, page 344.

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, le total du commerce extérieur a dépassé de \$66,004,407 celui de l'année fiscale antérieure. Le total général pour l'année 1901 se montait à \$2,310,428,573, contre \$2,244,424,266 en 1900. Pendant l'année fiscale 1900, la valeur des marchandises, de toutes sortes, importées était de \$322,673,016, contre \$349,941,184, valeur des importations pendant les douze mois antérieurs, soit une diminution de \$27,268,168 ou d'environ 3.21 pour cent. La réduction dans la valeur des importations s'est fait remarquer principalement dans la soie écrue, les peaux et les cuirs, la laine et le caoutchouc, et dans la plupart de ces articles la diminution de valeur a été en partie due à la baisse des prix plutôt qu'à la réduction des quantités. Par exemple, en 1901, la valeur des importations de caoutchouc ne se montait seulement qu'à \$28,455,383, contre \$31,376,867 en 1900; la quantité importée en 1901 était de 55,275,259 livres, contre 49,377,138 livres en 1900. Les importations de laine ont diminué de 155,928,455 livres, évaluées à \$20,260,936 en 1900 à 103,583,505 livres, évaluées à \$12,529,881 en 1901.

En 1901 les exportations de marchandises étaient évaluées à \$1,487,755,557, contre \$1,394,483,082 en 1900, soit un excédent sur l'année fiscale 1900 de \$93,272,475, ou d'environ 6.69 pour cent. La diminution apparente constatée dans les produits manufacturés, se montant à \$23,342,583, est due principalement à l'absence de chiffres montrant les exportations aux Iles Sandwich et à Porto-Rico, estimées à \$25,000,000 environ et consistant, en majeure partie, en produits manufacturiers. Cependant, les exportations de deux articles importants de manufacture ont été moins grandes en 1901 qu'en 1900, ce sont celles

du cuivre et des toiles de coton, et cette diminution est due à ce qu'en Europe le cuivre a été moins demandé et qu'en Chine les marchés ont été fermés momentanément aux toiles de coton.

Voici quelles étaient sommairement et d'après les statistiques officielles les importations et exportations des Etats-Unis pendant l'année fiscale 1901, comparées avec celles de l'année fiscale 1900:

Classification.	1901.	1900.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux	\$222, 227, 898	\$218, 510, 098
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays	269, 763, 404	302, 426, 746
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques	79, 080, 716	88, 433, 549
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation	130, 662, 903	128, 900, 697
Articles de luxe, etc.	120, 938, 095	111, 670, 094
Totaux	822, 673, 016	849, 941, 184
EXPORTATIONS.		
Produits agricoles	\$944, 059, 568	835, 858, 123
Produits manufacturiers	410, 509, 173	433, 851, 756
Produits miniers	39, 267, 647	37, 843, 742
Produits forestiers	54, 312, 830	52, 218, 112
Produits des pêches	7, 743, 313	6, 326, 620
Produits divers	4, 561, 278	4, 665, 218
Totaux des produits du pays	1, 460, 453, 809	1, 370, 763, 571
Marchandises étrangères réexportées	27, 301, 748	23, 719, 511
Totaux généraux	1, 487, 755, 557	1, 394, 483, 082

En 1901, les articles importés exempts de droits de douane représentaient 43.27 pour cent du total, pendant que le pourcentage douanier était, durant l'année fiscale 1900, de 43.21. Le total des droits de douane perçus se montait en 1901 à \$238,786,741, contre \$233,164,871 en 1900.

La valeur de l'or importé en 1901 se montait à \$66,051,187, pendant que les exportations de ce métal précieux durant les douze mois de l'année fiscale étaient évaluées à \$53,179,137. En 1900 les importations d'or se sont montées à \$44,573,184 et les exportations à \$48,266,759. Les importations d'argent en 1901 étaient évaluées à \$36,384,041 et les exportations à \$64,285,180. Pendant l'année fiscale 1900 les importations d'argent étaient évaluées à \$35,256,302 et les exportations à \$56,712,275.

La valeur du coton brut exporté des Etats-Unis pendant l'année fiscale 1901 a été plus grande que celle de n'importe quelle année dans les annales du pays. La valeur totale du coton brut et de ses produits s'est montée, pendant cette période, à plus de \$1,000,000 par jour. La valeur totale du coton brut exporté en 1901 se montait à \$313,673,443, contre \$241,832,737 pendant l'année fiscale 1900, et la valeur totale du coton, des cotonnades, des huiles de coton et autres produits de cette plante s'élevait à \$365,405,707. La quantité de coton brut expédiée aux marchés étrangers était de 6,508,450 balles, pesant 3,330,890,448

livres, contre 6,090,144 balles pesant 3,100,583,188 livres en 1900. En quantité, les exportations n'étaient pas si grandes que celles des années 1895, 1898 et 1899, mais le prix par livre étant beaucoup plus élevé, la valeur a dépassé de plusieurs millions de dollars le montant reçu pour cet article pendant n'importe quelle autre année. Pendant la décade passée, les exportations de coton ont rapporté aux producteurs une somme totale d'argent de plus de \$2,000,000,000.

Pendant les dix années commençant le 1^{er} juillet 1891 et finissant le 30 juin 1901, il a été livré en Europe et aux Etats-Unis 124,270,610 sacs de café, ou une moyenne annuelle de 12,427,761 sacs.

Pendant les dix années de 1891-92 à 1900-1901 la quantité de café livrée aux importateurs des Etats-Unis, par tous les pays, s'est montée à 50,531,347 sacs, ou une moyenne annuelle de 5,053,135 sacs. Les livraisons aux Etats-Unis se sont montées, pendant les douze mois finissant le 30 juin 1901, à 5,843,883 sacs, dont 4,722,919 sacs, ou 80.8 pour cent, ont été fournis par le Brésil; tous les autres pays ayant fourni 1,120,964 sacs, ou 19.2 pour cent de la quantité.

Voici quel était en 1901 le prix moyen par livre, comparé avec celui de 1900, de chacun des cafés américains importés par les Etats-Unis en 1901: Brésilien, 6.75 cents, contre 5.71 cents en 1900; autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud, 8.13 cents, contre 7.83 cents en 1900; Mexique, 9.54 cents, contre 9.38 cents en 1900; Amérique Centrale, 10.01 cents, contre 9.95 cents en 1900; et les Antilles, 7.91 cents, étant le prix moyen pour l'année 1900.

La valeur totale des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis des Républiques latine-américaines, des îles et colonies dont la majorité des habitants descend des races latines ou parle une langue dérivée du latin—en un mot, de toute l'Amérique sauf le Dominion du Canada et l'île de Porto-Rico—s'est montée, en 1901, à \$212,599,851, contre \$180,591,594 pendant l'année fiscale 1900. Le gain total pour l'année était de \$32,008,337, ou plus de 17.72 pour cent.

Pendant l'année fiscale 1901, les Etats-Unis ont exporté dans ces mêmes pays pour \$133,551,673 de marchandises, contre \$124,562,445 pendant l'année fiscale 1900. L'augmentation en 1901 se montait à \$8,989,228, soit un gain de 7.72 pour cent environ sur 1900.

Le cacao devient rapidement un des articles les plus importants qui soit importé de l'Amérique Latine. Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, les Etats-Unis ont importé de ces pays 45,924,353 livres de cacao évaluées à \$6,472,829, contre 41,746,872 livres évaluées à \$5,657,283 pendant l'année fiscale 1900.

Pendant l'année fiscale 1901, les Etats-Unis ont importé 55,275,529 livres de caoutchouc brut, contre 49,377,138 livres pendant l'année fiscale 1900 et 51,063,066 livres pendant l'année précédente. La valeur totale des importations se montait respectivement en 1901, 1900 et 1899 à \$28,455,383, \$31,376,867 et \$31,707,630.

Voici quelles étaient, en 1901 comparées avec celles de 1900, les quantités et valeurs de caoutchouc que les Etats-Unis ont importées des pays suivants:

Pays.	1901.		1901.	
	Livres.	Valeurs.	Livres.	Valeurs.
Grande-Bretagne	7,461,673	\$4,241,959	8,611,061	\$5,562,580
Allemagne	1,673,234	794,534	1,750,498	892,346
Autres pays d'Europe	7,854,828	4,807,637	6,626,648	4,776,989
Amérique Centrale	1,279,099	679,001	1,428,224	792,250
Mexique	297,691	135,767	420,612	201,326
Antilles	45,578	17,757	12,291	4,639
Brésil	34,900,198	16,963,533	28,175,787	17,954,490
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud	1,255,041	587,557	1,642,191	876,584
Indes Orientales	466,056	203,167	643,793	284,141
Autres pays	42,131	24,471	66,033	31,522

Pendant l'année fiscale 1901, les Etats-Unis ont importé pour \$6,550,186 de bananes, contre \$5,887,835 en 1900 et \$5,665,588 en 1899. Voici quelles ont été les valeurs des bananes importées par les Etats-Unis, de l'Amérique latine, pendant l'année 1901.

Amérique Centrale	\$2,660,278
Cuba	2,510,283
Indes Occidentales Anglaises	467,345
Amérique du Sud	646,108

Totaux 6,284,014

Voici quelles ont été, d'après les rapports préliminaires du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, les valeurs des principaux produits tropicaux importés par les Etats-Unis pendant l'année fiscale 1901, ainsi que la proportion, aussi exacte que possible, fournie par l'Amérique latine:

Articles.	Total des importations.	Totaux des importations provenant de l'Amérique latine.
Sucre	\$87,551,974	\$48,304,691
Café	62,861,399	59,533,231
Caoutchouc brut	28,455,383	18,383,615
Fibres	22,932,506	8,067,518
Fruits et noix	19,584,612	7,731,775
Tabac en femelle	16,289,324	9,873,038
Gomme	6,639,139	*753,696
Cacao brut	6,472,829	5,645,469
Coton brut	6,787,613	488,008
Epices	3,563,046	*333,520
Bois d'ébénisterie:		
Préparé	1,752,612	1,345,351
Blocs	1,240,732	(b)
Bois de teinture	864,986	835,714
Soie écarlate	30,051,365	(c)
Thés	11,014,981	(c)
Riz et farine de riz	2,296,337	.....
Liège	2,270,997	(b)
Régisse	1,737,097	(b)
Ecorce de quinquina	1,025,546	(b)
Indigo	1,402,894	(b)
Vanille	875,229	(b)
Eponges	717,550	(b)

* Rapports incomplets.

b Provenant en partie de l'Amérique latine.

c Ne provenant pas du tout de l'Amérique latine.

Les valeurs des minerais, lingots et monnaie d'or et d'argent importés par les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique latine, pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, comparées avec celles de l'année fiscale antérieure sont les suivantes:

Pays.	Or.		Argent.	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Amérique Centrale	\$568,953	\$668,330	\$802,426	\$1,063,834
Mexique.....	6,348,531	4,505,966	29,480,370	29,723,002
Antilles.....	646,985	2,636,411	125,290	233,002
Amérique du Sud.....	623,308	436,766	2,646,572	2,002,662
Totaux.....	8,187,777	8,247,473	33,054,658	33,022,500

Au commencement de l'année 1901, les statistiques officielles ont montré que les Etats-Unis étaient à la tête des nations exportatrices du monde, ce qui est prodigieux étant donné qu'il y a vingt cinq ans la République occupait la quatrième place sur la liste. En 1875 les exportations des produits des Etats-Unis se montaient à \$497,263,737 et en 1900 atteignaient une valeur de \$1,453,013,659 soit, pendant cette période, un pourcentage d'augmentation de 190 pour cent. En comparant la valeur des exportations des Etats-Unis en 1890 avec celle de 1900, voici le pourcentage étonnant d'augmentation que l'on constate: Les exportations en Europe ont augmenté de 63 pour cent; celles en Asie, de 163 pour cent; en Australie, 132 pour cent; en Afrique, 416 pour cent; en Canada, 108 pour cent; dans l'Amérique du Sud, 20 pour cent. Si on fait une comparaison entre le commerce d'exportation des Etats-Unis pendant les neuf mois de l'année civile finissant le 30 septembre, et celui des autres pays, on constatera que les Etats-Unis sont encore à la tête des nations exportatrices. Non seulement la valeur des produits du pays a été plus grande que celle des exportations de n'importe quel autre pays, mais pendant l'année 1901, la valeur moyenne mensuelle a été la plus haute qui ait jamais été constatée pendant une période de neuf mois, atteignant la somme de \$113,935,020 par mois. Pendant les neuf mois dont il s'agit, la valeur des exportations a dépassé celle des importations de \$399,270,546. Un article important d'exporta été l'embarquement de maïs qui représente pratiquement un nouveau développement dans le commerce d'exportation de la République. En ce qui concerne les farines, voici le nombre de boisseaux exportés pendant les trois dernières années fiscales: 1899, 174,039,488 boisseaux; 1900, 209,318,284 boisseaux; 1901, 177,817,965 boisseaux; pendant que 124,301,529 boisseaux furent exportés pendant l'année civile 1901 jusqu'au 1^{er} septembre.

Pendant les dernières années, une des choses les plus remarquables dans le commerce extérieur du pays, a été les exportations, dans toutes les parties du globe, des produits miniers des Etats-Unis. En 1900, les exportations de fer et d'acier ont atteint en chiffres ronds, la somme

de \$130,000,000; les huiles minérales de toutes classes sont citées comme s'étant montées à \$75,000,000; le cuivre, \$60,000,000; le charbon et le coke, plus de \$22,000,000; l'or, \$52,787,523 et l'argent, \$59,272,668. A l'exclusion de l'or et de l'argent, l'augmentation, comparée avec 1890, est indiquée comme étant de 218 pour cent et en comprenant ces deux métaux précieux, le taux d'augmentation est de 210 pour cent.

Pendant une réunion annuelle de l'association des marchands et des manufacturiers qui a eu lieu à Moscon, Russie, il fut décidé d'envoyer aux Etats-Unis des experts afin d'étudier et si possible, d'appliquer au marché russe, les méthodes employées par les Américains pour l'extension du commerce. Les journaux commerciaux et industriels du continent européen ont constaté la concurrence prochaine, sur les marchés du monde, de l'huile faite avec la graine de maïs américain ayant aussi reconnu que, au point de vue industriel, cette dernière avait une plus grande valeur et était une rivale sérieuse des différentes variétés d'huiles de table les plus vieilles et les plus connues.

Le trafic entre les côtes occidentales des Etats-Unis et les Etats de l'Amérique latine situés sur le Pacifique, s'est étendu d'une façon prodigieuse; de nouvelles lignes de bateaux à vapeur ont été créées entre ces ports et la perspective d'un plus grand développement commercial est plus belle que jamais.

Le mouvement impétueux qui s'est produit dans les industries du fer et de l'acier, peut, d'après les rapports, être approximativement estimé pour les années 1897, 1898, 1899 et 1900 à 60,000,000 de tonnes qui représentent la quantité moyenne annuelle de minerai qui a été expédiée des régions du Lac Supérieur, pendant que durant les quarante dernières années le total des embarquements était de 110,000,000 tonnes de minerais, ou une moyenne annuelle de 2,750,000 tonnes. Les mines de cuivre des Etats-Unis ont aussi profité des demandes énormes des dernières années pour ce métal, le rendement pendant le premier trimestre de 1901 ayant été de 67,163 tonnes métriques contre 65,193 tonnes pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Les rapports officiels montrent que l'année 1900 a fini le siècle en produisant la plus grande quantité de charbon qui ait jamais été enregistrée aux Etats-Unis, et a continué la suprématie des Etats-Unis parmi les pays du monde producteurs de charbon.

On a fabriqué aux Etats-Unis, en plus grande quantité, toutes sortes de matériel de chemin de fer, particulièrement des wagons en acier, des locomotives et des rails d'acier, ces derniers ayant été prouvés être, sur les marchés du monde, supérieurs à tous ceux fabriqués à l'étranger.

Comme preuve de l'estime dont jouissent, en Allemagne, les machines agricoles construites aux Etats-Unis, ce pays a nommé, dans le courant de l'année dernière, un expert spécial pour visiter non seulement les manufactures où ces machines sont construites, mais encore les grands

centres agricoles où leur utilité peut être pratiquement démontrée. Ces investigations ont eu pour but de faire employer davantage en Allemagne les machines construites en Amérique. M. le Baron HERMAN, expert agricole à l'ambassade allemande à Washington, ayant reconnu, dans un rapport, la supériorité des méthodes d'exploitation agricole aux Etats-Unis.

La réunion des membres de l'Association des fabricants de soieries a eu lieu dans la ville de New York le 26 mars 1901, et les rapports concernant cette industrie furent on ne peut plus encourageants. Depuis le commencement de l'année 1901, les demandes pour les soieries de toutes sortes et de toutes qualités ont augmenté considérablement et ont eu, pour résultat, l'établissement de nouvelles fabriques. Un des faits les plus remarquables du développement industriel du pays, pendant l'année, a été la production de pétrole, des puits produisant d'énormes quantités de cette huile minérale ayant été creusés dans les différentes parties de la République, particulièrement dans l'Etat du Texas. Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, le nombre officiel de vaisseaux construits aux Etats-Unis s'est chiffré à 1,173, d'une capacité totale de 401,285 tonnes. Les chiffres ne comprennent pas les petites embarcations. Le tonnage de ces vaisseaux n'a été dépassé que deux fois dans les annales du pays, le maximum ayant été atteint en 1854 et 1855 avec 583.450 tonnes.

La valeur totale des minéraux de toute espèce se montait en 1880 à \$360,319,000, était en 1890 plus du double qu'en 1880, ou de \$619,612,175 et en 1900 deux fois autant environ que le total de 1890, ou de \$1,070,108,889. Ces chiffres sont une preuve du progrès énorme fait pendant les deux dernières décades.

La fonte est à la tête des produits métalliques du pays, la valeur totale en 1900 étant de \$259,944,000. Le cuivre occupe le second rang, avec une production évaluée à \$98,494,039; l'or, le troisième, avec une valeur productive se montant à \$79,322,281, et l'argent, le quatrième, avec une valeur commerciale de \$36,958,537. Les valeurs du plomb, du zinc et de l'aluminium, comparées avec celles de 1890, ont aussi augmenté.

Parmi les produits non-métalliques, le charbon est le plus important et constitue 59.3 pour cent du total, avec une valeur totale de \$221,133,513 pour les variétés bitumineuses. L'anthracite de la Pennsylvanie vient après, avec une valeur de \$85,757,851. Malgré la prédiction d'une diminution dans la production de charbon du monde, les rapports officiels du Service géologique disent qu'il existe encore aux Etats-Unis assez de charbon non-exploité pour approvisionner le monde de combustible pendant un grand nombre d'années à venir.

La récolte probable de coton des Etats-Unis était estimée par le statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture à plus de 9,000,000 de balles pour l'année 1900-1901. La culture du thé, qui pendant plusieurs

années a attiré l'attention du gouvernement, n'est plus, disent les rapports publiés pendant le courant de l'année, à l'état d'expérience, les plantations de la Caroline du Sud ayant produit une récolte 12 pour cent plus abondante en 1900 que pendant les douze mois précédents. Le produit s'est vendu en détail \$1 la livre et en gros à un prix profitable aux cultivateurs.

Pendant l'année 1900, la valeur des neuf principaux produits agricoles du pays a atteint la somme de \$2,275,116,372, soit une augmentation \$284,430,298 en comparaison de l'année 1899. Les fruits de la Californie continuent à se vendre en très grandes quantités sur les marchés, particulièrement les citrons que les analyses chimiques ont trouvé posséder certaines propriétés qui les rendent supérieurs à tous les fruits citriques de tous les autres pays.

Pendant toute l'année, le BULLETIN du Bureau des Républiques Américaines a reproduit chaque mois les rapports mensuels publiés par le Ministère de l'agriculture des Etats-Unis sur les conditions moyennes des récoltes, d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

Au commencement du mois de janvier 1901, des travaux furent commencés pour faire communiquer, par câble, les différentes îles qui forment l'archipel des Philippines et le navire *Burnside* fila du câble sur une longueur de 600 milles.

Une des mesures les plus importantes prise par le Gouvernement, pendant le courant de l'année, fut l'établissement d'un Bureau national de poids et mesures centenant tous les modèles, types de poids et mesures employés dans la République.

Au commencement de l'année 1901 la "Dun's Review" publiait un article intéressant, montrant ce que l'existence aux Etats-Unis coûtait actuellement en comparaison de ce qu'il fallait d'argent pour vivre il y a quarante ans. En prenant en considération tous les articles de consommation et les quantités nécessaires à l'existence de chaque individu, on a trouvé qu'au 1^{er} janvier 1901 on pouvait vivre beaucoup mieux avec \$78.60 qu'avec \$100 en 1860. Pendant cette dernière année, la richesse par tête était estimée à \$513.93; en 1901 elle était évaluée à \$1,232.05. En 1860 la valeur des produits agricoles, manufacturiers, miniers et des pêches était estimée, par tête, à \$60.39, et en 1901 à \$238.86.

Les statistiques officielles des chemins de fer montrent qu'à la date du 30 juin 1900 la longueur totale des chemins de fer aux Etats-Unis était de 193,345.78, soit 4,051.12 milles de plus que pendant n'importe quelle année depuis 1893. Le nombre de personnes employées par les chemins de fer était au 30 juin 1900 de 1,017,653, et les fonds placés dans les différentes compagnies se montaient à \$11,491,034,960.

Postérieurement au mois d'avril 1901, les bateaux à vapeur appartenant à plusieurs compagnies de navigation à vapeur de l'Amérique du Sud et faisant un service régulier entre les ports de l'Amérique du

Sud et San Francisco, ont fait escale dans les différents ports de Costa-Rica, Guatémala, Nicaragua et Salvador et ont pris à bord des cargaisons à des prix avantageux pour les exportateurs. On dit aussi que les bateaux à vapeur qui font régulièrement le service de Panama ont trouvé avantageux d'augmenter leurs chargements de l'Amérique Centrale, et, en conséquence, les variétés supérieures de café provenant des pays qui se trouvent situés dans cette section et qui jadis étaient transportées à travers l'isthme ou étaient obligées de contourner le Cap Horne, sont maintenant expédiées à New-York via San Francisco.

Le 1^{er} mai 1901, les portes de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo furent, avec les cérémonies d'usage, ouvertes au public, quoique la dédicace officielle ne fut pas faite avant le 20 du même mois. Pendant six mois, l'Exposition a offert l'occasion d'étudier les produits des différents pays de l'hémisphère occidental, et on croit que jamais auparavant il n'y a eu un tel étalage des ressources de toutes les Amériques.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN NOVEMBRE 1901.

Le rapport publié par le Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis montre que, pendant le mois de novembre 1901, le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis s'est monté à \$208,703,310, contre \$202,056,364 pendant le même mois de 1900. Pendant le mois de novembre 1901, la valeur des importations s'est élevée à \$72,498,873, contre \$7,144,833 pendant le mois de novembre de l'année antérieure. Les exportations, pendant le mois de novembre 1901, étaient évaluées à \$136,204,446, soit une diminution en comparaison de celles du mois de novembre 1900. Pendant le mois de novembre 1901, les articles importés exempts de droits de douanes représentaient 45.44 pour cent de la valeur totale des importations, contre 41.83 pour cent pendant le même mois de l'année précédente. La grande augmentation constatée dans les importations fut principalement due à la réception des articles entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays. Le total des droits de douanes perçus pendant le mois de novembre 1901 se montait à \$19,526,377, contre \$18,550,297 pendant le même mois de 1900.

Pendant les onze mois finissant avec le mois de novembre, les Etats-Unis ont importé pour \$800,426,231 de marchandises, contre \$760,452,507 en 1900; soit une augmentation de près de \$40,000,000. Le total des droits de douanes perçus pendant cette période, en 1901, se montait à \$224,833,333, contre \$219,264,909 pendant les onze mois de 1900.

Durant le mois de novembre 1901, les exportations des produits agricoles, miniers, des pêches et divers ainsi que la réexportation des marchandises étrangères, ont augmenté, mais une diminution s'est produite dans les produits manufacturés expédiés à l'étranger en com-

paraison du même mois de 1900. Pendant les onze mois finissant le 30 novembre 1901, les exportations étaient évaluées à \$1,328,186,131 contre \$1,332,056,242 pendant la même période de 1900. Cette diminution de \$3,870,111 est plus apparente que réelle, étant donné le fait que le rapport de 1900, comprenait la valeur des marchandises exportées à Porto-Rico et aux îles Sandwich, omise en 1901.

Pendant le mois de novembre 1901 et les onze mois finissant le 30 novembre de la même année, les importations d'or étaient évaluées respectivement à \$5,269,611 et \$49,908,291 contre \$12,641,988 et \$49,808,291 pendant les mêmes périodes de 1900. Durant le même mois dont il s'agit, les Etats-Unis ont exporté pour \$15,905,612 d'or et pendant les onze mois pour \$52,598,928.

En novembre 1901, les importations d'argent étaient évaluées à \$2,796,532 et pendant les onze mois finissant avec le mois de novembre, à \$28,358,192. Pendant les périodes citées, les exportations d'argent étaient évaluées respectivement à \$41,689,208 et \$50,914,826.

Voici quelles étaient, d'après les statistiques officielles, les exportations et importations des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de novembre 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure:

Classification.	1901.	1900.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux.....	\$16,351,215	\$20,127,014
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays.	25,870,811	19,195,143
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques.	8,489,764	6,650,112
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation.....	11,188,160	9,703,038
Articles de luxe.....	10,598,923	9,678,733
Totaux.....	72,498,873	65,354,040
EXPORTATIONS.		
Produits agricoles.....	95,408,013	94,358,665
Produits manufacturés.....	30,154,895	32,281,487
Produits miniers.....	3,204,118	2,989,559
Produits forestiers.....	3,895,061	4,179,186
Produits des pêches.....	1,418,817	1,066,635
Produits divers.....	139,190	90,026
Totaux des produits du pays.....	134,220,094	134,965,558
Marchandises étrangères réexportées.....	1,984,352	1,736,766
Totaux généraux.....	136,204,446	136,702,324

PÊCHE DE LA BALEINE EN 1901.

D'après le "Bradstreet's" de New York, on n'aurait capturé cette année que 28 baleines franches; c'est le résultat le moins favorable obtenu depuis de nombreuses années.

L'année dernière, il y avait encore 200,000 livres de fanons de baleine sur le marché américain, mais le 15 octobre de cette année, le stock descendait à 78,500 livres.

Lors d'une vente récente, les fanons de baleine ont été payés à raison de \$2.50 la livre, et les négociants de New Bedford affirment que leur prix finira par atteindre \$4 la livre.

Toutes ces circonstances semblent indiquer que la pêche de la baleine, jadis très importante, décroît rapidement et finira par disparaître complètement.

En 1846, la flotille américaine comportait 722 bateaux jaugeant ensemble 231,406 tonnes et les captures atteignaient une valeur totale de \$21,000,000. Huit ans plus tard, la valeur du produit de cette pêche n'était plus que de \$10,776,000, pour tomber ensuite à \$2,660,000 en 1880. En 1894, les Etats-Unis ne comptaient plus que 85 bateaux armés pour la pêche de la baleine et la valeur des prises ne s'élevait qu'à \$982,000. En 1893, la flotille américaine de l'océan arctique capturait 294 baleines à tête arquée, d'une valeur de \$180,000.

Bien que les huiles minérales et les succédanés des fanons de baleine aient causé un tort considérable à cette industrie, on estime cependant que de nouvelles pêcheries seraient encore profitables, si l'on y rencontrait des baleines en assez grand nombre.

Les mers antarctiques ont été explorées dans tous les sens, sans grands résultats. L'une après l'autre, la plupart des anciennes pêcheries ont été dépeuplées, et il est plus que probable que la pêche de la baleine cessera bientôt d'être pratiquée régulièrement.

CONCURRENCE DES CHAUSSURES AMÉRICAINES.

D'après le "Times" de Londres, la "foire des chaussures et du cuir" qui a eu lieu dernièrement dans "l'Agricultural Hall," à Islington, a offert cette année un intérêt tout particulier, parce qu'elle a été plus importante que toutes celles qui l'ont précédée.

Elle comptait 250 exposants venant des principaux centres manufacturiers de chaussures d'Angleterre, du Canada, des Etats-Unis et de plusieurs pays continentaux. Mais, bien que cette exposition fût, par ce fait même, essentiellement internationale, la partie la plus intéressante était le compartiment réservé aux produits des fabriques anglaises et américaines, ces dernières étant représentées en bien plus grand nombre que les années précédentes.

La concurrence américaine dans l'industrie de la chaussure n'est pas précisément de date récente; elle existe depuis neuf ans déjà, mais ce n'est que tout dernièrement qu'elle a commencé à prendre d'aussi grandes proportions.

Pendant ces dix dernières années, l'importation des marchandises américaines en Angleterre a augmenté d'une façon lente mais continue, si bien que l'année dernière elle s'est élevée à une valeur de 300,000 livres sterling. Quoique ce chiffre paraisse, à première vue, très considérable, il faut remarquer que, somme toute, l'importation américaine de chaussures est inférieure à la moitié de l'importation totale de cet article et que, d'autre part, l'importation totale n'atteint que la moitié de l'exportation de ce même article. Mais il est certain que cette concurrence, de peu d'importance quant à présent, si on la

compare à l'ensemble des affaires, mérite d'attirer toute l'attention des fabricants. Elle se fait surtout sentir dans l'article moyen des qualités supérieures. Les chaussures américaines ont de la légèreté, de l'élégance et du fini, si bien que, à qualité égale, mises sur le marché au même prix que celles des manufactures anglaises, elles s'y vendent plus facilement.

LE PAPIER DE CANNE À SUCRE.

Dans les sucreries de la Louisiane et du Texas, on utilisait jadis comme combustible les déchets de canne ou bagasses dont on avait extrait le jus par pression. Aujourd'hui que cette extraction se fait par macération, comme pour le sucre de betterave, et qu'on ne peut brûler les résidus mouillés, on en fait du papier.

Pour cela, on laisse fermenter les déchets pendant un certain temps; puis on y ajoute un mélange de soude et de chaux, et on les cuit à la vapeur sous pression dans de grands autoclaves. Le produit qui en résulte est de la cellulose pure, qui, une fois hachée et lavée, constitue une excellente pâte à papier.

On a commencé par faire du papier brun d'emballage; on fabrique aussi maintenant des papiers blancs et fins. Ce procédé prend une grande extension; une seule fabrique dans la Louisiane produit journellement plus de 10,000 kilogrammes de papier.

RAPPORT OFFICIEL SUR LA RÉCOLTE, JANVIER 1902.

Le statisticien du Ministère de l'agriculture, dans le rapport qu'il a publié pendant le mois de janvier, estime que le rendement moyen du blé aux États-Unis, pendant l'année 1901, était de 14.8 boisseaux par acre, contre 12.3 boisseaux en 1900 et 1899, respectivement, et 13.3 boisseaux la moyenne des moyennes des dix dernières années. La nouvelle aire plantée de froment touselle est estimée provisoirement à 32,000,000 acres, soit une augmentation de 5.6 pour cent de plus que l'aire ensemencée pendant la saison de 1900. Celle plantée de seigle d'hiver est estimée provisoirement à 1,250,000 acres, soit une augmentation de 2.9 pour cent sur l'aire ensemencée pendant l'automne de 1900.

Le Ministère de l'agriculture n'a publié aucun rapport, au sujet du blé touselle, postérieur au 1^{er} décembre 1901. A cette date la condition était 86.7 pour cent de la normale, contre 97.1 pour cent à la même date de 1900.

HAÏTI.

L'INDUSTRIE DU CAFÉ.

Le Consul général belge aux Antilles a adressé récemment à son gouvernement un rapport au sujet de l'industrie du café de la République, dont voici un résumé:

Il y a actuellement à Haïti 50,000 hectares (125,500 acres) plantés

de cafiers. La plante fut introduite pour la première fois dans le pays en 1715 et sa culture a fait bientôt des progrès considérables. Il y a peu de régions connues des agriculteurs qui réunissent, au plus haut degré, les conditions nécessaires à la culture du café, qui sont la fertilité du sol, la chaleur et l'humidité. Les collines qui s'élèvent à une hauteur de 1,300 à 1,600 pieds sont, dit-on, particulièrement propre à la culture de cette plante.

Voici le nombre de livres de café exportées par la République pendant les années ci-après désignées:

	Livres.		Livres.
1894-95	75,371,865	1897-98	67,437,593
1895-96	47,643,451	1898-99	61,622,184
1896-97	73,057,397	1899-1900	72,122,781

Un droit d'exportation de \$3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ par 100 livres est levé sur tous les cafés expédiés de la République.

DROITS DE PORT.

D'après un journal de commerce français, les différents droits établis sur la navigation sont ainsi fixés dans la République d'Haïti:

Droit de pilotage.—Varie de 2 à 20 gourdes par navire, selon le tonnage. Il n'est du reste pas le même pour tous les ports.

Droits de visite sanitaire.—De 8 à 16 gourdes pour les voiliers et 25 gourdes pour les vapeurs de tout tonnage.

Droit de phare.—A Port-au-Prince seulement 6 centimes de gourde par tonneau de jauge pour les navires étrangers, la moitié pour les bâtiments nationaux.

Droit de tonnage.—Cinquante centimes de gourde par tonneau de jauge pour les voiliers et 25 centimes par tonneau de marchandise débarquée pour les vapeurs.

Droit de fontaine.—Là où il y a de l'eau pour les navires, de 2 à 10 gourdes, suivant le tonnage.

Droit d'échelle.—Tout navire relevant d'un port à un autre pour charger les produits du pays paie un droit fixe de 25 à 50 gourdes, selon le tonnage.

Droit de sortie.—Droit fixe de 2 gourdes par navire.

MEXIQUE.

DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique par M. le Baron MONCHEUR, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique à Washington.]

TERRITOIRE DE TÉPIC.

Le versant du Pacifique, depuis Guadalajara jusque Guaymas, dans l'Etat de Sonora, est encore absolument dépourvu de chemins de fer. C'est donc en voiture et à cheval que j'ai franchi cette distance d'en-

viron 1,600 kilomètres pour visiter le Territoire de Tépïc, l'Etat de Sinaloa dans toute sa longueur et le sud de Sonora.

Le Territoire de Tépïc faisait partie autrefois de l'Etat de Jalisco. Il en a été détaché à une date récente, en 1884.

Au point de vue des voies de communication, Tépïc est complètement déshérité. Anciennement, le Territoire était traversé par une route pavée qui, partant du port de San Blas, aboutissait à Guadalajara. Ce chemin, qui faisait honneur au travail des ingénieurs espagnols, était carrossable sur toute sa distance, de sorte que les marchandises pouvaient être expédiées sans transbordement depuis San Blas jusqu'aux villes de l'intérieur du Mexique.

Cinquante ans d'incurie ont laissé la route se transformer de nos jours en un véritable ravin, servant de lit aux torrents durant la saison des pluies. Le chemin est même devenu impraticable aux voitures en toute saison sur une partie de son parcours, de sorte que le voyage de Guadalajara à Tépïc a été un des plus difficiles et des plus pénibles que j'ai effectués au Mexique.

Du temps où le fameux général LOZADA organisait le brigandage dans la Sierra, cette route a été le théâtre de scènes meurtrières dont le récit est encore dans toutes les bouches, mais depuis une quinzaine d'années la sécurité est complète.

La ville de Tépïc, qui compte environ 14,000 habitants, est en décadence. Jadis, c'était l'entrepôt des marchandises d'Europe en destination de Guadalajara et d'autres villes du plateau central. Aujourd'hui le commerce de ces localités a tout intérêt à introduire ses importations par Tampico, faisant ainsi une très grande économie de temps et d'argent, car, vu l'état des chemins, le transport à dos de mule, de San Blas à Guadalajara, coûte 35 piastres (88 francs) la tonne.

Du temps de sa prospérité d'énormes fortunes ont été faites à Tépïc par des maisons d'importation; si la ville est moins florissante actuellement, le Territoire tout entier l'est davantage.

L'agriculture s'est développée depuis la cessation du régime de guerre et de brigandage qui obligeait souvent l'hacendado à quitter précipitamment ses terres pour venir chercher un refuge dans les villes.

Le commerce de transit ayant disparu, le mouvement commercial se borne maintenant aux besoins de la même ville et des environs. Il ne reprendrait d'importance que par la création d'une ligne de chemin de fer, et cette éventualité est peu probable d'ici à bien longtemps. En effet, les difficultés naturelles sont énormes, et d'autre part, une ligne de San Blas à Tépïc-Guadalajara n'aurait que peu de trafic.

On préférera, pour le transport des marchandises, la ligne actuellement en construction de Manzanillo à Guadalajara, Manzanillo étant un port bien meilleur et plus commode que San Blas.

Le climat du Territoire de Tépïc est tempéré, sauf la zone basse rapprochée de la mer qui est très chaude.

La partie tempérée est très saine. Les maladies contagieuses, comme le typhus et la scarlatine, qui font tant de victimes à Mexico, y ont un caractère bénin. Les qualités antiseptiques de l'atmosphère sont prouvées par la rapidité avec laquelle se guérissent les blessures.

Dans la zone de terre chaude, la fièvre paludéenne est trop fréquente et la fièvre pernicieuse n'est pas rare. La fièvre jaune n'apparaît sur cette côte qu'exceptionnellement. La dernière épidémie date de 1883.

Tépic offre dans beaucoup de parties du territoire un champ favorable aux entreprises agricoles. Comme la spéculation des étrangers ne s'est portée que bien peu de ce côté, les terrains y sont encore à bon marché. Il est à présumer que, d'ici à quelques années, l'immigration américaine qui descend de plus en plus vers le sud, s'arrêtera dans cette région et fera immédiatement augmenter le prix des terrains.

Dans la zone tempérée, la principale culture est celle du maïs; on élève aussi beaucoup de bétail.

Comme il y a de nombreux cours d'eau descendant de la Cordillère, l'irrigation artificielle est possible, ce qui rend facile la culture de la canne.

On y rencontre une foule de champs de canne avec des moulins primitifs pour la fabrication du piloncillo; mais la maison espagnole AGUIRRE est la seule qui possède de grandes plantations de cannes avec des sucreries perfectionnées.

Cette puissante maison a créé ses deux plantations à Puga et la Escondida, à 10 kilomètres au nord de Tépic. Les champs sont irrigués.

D'importants travaux ont même été pratiqués dans ce but à la Escondida. Chose rare au Mexique, la terre est amendée par de l'engrais, spécialement par de la graine de coton. Les machines des deux sucreries sont du dernier système. Elles viennent de France, à l'exception des chaudières et des centrifuges qui sont de fabrication américaine. Des chutes d'eau fournissent la force motrice aux deux établissements, ce qui leur constitue une sérieuse économie.

Les deux sucreries réunies traitent environ 225 tonnes de cannes par jour. Le salaire des ouvriers est de 50 à 75 centavos (1fr. 25c à 1fr. 90c) par jour. Il a une tendance à monter, mais cette hausse du taux des salaires ne changera pas la situation de l'ouvrier. Celui-ci est absolument étranger jusqu'ici aux idées de bien-être et n'éprouve aucun désir de s'élever sur l'échelle sociale. S'il gagne davantage il travaillera moins, ou consacrera le surplus de ses gains à la boisson et non pas à améliorer le sort de sa famille.

La culture du café paraît devoir donner de bons résultats. Les échantillons envoyés à New-York ont été jugés de qualité supérieure, et à Hambourg on les a estimés à un prix dépassant non seulement celui du café du Brésil, mais aussi du Cordoba et autres cafés de la côte orientale du Mexique. Toutefois cette culture n'est pas encore du tout développée. Il n'y a que deux plantations importantes, dont

l'une appartient à une maison allemande et l'autre à des Français. Elles sont situées dans le district de Compostelles, au sud de Tépïc et non loin du Pacifique, à une altitude de 700 à 800 mètres. Les arbres sont d'une belle venue, mais l'entreprise est encore trop récente pour qu'on puisse juger de son succès définitif. Les meilleurs terrains de café s'étendent dans le district de Compostelles dans une zone parallèle à la mer et à une hauteur de 800 mètres.

La plantation allemande est établie sur une propriété de 32,000 hectares d'un seul tenant, qui part de la mer pour s'élever à une altitude de 1,000 mètres dans l'intérieur du pays. Elle comprend 430,000 pieds de café qui commencent à produire. En défrichant les terrains on a laissé de la futaie qui donne de l'ombrage aux jeunes plantes. Le prix de vente du café a été sur place, l'année dernière, de 18 piastres le quintal de 46 kilogrammes, soit 1 franc le kilogramme.

Outre le café, la compagnie cultive la canne à sucre, le tabac, le cacao et élève du bétail dans les parties montagneuses. Elle a aussi une fabrique de savon où elle utilise l'huile des noix de palme qu'on récolte en abondance le long de la côte. Les salaires sont de 50 centavos; le système désastreux des avances aux ouvriers, qui est la règle dans les Etats du Sud, n'existe pas ici.

L'hacienda est reliée aux bureaux de la direction à Tépïc par une ligne téléphonique de 80 kilomètres de longueur. Sous le rapport des communications téléphoniques, on a fait au Mexique des progrès étonnants. Certains propriétaires ont établi des lignes particulières de plus de 200 kilomètres de longueur pour correspondre avec leurs haciendas.

La plantation française possède environ 100,000 pieds de café à peu de distance de celle des Allemands.

Enfin, la maison AGUIRRE, dont j'ai déjà parlé, a planté du café à la Fortuna, entre Tépïc et San Blas. Ce cafetal, qui est irrigué artificiellement, n'a que peu d'importance.

Dans la zone de terre chaude on cultive aussi le tabac et le coton.

Le tabac, quoi qu'en disent certains prospectus, est de qualité inférieure, non pas tant d'ailleurs à cause de la nature du sol que parce qu'il n'est pas traité ni cultivé avec soin. Il vaut de 3 à 4 piastres l'arrobe (75 centimes à 1 franc le kilogramme).

On l'exporte dans l'Amérique Centrale, qui absorbe environ un million de kilogrammes de tabac provenant de la côte mexicaine du Pacifique. Cette industrie est susceptible de réaliser de grands progrès. Les plantations du Rio Chila, qui ont fait venir des ouvriers de Cuba, obtiennent déjà de meilleurs résultats.

Le coton se cultive sur différents points le long de la côte et se vend très facilement aux deux fabriques de cotonnades établies à Tépïc. Sa qualité est inférieure à celle du coton des Etats-Unis, mais suffit pour les manufactures qui ne produisent que l'article courant de calicot. Cette culture n'est pas sans danger, parce que les pluies intem-

pestives viennent parfois détruire la récolte. Comme les planteurs ne fument pas la terre, ils voient aussi le rendement diminuer rapidement. La production moyenne est de 1,150 kilogrammes par hectare.

Le caoutchouc pousse à l'état sauvage, mais jusqu'ici on n'a fait aucun essai de plantation. Les terrains le long de la côte, détrem pés par les cours d'eau qui s'y jettent, sont excellents pour les rizières qui sont d'un bon rapport.

Le riz s'expédie jusqu'à Mexico. Il se vend sur place à 16 piastres (40 francs) la première qualité et 12 piastres (30 francs) la seconde pour la carga de 138 kilogrammes.

D'après les renseignements que m'a donnés le gouverneur de Tépïc, le hennequen du Yucatan pousserait ici à l'état sauvage, mais on n'a fait aucune tentative pour l'utiliser.

Le terrain convient aussi à l'olivier. Si cet arbre est encore presque inconnu au Mexique, sauf en basse Californie, c'est que sa culture est interdite, de même que celle de la vigne, par la domination espagnole, qui entendait réserver à la mère-patrie le monopole de la vente du vin et de l'huile.

Dans cette région le maïs ne coûtait, en février dernier, qu'une piastre et demie (3 francs 75 centimes) l'hectolitre. J'ai pu constater qu'en d'autres localités du Pacifique, son prix était à la même époque de 4 piastres. Ce phénomène provient de la difficulté des moyens de transport.

Chaque ville doit absorber ce qui se produit dans un certain rayon, et les prix ne peuvent pas rendre un niveau uniforme comme dans les pays où les voies de communication abondent.

Le maïs se récolte deux fois par an dans les terres irriguées en mai et décembre. Les haciendas qui ne sont pas trop éloignées de San Blas en envoient dans ce port, d'où l'on exporte, par petites quantités d'ailleurs, en Amérique Centrale et en Basse Californie.

On élève et on engraisse beaucoup de bétail dans le district d'Acaponeta, non loin de la frontière de Sinaloa. On y trouve en abondance le "capomo," arbre spécial à la côte du Pacifique entre Sinaloa et Colima. Sa feuille et son fruit offrent un aliment excellent aux animaux durant la saison sèche, précisément quand les autres fourrages font défaut.

Le bétail se vend 30 à 50 pour cent moins cher sur le versant du Pacifique que sur celui de l'Atlantique.

En somme, Tépïc offre pour l'agriculture des ressources considérables, dont on n'a que bien peu profité jusqu'à présent. Seulement les voies de communication font défaut. Les produits doivent être exportés par mer. En outre la population ouvrière laisse à désirer en terre chaude, comme nombre et comme travail, et il est très difficile d'y amener des hommes de la terre tempérée.

Enfin, les propriétés sont trop souvent dépourvues de titres en règle. On m'a cité des cas où les frais de procédure pour faire régulariser

les titres d'une acquisition ont dépassé le montant du prix d'achat lui-même.

Les occasions d'acheter de grands biens dans des conditions relativement avantageuses se présentent encore fréquemment. Ainsi, dans le district de Compostelles, on peut acquérir l'ancienne hacienda des marquis de MIRAVALLE. La maison d'habitation porte encore sur le portail les armes de la famille. La contenance est de 31,000 hectares dont une grande partie consiste en "monte" (terrain boisé) de peu de valeur, mais il y a une magnifique plaine de 3,500 hectares irrigables et convenant à la culture de la canne et à l'engraissement du bétail. Cette hacienda est actuellement presque à l'état d'abandon et on l'obtiendrait pour un prix minime.

Dans la région de terre chaude, l'hacienda de San Lorenzo s'étend sur une distance énorme, le long du fleuve Santiago jusqu'à la mer. Sa superficie est de 105,000 hectares; le long du fleuve il y a une riche terre d'alluvion et on pourrait y faire les différentes cultures de terre chaude et de terre tempérée. Elle renferme aussi de belles forêts; j'ai vu de magnifiques pièces de bois d'ébénisterie qu'on en avait tirées. Ce bien pourrait être acheté, m'a-t-on dit, sur le pied de 4,000 piastres le sitio (environ 5 fr. 70 c. l'hectare). J'ai vu à vendre également sur la route de San Blas à Tépïc, à 34 kilomètres de cette dernière ville, une hacienda de 52,000 hectares, dépendant de la succession du Général ROMANO, ancien gouverneur du territoire. La propriété commence à Navarete et s'étend jusqu'à la mer. Elle se trouve par conséquent dans la zone de terre chaude.

Naturellement, elle contient des terres de toutes les catégories et certaines parties ont fort peu de valeur, mais la plaine du côté de San Blas est couverte d'une terre d'alluvion et est d'une fertilité admirable. Il y a là plus de 10,000 hectares irrigables, grâce aux cours d'eau qui traversent la propriété. La végétation de la forêt remplie de palmiers est d'une force extraordinaire et prouve la richesse du sol.

Une bien faible partie des terrains est mise en culture. On en loue aux Indiens qui récoltent le maïs et le frijol (lentilles). Dans la plaine on a semé quelques milliers d'hectares en zacate (fourrage), para et de guinée pour l'élevage des bestiaux. Ce fourrage pousse d'une façon véritablement exubérante; mais le bétail qu'on y élève est beaucoup trop peu nombreux et la plus grande partie de cette richesse va se perdre. Une compagnie pourrait certainement faire dans cette région une entreprise agricole au moins avec autant de succès que dans l'État de Vera Cruz ou dans l'avantage d'un climat plus sain et de salaires beaucoup plus bas.

Dans l'État de Vera-Cruz, le grand nombre de plantations et les entreprises de travaux publics dans l'isthme ont fait monter le salaire de l'ouvrier à une piastre. A Navarete il est encore de 3 réaux (37 centavos, ou 1 franc environ).

DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL—CONCURRENCE AMÉRICAINE

D'après une récente communication de la Légation de Belgique, à Mexico, au "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles, il résulte que la concurrence américaine pour les métaux, machines, etc., se fait de plus en plus sentir au Mexique, et que les fabriques européennes éprouvent de grandes difficultés pour obtenir des commandes dans le nord de la République, par suite de la proximité des Etats-Unis. Ce n'est actuellement que dans le Sud que nos industriels ont des chances sérieuses de voir leurs offres acceptées.

Ce rapport dit que c'est vers le nord du Mexique que se dirigent maintenant la plupart des ingénieurs et des capitalistes américains, qui finiront par y accaparer l'industrie et le commerce.

Seul le manque de communications et de capitaux a empêché jusqu'ici l'Etat de Sonora de prendre le développement dont il est susceptible, car on y trouve en abondance les métaux les plus recherchés—or, argent, cuivre, fer, antimoine, et mercure. Le district de Cananea, par exemple, produit plus de cuivre que tout le reste du pays.

Une nouvelle culture, celle des orangers, prend beaucoup d'extension dans l'Etat de Sonora. Cette année la récolte du district d'Hermosillo comprendra, à elle seule, 400 wagons destinés aux Etats-Unis. Ce chiffre concerne seulement les oranges hâtives qu'on expédie, comme primeur, avant la récolte des fruits de la Californie du Nord. Les districts fourniront un chargement d'environ 200 wagons pour les Etats-Unis.

Les plantations d'orangers augmentent chaque année, et peu à peu les Mexicains adoptent les méthodes de culture américaines et soignent leurs expéditions.

La culture de la canne à sucre continue à se développer au Mexique, surtout dans les Etats de Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas et Jalisco. L'importation des machines, destinées aux établissements sucriers, augmente également. A la fin d'octobre dernier, elle avait déjà atteint une valeur de 1,200,000 piastres, et l'on compte que le résultat de l'année entière dépassera ce chiffre d'environ 100,000 piastres.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Un journal officiel de date récente publie les détails suivants sur le développement du réseau des chemins de fer mexicains:

Le "Mexican National Railroad," la ligne à voie étroite entre Laredo, Texas, et Mexico, vient d'être acquis par un groupe de capitalistes de New-York, et la transformation de la voie est décidée en principe. Les travaux nécessaires pour modifier la voie actuelle et en faire une voie normale réclament une dépense de \$10,000,000 or; on calcule que sur cette somme \$7,500,000 seront employés à l'achat, aux Etats-Unis, de matériel fixe et roulant.

On croit que les travaux commenceront dans quelques mois.

La même compagnie de New-York a racheté la ligne du "Mexican International Road" d'Eagle Pass à Torrén; d'importantes améliorations seront réalisées, spécialement en ce qui concerne le matériel roulant.

La construction de la ligne "Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway," qui doit relier cette première ville à Port-Stilwell, autrefois Port-Topolobampo, sur le golfe de Californie, continue assez lentement. La société qui dirige cette entreprise (connue sous le nom de Stilwell interests) a acquis récemment la ligne de Pachuca-Zacualtipam et Tampico.

Cette dernière ligne, dont une partie seulement est construite (de Pachuca vers Zacualpam), traverse de riches gisements de fer.

Le concessionnaire de cette voie ferrée jouit d'un fort subside alloué par le gouvernement mexicain, et les ingénieurs sont d'avis que c'est la ligne la plus accessible vers Tampico.

On compte se servir, temporairement du moins, de la ligne mexicaine de Vera Cruz, reliant Pachuca à cette ville.

Le gouvernement mexicain a conclu récemment un contrat avec un groupe financier de Chicago, qui projette de creuser un canal mettant le port de Tuxpan en communication avec Panuco et de là avec Tampico.

Tout dernièrement aussi, des financiers de New-York ont obtenu la concession d'une ligne à voie étroite d'Hidalgo à Tuxpan; mais les travaux n'ont pas encore été commencés.

Sur la ligne "Vera Cruz and Pacific," qui doit relier Cordoba (Mexican Vera Cruz Railroad) à San Juan Evangelista (Tehuantepec National Railroad), les travaux sont poussés avec activité et on espère les voir terminés dans deux ans.

Il en est de même pour la construction de la ligne de Tehuantepec et des ports de Coatzacoalcos et Salina Cruz; mais ici les avis diffèrent: les uns disent que ces ouvrages seront achevés dans deux ans, les autres affirment qu'ils ne le seront pas dans trois ans au plus tôt.

Toutefois, à mesure que les travaux du chemin de fer de l'isthme de Tehuantepec avancent, le développement commercial et industriel de cette contrée prend de l'extension.

Un groupe de financiers de Saint-Louis, Missouri, va, paraît-il, établir à Coatzacoalcos une grande fabrique de matériaux de construction et une autre de glace. On va également installer dans cette ville une maison de commission américaine, qui exportera des produits de l'isthme et importera toutes les matières premières nécessaires aux exploitations créées dans le pays. La scierie établie au kilomètre 188 de la voie ferrée enverra bientôt ses bois de construction à Mexico.

Les propriétaires les plus importants de l'isthme sont d'avis que dans cinq ans la richesse de cette contrée sera mise en valeur.

On prévoit un chiffre de recettes très élevé pour le nouveau chemin

de fer, en comptant seulement, pour assurer le trafic, sur le fret des marchandises de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud.

La prochaine extension des voies ferrées dans l'Etat de Jalisco a attiré de ce côté les ingénieurs américains. Ils ont découvert récemment une mine de fer près de Tuxpan et ont rencontré des terrains riches en fer, en plomb et en argent dans le reste du territoire de cet Etat.

Le développement pris par les chemins de fer permettra bientôt d'exporter les métaux précieux par les ports du Pacifique.

De nouveaux établissements sidérurgiques vont être construits au Mexique, à Tezintlan, à Torréon et à Hidalgo del Parral. Il est question d'en construire à Durango, à Guanaceoi (quand le Chemin de Fer central mexicain sera prolongé jusqu'à cette ville) et à Ameca (Jalisco). Toutefois, ce ne sont encore là que des projets qui ont pris naissance à la suite du rendement de plus en plus considérable des mines.

De nombreuses améliorations ont été introduites, sur la ligne du Mexican Southern Railroad, chemin de fer à voie étroite, allant de Puebla à Oaxaca (telles que réfection de la voie et travaux de drainage). Cette ligne sera bientôt prolongée d'Oaxaca à Ocotlan, centre d'un riche district minier.

Un chemin de fer électrique de Tehuacan (Mexican Southern) à Esperanza (Mexican Vera Cruz) vient d'être construit. On a mis également en exploitation, l'année dernière, une ligne électrique reliant Torréon (Mexican Central Railway) à Lerdo, et qui traverse une contrée agricole très prospère (coton, canne, etc.).

On a accordé récemment à une société mexicaine-américaine le droit de construire, autour de Mexico, un réseau électrique reliant les communes suburbaines.

D'autres financiers américains sont venus dernièrement pour étudier la construction de tramways électriques dans les villes les plus importantes de la République, mais jusqu'ici aucune concession ne leur a été accordée.

Quant à la ligne du "Mexican Central," qui vient de passer dans les mains du groupe de capitalistes qui est à la tête de la Standard Oil Company, elle est devenue la plus importante de la République. Les divers prolongements exécutés en 1900, ont atteint un développement de 69.44 milles. La longueur totale de la ligne, y compris tous les embranchements secondaires, est de 2,352 milles.

Depuis le 31 décembre dernier la construction de la ligne de Zapotlan à Tuxpan est presque achevée; celle de Parral, a avancé de 97 milles; celle de Rio Verde, de 25 milles.

LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE DE CORDOBA.

On évalue la production agricole du canton de Cordoba, depuis le commencement de l'année, à 50,000 kilogrammes de riz, 1,200,000

kilogrammes de tabac, 40,000 de piments et 2,000,000 de café, et l'on peut assurer que cette production a dépassé de beaucoup celle de l'année dernière.

Le maïs, bien que venant en seconde ligne parmi les produits de la région, a été l'objet d'une splendide récolte: elle dépasse 225,000 hectolitres.

Les exportations de fruits aux Etats-Unis et en Amérique du Sud augmentent chaque jour. Les producteurs ont passé des contrats avec la Compagnie du chemin de fer Mexicain, aux termes desquels celle-ci s'engage à fournir sans retard aux propriétaires les fourgons dont ils auront besoin et à remettre immédiatement les fruits aux ports d'expédition. Les principaux fruits exportés de Cordoba, sont les ananas, très recherchés aux Etats-Unis, les bananes, les mameyes, les chérimoyas, les anones et les papayas.

LES RICHESSES MINIÈRES DE COAHUILA.

D'après le "Diario del Hogar," les terrains situés sur les deux rives de la rivière Sabinas, sont explorés et l'on calcule qu'ils renferment 150,000,000 de tonnes de charbon, ce qui, à 4 piastres la tonne, représente une valeur de 600,000,000 de piastres. Les mines de Villa Fuentes sont les seules en exploitation dans le district limitrophe de Rio Grande; on calcule leur existence en charbon à 100,000,000 de tonnes, soit 400,000,000 de piastres, argent mexicain, valeur positive et non imaginaire.

RICHESSE MINIÈRE DE L'ÉTAT DE SONORA.

M. NAUGLE, le Gérant Général américain du chemin de fer de Sonora, s'exprime ainsi au sujet de l'avenir minier de cette partie de la République. La Sonora, dit M. NAUGLE, est l'Etat le plus riche du Mexique en métaux qui sont actuellement l'objet de la plus forte demande. Son sous-sol regorge de soufre, d'or, d'argent, de cuivre, de fer, de charbon, d'antimoine, de mercure et de graphite. Le district de Caleana fournit à lui seul plus de cuivre que le reste du pays, et cette région deviendra certainement, un jour, le centre principal du monde, où se fourniront les industriels de toutes les nations. Cette zone minière se développe avec une rapidité inconcevable. C'est à ce point qu'en moins de trois ans, un territoire désolé et inhabité s'est transformé en un cité ouvrière de 8,000 habitants.

PÉROU.

COMMERCE DES CEMENTS.

En 1897, le Pérou recevait 1,348 tonnes de ciment, dont 1,212 tonnes étaient, disait-on, de provenance allemande, 88 tonnes d'origine anglaise et 48 tonnes venaient du Chili.

L'année suivante l'importation se chiffrait à 2,384 tonnes. L'Alle-

magne venait au premier rang avec 75 pour cent, le Chili au deuxième avec 14 pour cent, les 11 pour cent restants ayant été fournis par l'Angleterre et la Belgique.

Pendant l'année 1899 les transactions ont continué à augmenter et sont arrivées au chiffre de 3,662 tonnes.

Les pays importateurs pendant cette période ont été: l'Allemagne 2,895 tonnes, la Belgique 423, l'Angleterre 172, les Etats-Unis 165, le Chili 5, l'Italie 2 tonnes.

Si l'on en juge par les travaux de construction, de pavage et de dallage en cours à Lima, il y a tout lieu de croire que les chiffres de 1900 et de 1901, qui ne sont pas encore connus, seront supérieurs à ceux des années précédentes.

A part quelques fours à chaux de peu d'importance, le Pérou ne possède pas une seule fabrique de ciment.

L'introduction, déjà ancienne, du ciment de provenance allemande, a donné à ce pays une supériorité incontestée dans le chiffre des importations, et certains entrepreneurs et constructeurs tendraient à attribuer au ciment allemand une renommée que des personnes compétentes ont affirmé être tout au moins exagérée.

Le seul avantage dont jouit à présent l'importation allemande des ciments réside dans le mode de transport et le système de vente par consignment.

Les agents allemands savent profiter des départs des voiliers en destination des côtes chiliennes et péruviennes pour remettre aux armateurs d'importantes parties de ciment, qui sont embarquées, soit comme lest, soit à des frets très réduits, à cause du manque de marchandises lourdes ou propres à être expédiées par voiliers vers ces régions lointaines.

Cette situation permet certainement au producteur allemand de diminuer ses prétentions de vente tout en se réservant encore un bénéfice suffisant. Si les fabriques étrangères de ciment désirent se créer un débouché sérieux et permanent au Pérou, elles doivent faire des prix permettant de lutter avantageusement avec une concurrence déjà très forte.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1901.

La Direction des Douanes a publié le résumé général du Commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay pour le premier semestre 1901; en comparant les chiffres publiés avec ceux du premier semestre 1900 on obtient le tableau suivant:

	Importation.	Exportation.
Premier semestre 1900.....	\$12, 741, 288	\$17, 707, 638
Premier semestre 1901.....	12, 509, 331	17, 782, 249
Différence par rapport à 1900.....	—231, 952	+74, 611

L'attention est attirée sur les moins-values importantes qui se sont produites à l'importation dans les chapitres des boissons, des tissus et confections, compensées d'ailleurs par une plus-value très forte dans le chapitre des matériaux pour l'industrie et machines, due en grande partie à l'appoint fourni par les matériaux destinés à l'achèvement des chemins de fer de l'Ouest et aux arrivages des matériaux du port.

LA CULTURE DES TABACS.

Les conditions climatiques de l'Uruguay, ainsi que les propriétés de ses terrains, se prêtent admirablement à la culture des tabacs, et si celle-ci était rendue plus rémunératrice—car les prix que les planteurs retirent de leur récolte compensent faiblement les soins assidus que nécessite cette plante—elle pourrait faire une sérieuse concurrence aux tabacs du Brésil et du Paraguay qu'on importe chaque année en quantités considérables.

Les départements de Artigas, Tacuarembó, Rivera, Cerro, Largo, Minas, Maldonado, Canelones, Colonia, San José, Florida ont déjà de nombreuses plantations de tabac. Les plus importantes se trouvent dans les départements de Tacuarembó, Artigas, Rivera, Cerro, Largo, limitrophes de l'Etat brésilien de Rio Grande, et leur production actuelle est estimée à plus d'un million de kilogrammes.

L'analyse de quelques échantillons de ces tabacs, publiée dans le bulletin de "l'Asociacion Rural de l'Uruguay," montre que leurs propriétés ne sont nullement inférieures à celles des tabacs consommés dans le pays. Ils sont très bien préparés, d'un bel aspect extérieur; leurs feuilles pour la plupart sont sans piqures et ont une odeur franche. Tout dénote que la culture a été intelligemment dirigée et qu'elle a été faite avec le plus grand soin.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

PRODUCTION DE BALATA.

Le journal "El Guayanés," de Upata, Vénézuéla, dit que pendant les douze mois finissant avec le mois d'octobre 1901, on a expédié à Ciudad Bolivar de San Felix et de Guri, territoire de Yuruary, plus de 1,840,000 kilogrammes (4,048,000 livres) de balata. Le district est situé au sud de la rivière Orinoco et à l'est de son affluent, la Caroni, et est en outre traversé par deux autres rivières, la Yuruary et la Imataca.

Ce caoutchouc "balata" paye à l'Etat de Bolivar une taxe équivalente à environ 4 cents or par kilogramme, et au gouvernement il en paye une de 2 cents or par kilogramme. Ces taxes ont depuis été aug-

mentées d'environ 100 pour cent par kilogramme. On a perçu de plus \$772 provenant d'autres taxes, droits, etc.

Le total des revenus publics produits par le balata s'est monté, dit-on, à \$11,425.50. La valeur des exportations de balata, était en moyenne, d'après le journal en question, équivalente à 38 cents par livre, montant la valeur totale, pour les douze mois, à \$1,538.200.

LES DROITS D'ENTRÉE SUR LE CAFÉ DANS LES DIFFÉRENTS PAYS.

La France est l'un des pays du monde où le café paye les droits d'entrée les plus élevés.

Les cafés du Brésil qui s'importent en quantité si considérable acquittent à l'entrée, en France, 136 francs de frais de douane par 100 kilogrammes; ceux de provenance des colonies françaises, 58 francs seulement. L'Italie, avec ses droits de 130 à 150, et l'Espagne, 105 à 140 francs, peuvent rivaliser avec la France. Viennent ensuite le Portugal et l'Autriche, qui font payer environ 100 francs d'entrée, et la Russie, qui clôt le série des droits élevés avec 95.35 francs, toujours par 100 kilogrammes.

Dans des limites beaucoup plus modestes, on trouve ensuite l'Allemagne, 59 francs; la Norvège, 41 francs; l'Angleterre, 34.80 francs et le Danemark, 33.50 francs.

Les pays où le café paye les droits d'entrée les moins élevés sont la Suède, 16.70 francs; la Belgique, 10 francs, et enfin la Suisse, 3.50 francs seulement. Mais elle ne détient pas pour cela le record du plus faible droit, puisque le café est admis en franchise en Hollande et aux Etats-Unis.

SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

D'après le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," de Paris, la population de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud, s'élevant en chiffres ronds à 60 millions d'âmes, dispose d'un fonds, en circulation, de près de 1 milliard de dollars. Plus des trois-quarts de cette somme sont en papier-monnaie sans être couverts par une encaisse métallique; 150 millions de dollars en argent sont en circulation et ne représentent guère que leur valeur métallique. Il n'y a que 90 millions de dollars en or. Ainsi, dans ces pays il y a en moyenne et en chiffres ronds, par tête d'habitant, 1.50 dollars or, 2.50 dollars argent et 14.50 dollars

papier. Dans la République Argentine, avec la situation favorable actuelle, l'or vaut 178 pour cent de plus que le papier-monnaie, tandis qu'au Brésil le cours du papier-monnaie ne correspond qu'à un quart environ de la valeur nominale en or.

FONDS AMÉRICAINS PLACÉS EN FRANCE.

Le "Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée" vient de publier le chiffre total des fonds étrangers timbrés en France de 1884 à 1900.

Sur un total de 16,729,607,087 francs, les valeurs américaines entrent pour les sommes suivantes: Brésil, 490,210,044; Argentine, 310,089,288; Chili, 7,909,370; Colombie, 96,586; Costa Rica, 10,000; Saint-Domingue, 7,022,858; Guatémala, 68,500; Haïti, 47,856,895; Honduras, 1,685,976; Mexique, 86,544,753; Nicaragua, 10,000; Pérou, 1,807,100; Uruguay, 48,299,847; Venezuela, 24,985,938, et Etats-Unis, 18,796,867.

Il y aurait donc près de 1,000,000,000 de francs de fonds d'états américains en France dont la moitié de fonds brésiliens, et on pense que cette estimation n'est pas exacte.

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THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
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[Departamento de Herramientas Pequeñas.]

OFICINA EN PITTSBURG,
FRICK BUILDING.

CHARLES SPAULDING,
50 CATHCART STREET, MONTREAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cartagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Tegucigalpa.
Utilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Durango.
Ensenada.
La Paz.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Progreso.
Saltillo.
Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (<i>see</i> Cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($1/1000$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram ($1/100$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram ($1/10$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($1/1000$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter ($1/100$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter ($1/10$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its ninth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Below is given a list of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

No.		PRICE.
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	\$0.05
30	First Annual Report of the Director, 1891. (See also Vol. 1, Part 1, Reprints of Publications.) No charge	
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition) .....	.25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893. No charge	
74	Fourth Annual Report of the Director, 1894. No charge	
75	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (English) .....	.10
76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish) .....	.10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese) .....	.10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French) .....	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895. No charge	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896. No charge	
83	Seventh Annual Report of the Director, 1897. No charge	
84	Handbook of Alaska, 1897 .....	.25
86	Price List of Publications of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897. Free on application	
87	Reciprocity and Trade, 1897 .....	.05
88	Spanish-American Trade, 1897 .....	.05
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898. No charge	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English) .....	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish) .....	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay) .....	.35

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 2.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Under Tariff, Immigration, Navigation Laws, etc.)

No. 23445.^a

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1902.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 25 of the act of August 28, 1894, I present in the following table an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world:^b

Values of foreign coins.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold.....	Peso.....	\$0.965	Gold: argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria Hungary.	Gold.....	Crown .....	.203	Gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.149). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Gold.....	Franc	\$0.193	Gold: present system—20 crowns (\$4.052); 10 crowns (\$2.026). Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	.413	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold.....	Milreis .....	.546	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.

^aNo. 1 in the year 1902.

^bThe coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure-silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of this circular.

Values of foreign coins—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.	
British posses- sions, N. A. (except New- foundland).	Gold.....	Dollar	\$1.000		
Central Ameri- can States— Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.	
British Hon- duras.....	Gold.....	Dollar	1.000		
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso .....	.413	Silver: peso and divisions.
Honduras.....					
Nicaragua.....					
Salvador.....					
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso .....	.365	Gold: escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver.....	Tael {	Amoy669	
			Canton .....	.667
			Cheefoo .....	.639
			Chin Klang.....	.653	
			Fuchau.....	.618	
			H a i k w a n (customs).....	.680	
			Hankow.....	.626	
			Hongkong.....	(*) .627	
			Niuchwang.....	.627	
			Ningpo .....	.643
			Shanghai.....	.611	
			Swatow.....	.618	
Takau .....	.673			
Tientsin.....	.648				
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso .....	.413	Gold: condor (\$9.647) and double- condor. Silver: peso.
Cuba	Gold.....	Peso .....	.926	Gold: Doubloon Isabella, centen (\$5.017). Alphonse (\$4.823). Silver: peso.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.	
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sucre.....	.487	Gold: 10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver: sucre and divisions.	
Egypt	Gold.....	Pound (100 pias- ters).	4.943	Gold: pounds (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.	
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark .....	.193	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859). 10 marks (\$1.93).
France.....	Gold.....	Franc .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Sil- ver: 5 francs.
German Empire.	Gold.....	Mark .....	.238	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and half sovereign.	
Greece.....	Gold.....	Drachma.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.	
Haiti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.	
India.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling ^b	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Sil- ver: rupee and divisions.	
Italy.....	Gold.....	Lira .....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold.....	Yen .....	.498	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar	1.000		
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar .....	.449	Gold: dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin .....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland ..	Gold.....	Dollar	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027).	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.	
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	.076	Gold: ½, 1, and 2 tomans (\$3.409). Sil- ver: ½, 1, 2, and 5 krans.	
Peru.....	Gold.....	Sol.....	.487	Gold: libra (\$4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.	
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.	

^a The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan.

^b The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee (\$0.3244½) is the money of account current at 15 to the sovereign.

Values of foreign coins—Continued.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U. S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Russia	Gold.....	Ruble.....	\$0.515	Gold: imperial, 15 rubles (\$7.718), and $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rubles (\$3.859). Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 ruble.
Spain.....	Gold.....	Peseta .....	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown .....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold.....	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

Respectfully,

GEO. E. ROBERTS,
*Director of the Mint.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 1, 1902.*

The foregoing estimate by the Director of the Mint, of the values of foreign coins, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States on or after January 1, 1902, expressed in any of such metallic currencies.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

No. 23446.

DRAWBACK ON STEEL LATHS.

Drawback on herringbone expanded pressed steel laths manufactured by the International Metal Lath Company, of Niles, Ohio, wholly with the use of imported steel sheets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1902.*

SIR: On the exportation of "herringbone expanded pressed steel laths," manufactured by the International Metal Lath Company, of Niles, Ohio, wholly with the use of imported steel sheets, by the processes of pickling, trimming, cutting, and expanding, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages, the number, length, width, and gauge of the sheets of lath contained in each package, and the average gross and net weight per package for a given gauge. Each package must be so stenciled or marked on the covering sheets as to show the number of sheets of lath it contains, their length, width, and gauge, and the gross and net weight of the same.

In the drawback entry must be shown the total number of sheets of lath exported of each length, width, and gauge, and the net weight of the lath, stated separately for each gauge, together with the length,

width, and gauge of the imported sheets from which the exported sheet lath of the various gauges and dimensions were made.

The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported merchandise was manufactured of material and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 6, 1901.

In liquidation, the weights of imported steel sheets of the several gauges which may be taken as bases for allowance of drawback may equal the net weights declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported gauges and weights, provided that to such weights may be added 3 per cent of the same to compensate for loss incurred in the manufacturing processes.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23447.

DRAWBACK ON TENNIS RACKETS.

Drawback on tennis rackets manufactured by the Spalding Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, wholly or in part with the use of imported gut.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: On the exportation of tennis rackets manufactured by the Spalding Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, wholly or in part with the use of imported gut, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping cases and the contents of each case, separately, by quality number and commercial designation, as marked on the rackets and stated in the manufacturer's illustrated catalogue. Each case must be marked to show the number of rackets contained therein of each quality number and its gross and net weight.

The drawback entry must show the number of rackets exported of each quality number and commercial designation, as stated in the manufacturer's catalogue, together with the number of feet of gut, in condition as imported, used in the manufacture of the same, stated separately for each style of racket and for the several dutiable values of gut. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the rackets of the several qualities and style numbers were manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 19, 1901, and the tables attached thereto.

In liquidation, the quantities of gut in condition as imported which may be taken as bases for allowance of drawback may equal the quantities declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of

exported quantities and style numbers, but in no case shall they exceed per racket, for each style number exported, the quantities shown for the corresponding numbers in the tables hereinbefore mentioned.

In case other styles than those named in the said tables should be manufactured for export, entries covering the same may be liquidated on supplementary sworn statements being filed, showing particulars of manufacture.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Chicago, Ill.*

No. 23448.

FASTENINGS FOR BONDED CARS AND VESSELS.

[Circular No. 3.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

In order that there may be uniformity of practice in the manner of securing cars or vessels laden with merchandise in bond, customs officers are hereby directed to notify bonded common carriers that from and after the 1st proximo lead seals may be used as the customs fastening for cars or vessels laden with merchandise entered for immediate transportation without appraisement. Bonded common carriers owning registering locks heretofore prescribed by the Department for securing such cars or vessels may continue to use the locks so long as they are serviceable.

Cars laden with appraised merchandise entered for transportation in bond must have attached thereto a red card, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, upon which card shall be printed the following inscription:

U. S. customs.

Bonded merchandise.

From ————.

(Departure.) Date: ———, 190—.

To ————.

(Arrival.) Date: ———, 190—.

NOTICE.—Seals attached to this car are to be removed by customs officers only. Unauthorized persons who willfully break, cut, or remove customs seals are liable to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Cars or vessels laden with unappraised merchandise in bond are required to have attached thereto yellow cards, 6 inches square, upon which the following inscription should be printed:

U. S. customs.

Unappraised merchandise in bond.

From ————.

Forwarded ———, 190—.

To ————.

Arrived ———, 190—.

A notice similar to that required to be printed on the card attached to cars containing appraised goods should be placed upon the yellow cards herein referred to. The cards are to be furnished by the bonded carriers.

Nothing in these instructions is to be construed as modifying the decisions heretofore made concerning the transportation of packages corded and sealed, the intention being to provide suitable regulations in instances where full carloads of dutiable merchandise are entered for transportation in bond.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 23449.

DRAWBACK—CERTIFICATES OF IMPORTATION.

[Circular No. 4.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

Inasmuch as the issuance of duplicate certificates of importation in cases where originals are not shown to have been destroyed is attended with possible loss to the revenue, it is deemed desirable that such original certificates of importation be transmitted by the collector issuing same direct to the collector of the port at which such certificate is to be used, and in no case should these certificates be handled by interested parties.

The regulations are therefore amended as follows:

ART. 1164. "In case the importer of material used or to be used in the manufacture of articles exported or to be exported, with benefit of drawback, from some port other than the port of importation, or the party to whom delivery of such material has been certified shall, in writing, request the collector of the port at which such material was imported to grant a certificate of importation and payment of duty, such collector shall issue and transmit to the collector of the port designated in the application at which drawback is to be claimed such certificate, which shall be in Form Cat. No. 794 and have stated plainly upon its face the port at which it is to be used.

"This certificate may be filed at the port of exportation; and should any portion of the material described in the certificate be used in the manufacture of articles exported from a port other than that at which it is filed, the collector holding the certificate shall, on written request of the party by whom it was filed, transmit an extract for use at such other port. Such extract shall be in form as follows:" Form No. 183.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 23450.

STATUARY.

Marble statuary shown by proper certificates to be the professional production of recognized sculptors in the country of production, entitled to entry under paragraph 454, act of 1897, at 20 per cent ad valorem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a report of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, stating that the appeal in the case of the United States, Appellant, *v.* Townsend & Townsend, Appellees (suit 2996), was disposed of in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit on the 11th ultimo adversely to the Government, the court affirming the decision of the circuit court below without opinion.

The merchandise in suit consisted of marble statues, imported for sale as cemetery statuary, and representing "Faith," "Memory," "Record," "Angel," "Grief," etc., all of which were assessed for duty as manufactures of marble, at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 115 of the act of July 24, 1897. The importers protested, claiming the merchandise to be "statuary," the professional production of a sculptor or statuary, and properly dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 454 of the same act.

The evidence introduced in the case showed that the sculptors who made the statues and whose certificates were attached to the invoices were professional sculptors of standing at Carrara and had made the statues from their own models.

On this evidence the court affirmed the decision of the circuit court below, holding the statuary to be entitled to entry at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 454 of the act of July 24, 1897, as claimed in the importers' protest.

The Attorney-General advises the Department that no further proceedings will be directed in this case. You are therefore hereby authorized to forward the usual certified statement for refund of the duties exacted in excess in settlement thereof.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
*Assistant Secretary.*COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23451.

SCOURING BRICKS.

Scouring bricks prepared from ground pumice stone and sand, mixed and pressed into different sizes, dutiable at \$6 per ton under paragraph 92, act of 1897, as pumice stone wholly or partially manufactured.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a report of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, in which he states

that the appeal of the United States in the case of *United States v. R. J. Waddell & Co.* (No. 3159) was recently decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit adversely to the Government.

The merchandise in suit consisted of scouring bricks prepared from ground pumice stone and sand, mixed and pressed into different sizes. Duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 97 of the act of July 24, 1897, as "articles composed of mineral substances, not specially provided for." The importers protested, claiming the merchandise to be dutiable at the rate of \$6 per ton, under paragraph 92 of the same act, as pumice stone wholly or partially manufactured, which claim has been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this case, the court affirming the decision of the United States Circuit Court below without opinion.

The Attorney-General advises the Department that no further proceedings will be directed in this case. You are therefore hereby authorized to forward the usual certified statement for refund of the duties exacted in excess in settlement thereof.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23452—G. A. 5057.

COTTON CLOTH (FINISHED ARTICLES).

Finished articles of cloth, such as couch covers and horse blankets, with whipped or stitched edges, made wholly of cotton, are included in the definition of "cotton cloth" in paragraph 310, act of 1897, as consisting of "all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or *otherwise*," and are therefore dutiable as such, under the countable clauses of Schedule I of said act, and not under paragraph 322, as "manufactures of cotton, not specially provided for."—*Stern v. United States* (suit 3022, not reported) and *United States v. McBratney* (105 Fed. Rep., 767) followed.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 49907 f-6498, of John Bernhard, against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Karlsruhe*, and entered January 3, 1899.

Opinion by DE VRIES, *General Appraiser.*

The merchandise in this case consists of certain colored blankets, or couch covers, wholly of cotton, the edges of which have been whipped or, as stated in the invoice, hemmed with a red-colored cotton yarn.

The merchandise was assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 322 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which reads as follows:

“322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.”

It is claimed to be dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 306 of said act as a countable cotton cloth, colored, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, which paragraph, in so far as pertinent, reads:

“306. Cotton cloth * * * exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, * * * -if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard: * * * *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, * * * dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.”

It is stated in the return of the collector that the assessment was made upon authority of G. A. 4312. This issue and the one presented in that case are entirely different. In that case the merchandise was cotton damask table covers and cotton damask doilies in the condition of finished and completed articles ready for use, assessed as manufactures of cotton under paragraph 322 and claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 321, which provides for “cotton table damask.”

This Board held the latter language included only piece goods of corresponding description and not finished articles, and pointed out that the words “in the piece or otherwise” contained in the corresponding provision in the acts of 1890 and 1894 were omitted from the paragraph as it appears in the act of 1897. The Board held that the articles were not dutiable under paragraph 321 as claimed, but nothing further.

In this case the issue is whether the articles the subject of this protest are dutiable under paragraph 322 or under one or the other of the countable clauses of the cotton schedule quoted. It is claimed by the protestant that they are dutiable under the countable clauses as “cotton cloth” per force the scope of the language of paragraph 310, as follows:

“310. The term cotton cloth, or cloth wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece *or otherwise*, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.”

The omission of the words "in the piece or otherwise" from paragraph 321 in the present tariff act and their inclusion as a part of the definition of "cotton cloth" as defined in paragraph 310 and used in the countable provisions, presents for determination a vastly different question of law from that presented in G. A. 4312, in that the paragraph under which this claim is made is incomparably more comprehensive. The issue here is essentially whether or not these articles are cotton cloth "in the piece *or otherwise*" within said paragraph 310. If so, they are dutiable as countable cotton cloth; if not, they are dutiable as manufactures of cotton under paragraph 322, as assessed. The differentiating question of fact, urged by the Government, is whether or not the goods by manipulation, addition, and other processes of manufacture have not been carried beyond the scope of the terms "in the piece or otherwise" so far that in their present condition they are properly described as "manufactures of cotton," partaking more of the nature of separate, distinct, and individual articles of merchandise of a distinct and appropriate name and so recognized and known in the trade.

The meaning and latitude of the words "in the piece or otherwise" was considered by the circuit court for the southern district of New York in the case of *Stern v. United States* (suit 3022). The full import of that decision can better be understood by advertence to the exact subject-matter thereof. That was an appeal from G. A. 5468. It recites:

"The protest * * * relates to cotton portières and cotton table covers. * * * The articles in question have been woven with a border and selvage, and have been cut to size and form of the article *as intended for sale and use.*" * * *

And concludes—

"That the articles of cotton such as table covers, portières, curtains, etc., cut to the proper size and form for use as such *and so known commercially*, whether fringed, trimmed, or hemmed, or not so treated, are no longer piece goods, but are manufactured articles and are not included in the phrase 'woven fabrics in the piece or otherwise' as used in paragraph 310; such articles are dutiable as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, under paragraph 322, and not as cotton cloth."

On appeal, the court said:

"The decision of the Board was evidently predicated upon its conclusions reached in the case of *United States v. McBratney*, since which said decision has been reversed by the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals (105 Fed. Rep., 767). In view of the language of said paragraph 310, which is said to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece *or otherwise*, it is clear that these goods are cotton cloth within the meaning of said paragraph and should have been assessed accordingly."

The McBratney case alluded to held that the words fabrics and articles *as used in paragraph 346* were interchangeable in meaning. The court reached that conclusion from the peculiar arrangement, contents, and context of the particular paragraph, and did not purport to construe these words as interchangeable in other parts of the tariff act. In the Stern case quoted, the doctrine of the McBratney case is applied to and ingrafted upon paragraph 310, the logical result of which is that the word "fabric" as therein used is interpreted to include "articles." The articles the subject of the McBratney decision were "doilies" and "tray cloths."

In conformity with and in view of these decisions, acquiesced in by the Government, it appears that such articles as colored horse blankets or couch covers composed wholly of cotton, with a whipped or hemmed border, are included within the description "woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise" as used in paragraph 310 of said act, and are thereby declared to be countable cotton cloth.

We find that the merchandise the subject of the protest consists of colored countable cotton blankets, known as "Kaiser" quality in the trade, whipped or stitched around the borders with a cotton thread and ready for use in the condition imported, and contain over 100 and less than 150 threads per square inch, and are valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, and conclude that they are properly dutiable as countable cotton, and as claimed.

The protest is sustained and the decision of the collector reversed. Reliquidation will follow.

No. 23453—G. A. 5058.

LIQUIDATION—APPEAL FOR REAPPRAISEMENT.

When a case is properly pending on appeal before the Board of Reappraisement, under the provisions of section 13 of the customs administrative act, it is error for the collector to attempt to make a liquidation of the entry, and his action in so doing is void.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 50079b-738, of the Abe Stein Company, against the decision of the collector of customs at Plattsburg, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per American Express, and entered July 12, 1901.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser*.

The procedure in this case has been unusual, perhaps without precedent. The merchandise consists of feathers, imported at Malone, New York. The entry was made on July 12, 1901. The goods were invoiced in Mexican dollars, at the rate of \$27 per ounce. The local appraiser advanced the value to \$17.50 per ounce in United States gold dollars, and the importers, on July 12, 1901, called for a reappraisement by a general appraiser, pursuant to the provisions of section 13

of the act of June 10, 1890. The general appraiser sustained the valuation made by the local appraiser, and on August 8 the importers asked for a reappraisement by a Board of General Appraisers, or Board of Review, under the provisions of said section 13. On August 26, before the Board of Review had rendered any decision, the collector or deputy collector liquidated the entry, assessing duty at 50 per cent ad valorem under the latter half of paragraph 425 of the tariff act of 1897. Against this liquidation the present protest was filed, claiming that the feathers are dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem, under the first half of said paragraph 425. On October 9 the decision of the Board of Review was rendered, by which the value of the feathers was fixed at \$15 per ounce in United States gold dollars.

Before entering upon any consideration of the proper duty accruing upon the feathers, the preliminary question arises, whether there has been any legal liquidation of the entry against which such a protest as is contemplated by section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, could be filed. From the facts above set out, it is seen that the so-called liquidation was made while an appeal for reappraisement was pending before the Board of Review, and while the question of the proper dutiable value of the merchandise was still unsettled. Under such circumstances, we are of opinion that it was error on the part of the collector to attempt to make a liquidation, and that his action was void. This necessarily results from the provisions and general purpose of section 13. The conclusion is irresistible that the evident intention of Congress was that the various demands for reappraisement, expressly allowed by that statute, were intended to operate after the manner of a supersedeas or stay of proceedings. Such matters are usually the subject of special statutory regulations or rules of court, by which some provision is made for the suspension of the power of the lower court until the decision of the appellate tribunal can be obtained. Some such arrangement is obviously necessary to prevent the possible defeat of the jurisdiction of the higher court. (*Goddard v. Ordway*, 94 U. S., 672.) Nothing of the kind exists relative to the procedure of this Board, except so far as prescribed by the customs administrative act; but not only is it reasonable to assume that such a suspension of action was intended by the framers of that act, but it is not too much to assert that any other rule would be productive of great embarrassment and confusion.

A different question might be presented if the liquidation had been made by the collector before the notice of dissatisfaction or demand for reappraisement had been filed with him. (*Board of Commissioners v. Gorman*, 19 Wall., 661.) But as to this we express no opinion. We are entirely clear that the attempted exercise of the power of liquidation, while the subject-matter of the value of the importation

was under the jurisdiction of the Reappraisement Board, was contrary to the statute and wholly void. The paper that has been filed as a protest is not the statutory protest contemplated by section 14 of the customs administrative act, and the Board of Classification can not entertain it, nor enter upon a consideration of the proper classification of the feathers.

It is accordingly dismissed and the case is remanded to the collector for further action under the law.

No. 23454—G. A. 5059.

COTTON CLOTHS NOT COUNTABLE.

Certain cotton glove materials resembling knit goods, which are made on the Milanese machine, and of which the threads can not be counted by unraveling or other practicable means, are dutiable as manufactures of cotton, not specially provided for, under paragraph 322, tariff act of 1897, and not under the provisions (paragraphs 305 to 310) in said act for countable cotton cloths.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 3, 1902.]

In the matter of the protests, 61747-71660 *f*, of The Clark Fabric Company and Louis A. Consmiller, against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Majestic* and *Bovic*, and entered September 23, 1899, and March 28, 1900.

Opinion by DE VRIES, *General Appraiser*.

This merchandise consists of a cotton fabric of peculiar texture and in various colors. It was assessed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 322 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which reads as follows:

“322. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.”

The importers allege in their protests that the cloth is a “woven fabric of cotton in the piece; that it is made on a Milanese loom, which is a weaving machine, and should pay duty as provided for in paragraphs 305 to 310 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, according to the number of threads per square inch.” As appears by the protests, it would seem that the importers were unable to determine the count of threads per square inch in the merchandise for the purposes of allegation therein.

The said merchandise consists of cotton fabrics 72 inches wide and of various lengths and colors. It resembles in general appearance knit goods, and is made wholly of cotton yarns of a very fine texture and is used for making gloves. It is made by a machine especially adapted to that purpose, known as the “Milanese machine,” and it is claimed that “the warp holds the filling all the way round, works in

a circle, and gives a circular warp." The goods can not be unraveled and will not rip. It is a peculiar and effective fabrication of cotton yarns of a very fine grade made into a cloth of strong resistance and with the other qualities stated.

We find from the record and the samples as facts that the merchandise in each case is a cloth made wholly of cotton yarns knitted or otherwise so fabricated that the warp and filling threads thereof can not be counted by unraveling or other practicable means. One of the statutory tests of cotton cloth prescribed by paragraph 310 of the tariff act of 1897 being that "the warp and filling threads * * * can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means," this merchandise does not come within that class.

The protests are overruled and the decision of the collector in each case is affirmed.

No. 23455.

**AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS, UNITED STATES MARINE-
HOSPITAL SERVICE.**

[Circular No. 5.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1902.

*To commissioned officers, acting assistant
surgeons, and others concerned:*

The following amendment to the revised regulations for the government of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, approved November 29, 1897, is hereby adopted, and is now in force, viz:

Paragraph 69 is amended to read as follows:

"Paragraph 69. On account of the character of services required and the regulations in respect to uniforms for attendants, males only shall be eligible for appointment to the position of hospital attendant, except for the detail of cook or laundress, in which cases females are eligible."

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Approved.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1902.*

Appproved.

T. ROOSEVELT.

No. 23456.

STORAGE OF TEA PENDING EXAMINATION.

Under the regulations of March 21, 1901 (T. D. 22907), teas may be stored pending examination, as follows: (1) In a public bonded warehouse, class 3; (2) in a private bonded warehouse, class 2; (3) in a warehouse specially designated for the storage of tea; (4) in general order or public store, class 1; (5) in premises of importer to be designated as warehouse for storage of tea under bond; (6) in locked cars, as constructive warehouses, and (7) in premises of the chief customs officer of the port under bond, if specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in regard to the storage of teas arriving at your port.

Under the regulations of March 21, 1901 (T. D. 22907), teas may be stored pending examination, as follows:

1. In a public bonded warehouse, class 3.
2. In a private bonded warehouse, class 2.
3. In a warehouse specially designated for the storage of tea.
4. In general order or public store, class 1.
5. In premises of importer to be designated as warehouse for storage of tea under bond.
6. In locked cars as constructive warehouses.
7. In premises of the chief customs officer of the port under bond, if specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

If importers at your port have suitable premises, tea sent there in bond may be stored in such premises under Article XII of the above regulations; otherwise the merchandise may be retained in locked cars as constructive warehouses.

Teas stored under the above conditions, except in locked cars, general order or public store, or custom-house premises, may be withdrawn for consumption and payment of duty, if found on examination to be fit for use under the act of March 2, 1897, in such quantities and at such times as may suit the convenience of the importer.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

No. 23457.

BEAN STICK AND BEAN CAKE.

Treasury decisions 8819, 10243, and 14618 to be followed according to kind of bean stick, and Treasury decision 19095 as to bean cake.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of October 5 last, relative to the dutiable classification of so-called bean stick and bean cake.

You state that bean stick imported at Honolulu in May last was returned by the gauger as "a vegetable casein, or legumin, made from the juice of leguminous seeds by precipitation with acids or rennet," and was classified as a nonenumerated manufactured article under section 6 of the act of July 24, 1897.

The collector of customs at New York reports that bean stick is returned for duty at his port as a nonenumerated manufactured article at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem, under section 6 of said act, and bean cake as prepared vegetables at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 241 of the same act.

You state that the bean stick passed on in Treasury decision 14618 of December 20, 1893 (G. A. 2376), which was followed by the collector of customs at Honolulu, was found on a chemical examination to "exhibit the deportment of an animal tissue, and to resemble physically the membranous tissues derived from fish," and, therefore, differed from the bean stick which was held in Treasury decisions 8819 of May 5, 1888, and 10243 of September 9, 1890 (G. A. 21), to be vegetables prepared.

I am of opinion that a distinction should be made between the two classes of bean stick as above indicated, and that Treasury decision 14618 should, therefore, not be construed as revoking Treasury decisions 8819 and 10243. I am further of opinion that bean cake should be classified as vegetables prepared, under paragraph 241 of the present tariff, in accordance with Treasury decision 19095 of March 11, 1898 (G. A. 4094).

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

No. 23458.

SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO LICENSED OFFICERS OF STEAMBOATS.

[Circular No. 7.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1902.

To Licensed Officers of Steamboats:

The following sections of the Revised Statutes and extracts from the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors are published herewith for the information of licensed officers, and their special attention is invited to the penalties to which

they render themselves liable by noncompliance with the provisions thereof:

Section 17, Rule V, Rules and Regulations: "Whenever a steamer meets with an accident involving loss of life or damage to property, it shall be the duty of the licensed officers of any such steamer to report the same in writing and in person, without delay, to the nearest local Board: *Provided*, When from distance it may be inconvenient to report in person, it may be done in writing only, and the report sworn to before an authorized magistrate."

Section 4413, Revised Statutes: "Every pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam vessel who neglects or willfully refuses to observe the regulations established in pursuance of the preceding section (4412) shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and for all damages sustained by any passenger, in his person or baggage, by such neglect or refusal." (For Western rivers only.)

Section 3, act of Congress approved June 7, 1897: "That every pilot, engineer, mate, or master of any steam vessel, and every master or mate of any barge or canal boat, who neglects or refuses to observe the provisions of this act, or the regulations established in pursuance of the preceding section (2), shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars and for all damages sustained by any passenger in his person or baggage by such neglect or refusal: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall relieve any vessel, owner, or corporation from any liability incurred by reason of such neglect or refusal." (For Atlantic and Pacific coast inland waters.)

Section 2, act of Congress approved February 8, 1895: "That a fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars, may be imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act. The vessel shall be liable for the said penalty, and may be seized and proceeded against, by way of libel, in the district court of the United States for any district within which such vessel may be found." (For the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal.)

Section 4445, Revised Statutes: "Every master, chief mate, engineer, and pilot who receives a license shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before one of the inspectors herein provided for, to be recorded with the certificate, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

"Every applicant for license as either master, mate, pilot, or engineer under the provisions of this title shall make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, before one of the inspectors referred to in this title, to the truth of all the statements set forth in his application for such license.

"Any person who shall make or subscribe to any oath or affirmation authorized in this title and knowing the same to be false shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

“Every licensed master, mate, pilot, or engineer who shall change, by addition, interpolation, or erasure of any kind, any certificate or license issued by any inspector or inspectors referred to in this title shall, for every such offense, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding three years.”

Section 4446, Revised Statutes: “Every mate, engineer, and pilot who shall receive a license shall, when employed upon any vessel, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place in such vessel, where it can be seen by passengers and others at all times; and for every neglect to comply with this provision by any such master, mate, engineer, or pilot, he shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to the revocation of his license.

Section 4465, Revised Statutes: “It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed.”

Section 4467, Revised Statutes: “The master of every passenger steamer shall keep a correct list of all the passengers received and delivered from day to day, noting the places where received and where landed, which record shall be open to the inspection of the inspectors and officers of the customs at all times; and the aggregate number of passengers shall be furnished to inspectors as often as called for, but on routes not exceeding one hundred miles the number of passengers, if kept, shall be sufficient.”

Section 4468, Revised Statutes: “Every master of any passenger steamer who fails, through negligence or design, to keep a list of passengers, as required by the preceding section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.”

Section 4441, Revised Statutes: * * * “Whenever complaint is made against any engineer holding a license authorizing him to take charge of the boilers and machinery of any steamer that he has, through negligence or want of skill, permitted the boilers in his charge to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, or that he has not kept his engine and machinery in good working order, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, upon satisfactory proof of such negligence or want of skill, to revoke the license of such engineer and assign him to a lower grade or class of engineers, if they find him fitted therefor.”

Section 14, Rule IX, Rules and Regulations: “When it is known or comes to the knowledge of the local inspectors that any steam vessel is or has been carrying an excess of steam beyond that which is allowed by her certificate of inspection, the local inspectors in whose district said

steamer is being navigated, in addition to reporting the fact to the United States district attorney for prosecution, under section 4437, Revised Statutes, shall require the owner or owners of said steamer to place on the boiler of said steamer a lock-up safety valve that will prevent the carrying of an excess of steam and shall be under the control of said local inspectors.

“On the placing of a lock-up safety valve upon any boiler, it shall be the duty of the engineer in charge of same to blow or cause the said valve to blow off steam at least once in each watch of six hours or less, to determine whether the valve is in working order, and it shall be his duty to report to the local inspectors any failure of such valve to operate.

“In case no such report is made, and a safety valve is found that has been tampered with or out of order, the license of the engineer having such boiler in charge shall be revoked.

“It shall be the duty of the local inspectors to send a copy of this rule to every steamer in their district, when said copies are furnished by the Department.”

Section 4448, Revised Statutes: “All officers licensed under the provisions of this title shall assist the inspectors in their examination of any vessel to which such licensed officers belong, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the hull, equipments, boilers, or machinery of such vessel, and also shall make known to the inspectors, at the earliest opportunity, all accidents or occurrences producing serious injury to the vessel, her boilers, or machinery; and in default thereof the license of any such officer so neglecting or refusing shall be revoked.”

Section 5344, Revised Statutes: “Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, inspector, or other public officer, through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.”

The attention of masters of steam vessels is particularly directed to the following rule of the Board of Supervising Inspectors in relation to station bills:

Section 15, Rule V, Rules and Regulations: “It shall be the duty of the master of every inspected steamer of 30 net tons and over, carrying passengers on the ocean, lakes, gulf[s], or bays, when such steamer is under way, to cause to be prepared a station bill for his own department, and one, also, for the engineer’s department, in which shall be assigned a post or station of duty for every person employed

on board such steamer in case of fire or other disaster; which station bills shall be placed in the most conspicuous places on board for the observation of the crew. And it shall be the duty of such master, or of the mate or officer next in command, once at least in each week, to call all hands to quarters and exercise them in the discipline, and in the unlashing and swinging out of the lifeboats, weather permitting, and in the use of the fire pumps and all other apparatus for the safety of life on board of such vessel, and to see that all the equipments required by law are in complete working order for immediate use; and the fact of the exercise of the crew, as herein contemplated, shall be entered upon the steamer's log book, stating the day of the month and hour when so exercised, and any neglect or omission on the part of the officer in command of such steamer to strictly enforce said rule shall be deemed cause for the revocation of the license of such officer. Upon navigable rivers the captains of all passenger steamers of 30 net tons and over shall be required to maintain a strict discipline and organize the officers and permanent crew so as to act with promptness in case of fire or other disaster; and the captain shall cause to be prepared at least two station bills, assigning the officers and permanent crew to definite places. Said station bills shall be conspicuously placed, under glass, near the inspection certificate."

Licensed officers are notified that in case of the loss of their license through any cause, they can obtain a certificate of such loss (Form 2162) to take the place of the lost license, which certificate will hold good until date of expiration of the lost or destroyed license, or grade of license is raised, in which case the certificate may be surrendered and new license issued indicating the new grade.

The attention of officers named therein is particularly directed to the following resolution of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, adopted at the meeting of January and February, 1900:

"Resolved, That masters, mates, and pilots of all vessels be required to exercise due caution in the use of their searchlights so as not to throw the rays of the light into pilot houses of passing steamers."

A willful violation of the above requirement will subject the offender to a suspension or revocation of license.

Local inspectors are hereby instructed to furnish a copy of this circular (which supersedes No. 13, dated February 7, 1900) with every master's, mate's, pilot's, and engineer's license issued.

Copies will be furnished by the Department on requisition.

JAS. A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector-General.

Approved.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 23459.

DRAWBACK ON RAWHIDE CUT LACING.

Drawback on rawhide cut lacing manufactured by Chas. A. Schieren & Co., of New York, N. Y., wholly from imported arsenic-cured dried hides.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: On the exportation of "rawhide cut lacing," manufactured by Chas. A. Schieren & Co., of New York, N. Y., wholly from imported "arsenic-cured" dried hides, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on the imported material so used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent.

The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the contents of each package as shown in the export invoice. In the case of "tipped" laces the number of cartons and the number of linear feet of each commercial width of lace contained therein and in each package must be stated. In the case of "pointed" laces the total number of bundles containing 100 feet of lace each, of the several commercial widths, and the aggregate lengths of the several widths contained in each package and in the entire shipment must be stated.

The drawback entry must show the total number of lineal feet of each commercial width of lace exported and the number of square feet of lace leather represented by each width, separately, and in the aggregate. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the lacing was manufactured of material and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated December 18, 1901.

In liquidation, the quantity of leather in condition as imported which may be taken as the basis for allowance of drawback may equal the quantity of lacing exported, surface measurement, as shown in the drawback entry, after official verification of declared lengths and widths; but in no case shall it exceed one side of an imported hide for every 15 square feet of the lacing exported.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23460.

DRAWBACK ON REFINED ASPHALT.

The instructions of this Department, dated October 26, 1899 (T. D. 23042), extended to cover exportations of refined asphalt manufactured by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of New York, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1902.*

SIR: The instructions of this Department, dated October 26, 1899, addressed to your office, establishing a rate for allowance of draw-

back on refined asphalt manufactured by the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, are hereby extended to cover exportations of refined asphalt manufactured by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of New York City, wholly from imported crude Trinidad Lake asphalt.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23461.

CHARCOAL IRON.

Bar iron, oval in shape and of various sizes, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, not specifically enumerated in the act of 1897, is dutiable at \$12 per ton as "bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for," under paragraph 124 of said act, in accordance with the principle enunciated in Treasury decision 22930.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 7th ultimo, inclosing a communication from the President of the Board of United States General Appraisers concerning the classification of certain charcoal bar iron, of various shapes and sizes, imported into your port per the German ship *Siam*, by the Spreckels Brothers Commercial Company, and entered for consumption November 2, 1901, under entry No. 119.

It appears that you were informed by the President of the Board of General Appraisers as to the classification, under Treasury decision 22930, dated April 1, 1901, of the different shapes and sizes included in the importation and enumerated in the descriptive list submitted by you, with the exception of the "oval" shapes, in respect to the classification of which the president of the Board advised you to request instructions of the Department.

In reply I have to state that if, as appears, there is no special provision in the tariff act of July 24, 1897, for the various sized oval shapes, the same would fall within the provision for "bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for," * * * in paragraph 124 of said act, and, being iron in the manufacture of which charcoal was used as fuel, would therefore be dutiable at \$12 per ton, in accordance with the second and final proviso to said paragraph 124, and the principle enunciated in Department's decision dated April 1, 1901 (T. D. 22930).

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *San Diego, Cal.*

No. 23462.

CONVICT-LABOR GOODS.

Compensation under section 4, act of June 22, 1874, can not be allowed in cases involving importation of convict-labor goods.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you state that a certain person at Kingston, Canada, desires to give information to this Government in relation to the illegal importation into the United States of certain convict-labor goods from Canada upon condition that he receives a reward for said information.

You request to be informed whether the Department will award the informer a moiety resulting from a seizure of goods made by convict labor, whether imported regularly or smuggled into the United States.

In reply, I have to inform you that section 31 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, prohibits entry of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision. This statute is a reproduction of former statutes on the subject.

The Department in Treasury decision 11934 of October, 1891, held that whenever on sufficient evidence any importation comes within the prohibition with reference to convict-labor goods the property may, at the option of the importer, be immediately exported without payment of duty, or if this course is not adopted the goods shall be held under seizure and proceedings commenced for their condemnation and destruction according to law. This ruling is still in force, and as it appears therefrom that property of this description can not enter into consumption in the United States, it follows that duty can not be collected thereon nor can it be disposed of at public sale, and as section 4 of the antimoietty act provides for compensation to informers only in cases where duties are withheld or a fine, penalty, or forfeiture has been incurred, a claim for compensation as informer can not be favorably considered by the Department.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. LEGARE PHENIZ,
Special Agent, Treasury Department, Ogdensburg, New York.

No. 23463.

DRAWBACK—MARKING BAGS.

Department's decision of April 28, 1899 (T. D. 21067), applies to the side of the bag bearing the brand by which the contents of the bag are known to the trade.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, transmitting the application of Bemis Brothers Bag Company for the allowance of drawback on 4,480 bags containing cotton-seed meal covered by preliminary entry No. 1501 and exported per *Othello* November 22, 1901.

It appears that all the requirements of the regulations have been complied with except that the words "for drawback" do not appear on the same side of the bag as the shipping mark.

In reply, I have to inform you that Department's decision of April 28, 1899 (T. D. 21067), provides that "such marking must be made with indelible ink upon the side of the bag exhibiting the brand, in letters not less than 2 inches in height and of proportionate width." This instruction applies to the side of the bag bearing the brand by which the contents of the bag are known to the trade, and has no application to the shipping mark. There may be cases where the contents of the bags are not designated by any brand or trade name, and in which the only mark appearing upon the bag would be the shipping mark. In such a case the decision above referred to would be fully complied with should the words "for drawback" appear on the side of the bag upon which the shipping mark was placed.

In view of the facts set forth, you are hereby authorized to proceed to a liquidation of the entry in question and the issuance of a proper certificate for drawback.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New Orleans, Louisiana.*

No. 23464—G. A. 5060.

APPLIQUÉ WORK NOT EMBROIDERY—SLIPPERS DUTIABLE AS SHOES.

Turkish slippers, appliquéd with metal threads, composed in chief value of leather, are dutiable under paragraph 438, tariff act of 1897, as "shoes made of leather," and not, by virtue of the proviso in paragraph 339, under paragraph 179, as articles embroidered with metal threads.

A subordinate designation of any article, not described as such in a tariff act, does not operate to withdraw it from a general class which is described in the tariff.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 10, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 90504f-11908, of A. R. Souhami & Bro., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Philadelphia*, and entered May 18, 1901.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, *General Appraiser*.

The merchandise consists of Turkish slippers, returned by the appraiser as "shoes made of leather, with metal thread embroidered on top of same." It was classified for duty by the collector under the provisions of paragraph 179, tariff act of 1897, by virtue of the proviso attached to paragraph 339 of said act. The protestants claim that the articles are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 438 of said act for "boots and shoes made of leather."

Said paragraph 179 levies a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem upon "laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn bullions, or metal thread." The pertinent portions of said paragraph 339 read as follows:

"339. * * * Wearing apparel, * * * and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel; * * * all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this act; * * * *Provided*, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed."

We find from the evidence and an inspection of the sample under consideration that the so-called spangled ornamentation on the shoe is not embroidery or done by the process of embroidering, either by hand or machinery. It is what is known as appliqué work, the ornamentation being sewn or stitched upon the shoe with a cotton or flax thread. Appliquéed articles have been uniformly held by the board not to be embroideries or embroidered articles (In re De Maesener, G. A. 1151; In re Mandel, G. A. 3943; In re Muser, G. A. 4030). While appliquéed articles, fabrics, or wearing apparel, made of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, are specially enumerated in said paragraph 339, it will be observed that the proviso to said paragraph 339, under which the collector justifies his assessment of duty, applies only to articles embroidered, and thus excludes by clear implication articles of any other character, including the slippers in question.

The slippers are also excluded from said paragraph 179, for the evidence shows satisfactorily that the value of the leather in the articles

is at least three times the value of the metal ornamentation, while that paragraph covers only merchandise composed in chief value of metal threads or the other materials enumerated therein.

The phrase "shoes made of leather," contained in said paragraph 438, has uniformly been construed to mean shoes composed in chief value of leather. (In re Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; In re Robitsek, G. A., 249; In re Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; In re Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Note, also, United States v. Churchill, 106 Fed. Rep., 672, and In re Alms, G. A., 4532.) So, a slipper, as often decided by the Board, is a species of light shoe, so called because it may be slipped on with ease and worn with undress. (In re Vantine, G. A., 319, and In re Robitsek, G. A., 1373.) Accordingly, the articles, being composed in chief value of leather, fall within the descriptive terms of said paragraph 438 as "shoes made of leather." It is immaterial that the goods in question are known, or sold in trade, under the name of Turkish slippers, and not under the specific name of shoes. A subordinate designation of any article, not described as such in a tariff act, does not operate to withdraw it from a general class described in the tariff. (In re White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; In re Claffin, ib., 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; In re Charnock, G. A., 3248.)

In view of the foregoing authorities and findings of fact, we hold that the slippers in question are specially provided for at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem as shoes of leather, under the provisions of paragraph 438.

The protest is therefore sustained and the decision of the collector reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH JAPAN.

Signed at Washington, February 3, 1898.

Approved by the Argentine Congress, June 5, 1901.

Promulgated, June 28, 1901.

Published in the "Oficial Boletín" of the Argentine Republic, November 26, 1901.

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally animated by a desire to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation relations of friendship and commerce between their respective States and citizens and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Señor Don MARTÍN GARCIA MÉROU, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-

ipotentiary of the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, JUSHI TORU HOSHI, of the Third Order of the Rising Sun, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be firm and perpetual peace and amity between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Japan, and their respective citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE 2. His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokio; and, in like manner, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if he thinks proper, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of the Argentine Republic; and each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, for the convenience of trade, to reside in all the ports and places within the territories of the other Contracting Party, where similar Consular Officers of other nations are permitted to reside; but before any Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent.

The diplomatic and consular officers of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, subject to the stipulation of this Treaty, enjoy in the territories of the other whatever rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities, are, or shall be, granted there to officers of corresponding rank of any European nation or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be between the territories and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens and subjects, respectively, of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to come freely and securely with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, rivers and straits in the territories and possessions of the other, where citizens or subjects of other nations are permitted so to come; they may remain and reside at all the places or ports where citizens or subjects of other nations are permitted to remain and reside, and they may there hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may there trade by wholesale or retail in all kinds of products, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce.

ARTICLE 4. The two High Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favor, privilege or immunity whatever in matters relating to commerce, navigation, travel through or residence in their territories or possessions which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any European nation, or of the United States of America, shall be extended to the citizens or

subjects of the other Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that European nation or of the United States of America shall have been gratuitous, and on the same, or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE 5. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Argentine Republic of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the Argentine Republic, whether such importation be for the purpose of consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, than are or shall be payable on the importation for the same purpose of the like article being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America.

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the Territories or possessions of either of the two High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the territories or possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any European country or the United States of America. No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or transit of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the Territories of either of the High Contracting Parties into or through the territories or possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any European country or of the United States of America. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the High Contracting Parties to the territories or possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6. In all that relates to transit, warehousing, bounties, facilities, drawbacks, re-exports and transit duties, the citizens, subjects, merchandise and shipping of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall in the territories and possessions of the other, be placed in all respects upon the same footing as the citizens, subjects, merchandise, and shipping of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 7. No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light, or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage, or any other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments, shall be imposed in any of the ports, rivers or straits of the Argentine Republic, on vessel of Japan, or in any of the ports, rivers or straits of Japan on vessels of the Argen-

tine Republic, than are, or may hereafter be, payable in like cases in the same ports, rivers and straits on vessels of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 8. The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws of the Argentine Republic and Japan respectively.

ARTICLE 9. All vessels which, according to Argentine laws and regulations are to be deemed Argentine vessels, and all vessels which according to Japanese laws and ordinances are to be deemed Japanese vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed Argentine and Japanese vessels, respectively.

ARTICLE 10. Citizens of the Argentine Republic and Argentine merchant vessels resorting to Japan or to the territorial waters thereof, shall, so long as they there remain, be subject to the laws of Japan and to the jurisdiction of His Imperial Majesty's courts; and, in the same manner, His Imperial Majesty's subjects as well as Japanese merchant vessels resorting to the Argentine Republic or to the territorial waters there, shall be subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic. It is understood, however, that the provisions of this article do not extend to matters relating exclusively to the internal discipline of the merchant vessels of either Contracting Party in the ports or territorial waters of the other.

ARTICLE 11. The citizens and subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territories and possessions of the other, reciprocally receive and enjoy the same full and perfect protection for their persons and property that is granted to native citizens or subjects, and they shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in said countries, respectively, for the prosecution and defense of their just rights; and they shall, equally with native citizens or subjects, be at liberty to employ advocates, attorneys or agents to represent them before such courts of justice.

They shall also enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws for the time being in force, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the regulations in force.

ARTICLE 12. In regard to billeting; forced or compulsory military service, whether by land or sea; contributions of war; military exactions or forced loans, the citizens and subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties, shall, in the territories and possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions as may now, or may hereafter, be granted to the citizens or subjects of European nations or of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 13. The present Treaty shall go into operation immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until the expiration of six (6) months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and no longer.

ARTICLE 14. The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in the Spanish, Japanese and English languages, and in case there should be found any discrepancy between the Spanish and Japanese texts, it will be decided in conformity with the English text, which is binding upon both Governments.

ARTICLE 15. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in sextuplicate at Washington this third day of February of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, corresponding to the third day of the second month of the thirty-first year of Meiji.

MARTÍN GARCIA MÉROU

KAGORO TAKAHIRA

USE OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The Belgian Legation in Buenos Ayres recently forwarded a report to Brussels with reference to the use of electrical appliances—dwelling more particularly upon the adoption of electricity as an illuminant—in the Argentine Republic. Incidentally, the advantages of the country as a market for electrical furnishings, etc., is pointed out. The following is a translation, in part, of the report referred to:

“The Argentine Republic has kept abreast of the older nations in the application of electricity, and this country is an important market for electrical articles in general.

“The city of Buenos Ayres is remarkable for the extent of its means of communication. It has more than 450 kilometers of street-car lines and about 2,000 cars. Animal traction is gradually disappearing and is being replaced by electrical traction, which was first introduced in the Republic in 1897 by Mr. CARLOS BRIGHT. At the present time there are more than 1,000 kilometers of electric car lines in operation, while numerous transformations are in course of execution and the establishment of new lines are being projected.

“Among the most interesting projects are to be mentioned the following:

“An English syndicate, the Buenos Ayres Metropolitan Railroad Company, Limited, has acquired the concession of an underground electric road which is to connect Victoria Place (central point of the

city) with the Western Railroad station, from whence it is then to be connected as a surface road. The length of the proposed line will reach 8 kilometers, about half the length underground. The preliminary excavation has already been begun.

“At present three companies operate the electric roads by overhead trolley systems, namely, the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Electric Tramway Company, Limited, the Capital Tramway Company, Limited, and the Buenos Ayres Electric Tramways, all English corporations.

“The Capital Tramway Company is the only one which generates the electricity it consumes, the others obtaining it from the different power houses established in the city. The generators of this company are 900 kilowatts; it has an accumulating battery of 1,000 and another of 450 kilowatts. It supplies the new Liniers abattoirs, where electrical rolling cranes for loading meat are in operation. Without counting the electrical installations for the private use of the owners, the country has nearly forty distributing plants.

“Besides Buenos Ayres, several cities are lighted by electricity. For public and private lighting in Buenos Ayres electric lights representing over 4,000,000 candlepower are employed.

“The principal power houses of Buenos Ayres are the following: Sociedad Primitiva Gas de Buenos Ayres (distributing force of 2,500 horsepower), Cie General de Electricidad (capacity more than 4,000 horsepower), River Plate Electric Light and Traction Company (owns power houses at Buenos Ayres, Rosario, La Plata and Tucumán; total capacity, 3,200 horsepower), and Cie Alemana Transatlantica de Electricidad (capacity, 7,000 horsepower).

“The city of Córdoba also owns a remarkable plant—the Córdoba Power and Light Company, Limited—which has a force representing nearly 3,000 horsepower. Electricity is used extensively as motive power in industrial enterprises and for operating elevators, fans, and other apparatus.

“The manufacture of electric attachments has developed considerably at Buenos Ayres, several of the articles formerly all imported are now wholly or partially of domestic production.

“In 1900 the Teutonia Company (German) was formed for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of arc lights, dynamos and carbons for electric light. Notwithstanding this, in the importation of electrical goods the Argentine Republic is still an important factor in the market, and a large number of the most important United States, English, and French houses are represented in the capital by agencies. For the articles in question the United States industry occupies in the Argentine Republic a much more important situation than its European competitors. The South American Electric Supply Company, organized for selling the products of the General Electric

Company, of Schenectady, New York, does an enormous business. The only Belgian articles of any importance imported are telephone material and wire."

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

Crop reports from the American side of the Atlantic Ocean are being very closely watched in European markets and the Argentine wheat estimate is markedly an object of interest. The Government estimate of 72,000,000 bushels is not generally credited, and 19,000,000 bushels as the exportable surplus is regarded as the amount available for foreign markets. The Argentine Republic has, however, begun to increase its exports, and 520,000 bushels were shipped in the week ending January 25, as against 96,000 bushels in the week previous, and as compared with 760,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1901.

It is generally conceded that the Argentine output might be greatly increased were more modern and improved methods of harvesting the crop employed. The wheat is thrashed as soon after harvesting as a machine can be secured, but as the thrashing machines are usually owned by a local merchant or by a combination of farmers, some delay is necessitated. On the large farms where crops are grown by tenants, the machine is owned by the land owner and more expedition is possible. All wheat is bagged at the machine and none is handled in bulk. Practically none of the growers have facilities for protecting their grain from the weather, and the bags are simply stacked up in the open field. At the stations the railroads have provided small sheds of galvanized iron, but these are never large enough to hold more than a fraction of the grain shipped. At all stations of importance there is competition in buying and large exporters have regular stations where their purchases are made. At the ports of shipment, Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, and the less important river points, there is comparatively little storage room, and when the exporter has a vessel ready to load he endeavors to put it on board directly from the cars. There are no country elevators in use, and the few at Rosario and Buenos Ayres are used simply for mixing houses and to facilitate loading in bulk when the shipper prefers that method of shipment. In December, 1900, preliminary steps were taken for the erection of grain elevators and storehouses at the various maritime stations of the Republic, a German firm being reported as having secured Government authorization for the scheme, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1901.

The present method is expensive and wasteful, but the loss from weather damage after thrashing is really much smaller than might be expected, being confined mainly to the top and bottom layer of bags. To develop the full possibilities of the Argentine wheat crop and secure commensurate returns for the labor invested would necessitate

the construction of granaries for farm storage, and also radical changes in the methods of transportation, as all the railroad cars for this purpose are of the flat-car style and provide no protection against weather.

LATEST CROP STATISTICS.

A report recently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that for the crop of 1901-2 there have been sown 3,269,066 hectares for wheat and 782,880 hectares for linseed. For the previous crop, 3,379,746 hectares were devoted to wheat and 607,352 to linseed. From this it appears that there is a decrease of over 80,000 hectares in the area sown in wheat and an increase of 175,000 hectares under linseed. It is also reported that the cereal harvest of the Province of Córdoba, instead of showing an almost total loss, has recovered so remarkably as to lead to the anticipation of average returns. It is said, in addition, that the prospects of the maize crops are good and that the alfalfa yield will be greater than the average.

NEW RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The Review of the River Plate of December 21, 1901, states that during the previous week Congress had granted several concessions for railways in the national Territories. Among these were the following:

To SEÑOR LLAMBI CAMPBELL, concession for a 1-meter gauge line from Colonia Ocampo to connect with the Sabana and the San Cristobal-Tucumán lines, terminating between Fortin Tostado and Aveira, in the Chaco, and opening up a very rich section of that Territory.

To ALBERTO SANTA MARIA & Co., concession for a 1-meter gauge line across the Territory of Misiones. This is a very important development, as, when completed, it will form the connecting link between the Argentine Republic and Brazilian systems, and constitute a section of the grand chain of railroads which will eventually traverse North and South America. A grant of 2 leagues of land for every 5 kilometers of road is accorded the concessionaires, or a total bounty of 60 square leagues of land, for colonization purposes.

Further concessions include a 1-meter gauge line from the Bermejo River and another starting from the Pilcomayo River, through the Chaco and Formosa, to the Bolivian boundary; a branch line from San Francisco to Villa Maria, the concession being to a French company; a prolongation of 60 kilometers on the Buenos Ayres Western and a branch line of the Argentine Great Western, to extend from Rodeo del Medio to Panquehua.

In Patagonia a line of 1-meter gauge is to be constructed starting from Tilly Roads, on St. George's Gulf, and extending to Colonia San Martin. It is to be 300 kilometers in length, and a bounty of 2,500 hectares of land for every 5 kilometers constructed has been granted, so that the total concession includes 60 kilometric leagues.

The press of the Andean Provinces reports that there is much interest in the proposed railway of 1-meter gauge from San Juan to Patquia, which, it is believed, will greatly assist the commercial development of San Juan and Mendoza Provinces. Connection will be made at Patquia with the Argentine Northwestern Railway, which joins the Central Córdoba Railway at Dean Funes. The new line will permit the wine growers of San Juan to compete with those of Mendoza and, in addition, will open up a short route for the wines of both Provinces to reach places at present attainable only by circuitous ways.

DRAINAGE CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES.

A large portion of the fertile Province of Buenos Ayres is subject to periodical inundations, resulting from the heavy rains of the winter season and causing great damage to the farm and pasture lands. According to a communication from the Belgian Legation at Buenos Ayres, for the last ten years the government of the Province has fostered the plan of remedying this situation by building a series of canals to carry the water to the sea, utilizing, as far as possible, the existing rivers.

A commission called "Dirección de Desagues," appointed in accordance with the provisions of the provincial law of July 8, 1901, has opened a competition for the award of the contract for the drainage works, which will be of great importance. The length of the principal canals will be about 1,000 kilometers, representing in round numbers 31,000,000 cubic meters of embankment. The work is divided into three sections, each of which could be the object of separate contracts, and will be executed according to certain plans and specifications which can be consulted by those interested in the bureaus of the commission at La Plata. Bids were to have been received up to March 1, 1902, but it is quite possible that this term may be extended.

In the event of the execution of this scheme, building materials, machinery, engines, dredging apparatus, tools, rails, pumps, wagons, etc., will be required by the contractors.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

A comparison of the dairy statistics of 1901 with those of 1895 shows that since the last-named period there have been established in the Argentine Republic several large butter factories, besides importing houses concerned in the introduction of butter-making machinery. In 1896 there were 201 dairies in the Republic, with a capital of \$2,728,917 (paper), and 200 cheese manufactories, with a capital of \$3,061,521 (paper). "The Review of the River Plate" for December 14, 1901, states that on the date mentioned there were 523 dairies in

the country, with a combined capital of \$12,000,000, many new cheese presses having also been started. The two most important factories in 1896 had a capacity of two tons of butter per day each. In December, 1901, one dairy alone, the "Unión Argentina," was capable of turning out 30 tons a day, and had an invested capital of \$1,000,000, representing the factory, and \$250,000 in 42 steam creameries in various parts of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Another dairy was capable of producing 5 tons of butter per day, while the combined product of seven others was a daily output of 20 tons. The exports of butter in 1894 amounted to 19½ tons, and in 1901 had increased to over 3,000 tons, nearly all of which was marketed in England.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

According to a communication sent by the Belgian Minister at Buenos Ayres to the Belgian State Department, an additional duty of 5 per cent on the value of the merchandise imported in the Argentine Republic has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and the customs duties must henceforth be paid in gold. The law establishing the modifications in question has not yet been promulgated.

The Argentine Minister in London has been authorized to purchase 200 tons of No. 7 telegraph wire for the construction of lines from Boca del Rio Negro to Bahia San Blas and Cabo Blanco. The cost is estimated at £2,200.

Mr. AUGUSTO ROCHA has been given permission to build a landing stage on the Rio Plate near Quilmes. The length is to be 600 to 1,000 meters. It is also to have a music stand and bathing place. The cost is estimated at 126,000 *pesos*.

The Government has assigned the order for building a storehouse along the harbor of Corrientes to Mr. JUAN LAMELA. The cost is estimated at 21,761 *pesos*.

BOLIVIA.

THE HUAQUAI RAILROAD.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia has requested the National Congress to maintain the exportation taxes on alcohol, rum, and crude rubber shipped from the Department of La Paz until December 31, 1904, for the purpose of raising funds to complete the construction of the railway from Huaquai to La Paz. The Chief Executive desires that the law of October 26, 1900, remain in force and effect until the end of 1904. He bases his request on the fact that, due to the fall in the value of Bolivian money and the consequent rise in exchange, the amount in gold set aside for the construction of the railway has been

considerably decreased, and submits in verification of his views the following figures:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Income from tax on alcohol and rum from September 1, 1900, to August 31, 1901.....	421,342.64
Profits on 5,000 cases of alcohol.....	40,000.00
Receipts from tax on crude rubber to August.....	66,679.00
Total	528,021.73

Estimating a like income for the three years named in the law of October 26, 1900, the total receipts would be 1,584,065.19 *bolivianos*, which, with exchange at 18d, equals £118,804 17s. 9d. The railroad is estimated to cost £170,000, which leaves a deficit of £51,195 2s. 3d. This latter amount, at 18d, equals 682,601.50 *bolivianos*. The income from the tax on alcohol and crude rubber for sixteen months amounts to 704,028.97 *bolivianos*. The small excess of 21,427.47 *bolivianos*, the difference between the value of the deficit and the amount of the tax on alcohol and crude rubber, will be applied to sundry other necessary expenses in the construction of the road.

The President has also asked Congress to authorize an issue of 10 per cent interest bearing bonds to the amount of 500,000 *bolivianos*, said bonds to be redeemed in quarterly installments, beginning January 2, 1902. The object of this measure is to secure immediately the necessary funds required for the construction of the railway referred to. The payment of these bonds will be guaranteed from that part of the tax on alcohol which corresponds to the Government, and collaterally by the portion of the road already completed, as well as by the material entering into the construction of the same.

EXPORTS OF TIN FROM ORURO.

According to recent Government statistics, the exports of bar tin from the Department of Oruro during the year 1900 amounted to 81,771.28 metric quintals, as shown by the following table:

Oruro	11,350.28
Machacamarca	36,674.94
Poopó	3,665.14
Pazña	6,153.92
Challapata	22,515.99
Sevaruayo	1,411.01
Total	81,771.28

These figures do not include 850.75 metric quintals shipped in bulk from Oruro. Calculating the value of an avoirdupois ton at £111, the 82,622.03 metric quintals, or 812.41 tons, are worth £90,177 10s. 2d.

CONCESSIONS TO CAPITALISTS AND COLONISTS IN ACRE RIVER TERRITORY.

In answer to inquiries of the Consul of the United States at Pará, Brazil, Señor FLORIAN ZAMBRANO, High Commissioner and Financial

Agent of Bolivia at Pará, has furnished some pertinent information with regard to trade, production, navigation, and concessions to capitalists and colonists in the territories belonging to Bolivia on the Rio Acre. In substance, it is asserted that the Government of Bolivia grants large tracts of uncultivated land to capitalists who intend to colonize its territories; admits free of duty and other taxes all machinery, factories, tools, agricultural implements, etc., and protects and guarantees the personal safety, work, and property of all foreigners.

In the high region, or rather the plateau of the Andes Mountains (La Paz, Oruru, Potosi), there are rich mineral deposits, such as silver, lead, copper, and gold. In the middle region—that is, in the valleys (Cochibamba, Sucra, Itarija)—wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, grapes, etc., are cultivated. On the great eastern and northwestern plains (Santa Cruz and Beni), coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, and many other tropical products are produced, and rubber, vanilla, copaiba, etc., are extracted. There are also many gold mines and placers of incalculable richness which have been worked for centuries. On the plains of the Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz there are large numbers of cattle, the maximum cost of which is \$4.87 (£1) per head.

The rivers which the treaty recently made with Brazil incorporates into Bolivia are the Acre and Yacu and their affluents, the Upper Purus and Upper Jurua and their affluents, the Enviri, Tarabauca, Mua, Gregorio, etc.

Bolivia's occupation of this territory has been confined to the Acre and its affluents, where the custom-house of Puerto Alonso is established. The rubber exported from the Acre and its affluents alone reaches 3,500 tons per annum. The total export of rubber from the other rivers named amounts to another 5,000 tons per annum, and is increasing yearly. This rubber is of the first quality and is sold in European markets at the same price as and under the name of fine Pará rubber. Many rubber planters in the Acre territory, it is said, wish to sell their plantations.

Up to December, 1901, fifteen steamers, with an average capacity of 200 tons each, left Pará and Mañaos for the Acre, to return in February, 1902, laden with rubber. It is estimated that as many steamers are also plying up the Purus and Jurua rivers.

The Government of Bolivia has decided to establish and subsidize a line of foreign steamers to ply between European ports and Pará. On arrival at that port the cargoes are to be transferred and sent to the Acre territory in smaller steamers of the same company. As yet there is no contract for this project, and the Bolivian Government is disposed to accept the best proposal which may be presented. Señor ZAMBRANO (at Pará, Brazil), in his capacity as Financial Agent, has authority to receive and examine such proposals and forward them to his Government with such recommendation as may be deemed wise.

In the opinion of Señor ZAMBRANO, the Bolivian Government is prepared to execute without delay a contract with some large syndicate for transportation, colonization, and the construction of railroads, custom-houses, and other public improvements, both to increase the commercial and industrial development of that exceedingly rich region and to join the Acre territory to the interior settlements of Bolivia. For the latter purpose, the most important work is the construction of a railroad from the Acre to the Beni or the Madre de Dios River, the plans for which are already made and the cost estimated.

PREPONDERANCE OF GERMAN TRADE.

A recent issue of the "Handels Museum" contains an article with reference to the trade of Germany with Bolivia, of which the following is, in part, a translation:

"Owing to the great development of the imports into Bolivia from Germany, it is not risking too much to state that Germany now holds first rank among those countries which are in commercial relationship with Bolivia. German merchants express the opinion that their trade, which in 1898 represented one-fifth of foreign imports, is to-day five-eighths, as against one-fourth from England and one-eighth from France and other countries. Even if it is admitted that these figures are excessive, it is none the less true that Germany does almost as much business with Bolivia as all other countries together. The cause of this success must be ascribed to the regular service of the two shipping lines between Hamburg and the Pacific, as well as to the activity of numerous energetic Germans in Bolivia, where the chambers of commerce, which are open to all nationalities, have many Germans among their members."

CONCESSION FOR A RAILROAD.

The Argentine press reports that the Bolivian Congress has approved the proposal of the Company L'Africaine for the construction of a railroad from Bahia Negra to Santa Cruz. This company has deposited a guarantee of 40,000 *francs* with the Bolivian Government.

BRAZIL.

BUDGET FOR 1902.

The "Diario Official" of December 27, 1901, contains the budget of Brazil for the year 1902, and estimates the ordinary and extraordinary revenues at 42,876,666\$637 gold, and 257,461,000\$000 paper. The estimates for 1901 were 58,870,641\$000 gold, and 286,092,200\$000 paper.

The various sources from which receipts are estimated and their comparative amounts, in *milreis*, in 1901 are as follows:

Sources.	1902.		1901.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
Revenues from imports	33,430,000	130,580,000	36,460,000	123,654,000
Inland revenues	1,000,000	72,744,000	705,000	79,820,200
Excise taxes .....	.....	34,970,000	.....	39,508,000
Sundry extraordinary revenues	90,000	7,645,000	.....	8,665,000
Issue of funding bonds .....	.....	.....	12,678,974	.....
Paper money redemption fund .....	.....	.....	.....	25,829,000
Paper money guarantee fund	8,356,667	2,920,000	9,026,667	.....
Amortization of internal debt .....	.....	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000
Port improvement fund .....	.....	2,530,000	.....	2,530,000
Lifeboat and salvage fund .....	.....	72,000	.....	86,000
Total	42,876,667	257,461,000	58,870,641	286,092,200

By Article II the Executive is authorized to effect the following operations:

I. To emit 25,000 *contos* in treasury bills to be redeemed before the close of the fiscal year

II. To adopt a differential tariff up to 50 per cent in favor of one or more imported articles in compensation for concessions to Brazilian produce on "most favored nation" treatment and vice versa.

III. To grant anyone undertaking the execution of the port works of Manãos and Pará the same concessions enjoyed by the Santos Dock Company contained in clauses of the *anexos* (additions) to decree No. 966 of November 7, 1890, except the extension of the concession aforesaid.

IV. To adopt a special postage stamp for official correspondence.

V. To recover from shipping a duty of from one to five *reis* per kilogram of merchandise loaded or discharged, the same to be expended in improvements at the port where collected.

The proceeds of this duty, which shall be proportionate to the requirements of the service, shall constitute a special fund for each port destined exclusively for the respective improvements.

Goods transhipped from one vessel to another, owing to the greater draft of the first than the one admitted within the zone comprised in the improvement, shall be exempt from this duty.

To accelerate the execution of the port works, the Government is authorized to accept donations or chargeable pecuniary assistance from the States, municipalities, or associations, which may be benefited by said improvements, provided these charges are not in excess of the proceeds of the duty aforesaid.

VI. To modify the sole paragraphs of Articles 10 and 11 of the regulation of the Consumption Tax when they refer to the registry as follows:

"Sole paragraph. Manufacturers, wholesale or retail merchants, or peddlers of vinegar, candles, matches, preserves, playing cards, salts

perfumery, boots and shoes, walking sticks, hats, and pharmaceutical preparations who are already matriculated for the manufactory or commerce of an article subject to consumption tax and who shall have paid the maximum tax, shall receive their registration certificates gratuitously. Certificates shall also be granted gratuitously to all existing stocks situated within the fiscal zone of the factories."

"ART. 11. The following charges shall be made for the issue of certificates of registry:

"(a) Factories, 200\$000; (b) depots, factories, or wholesale merchants, 100\$000; (c) first-class retail merchants, dealing exclusively in taxed articles, 50\$000; (d) other merchants, dealing in such articles only, 30\$000; (e) retail houses, dealing in more than one of the taxed articles, for each certificate up to three, 20\$000; (f) peddlers, 20\$000; (g) manufacturers on a small scale, with a number of operatives not exceeding six, 20\$000; (h) manufacturers on a small scale, seven to twelve operatives, 50\$000. Small factories not subject to the professions and industry tax shall be exempt from registry."

VII. To modify the internal tariff in force at the national telegraph offices as follows:

(a) Granting a rebate of from 30 to 50 per cent on the ordinary tariff to private telegrams bearing the word *preterido* to be transmitted after telegrams paying full rates. For newspapers the rebate shall be increased to 75 per cent.

(b) Reducing the tariff to the required proportions in zones where competition exists.

(c) To come to an agreement with the Western Telegraph Company with regard to the payment, in specie, of the contribution treated of in clause 3 of the contract of July 30, 1893, eliminating clause 4 of the same contract.

(d) The balance of account of mutual contract with foreign administrations shall be settled in *francs*.

The rate for each word of foreign telegrams, to or from Brazil, shall be fixed at 1.25 *francs*, the average of 1 and 1.50 *francs* charged at present for telegrams passing through one or two zones. The transit and terminal taxes should be maintained with the neighboring Republics as stipulated in articles 525, 528, and 529.

VII. To exempt from duties all materials imported by the States or municipalities for the supplying of water, the metallic material for drainage, road locomotives, and corresponding rolling stock, instruments and apparatus for professional and technical instruction, imported by the State institutions and by the professional schools maintained by the Federal Government.

All vessels and craft exclusively employed in fishing, and all apparatus, instruments and articles imported for the same service and for the preservation of fish, shall be free from all taxes.

IX. To modify the regulations of the Consumption Tax, permitting the fiscal agents of the Union to furnish a *guia* to national cigars destined for export, independent of the payment of the Federal tax, provided the interests of the Union are safeguarded.

ART. 4. From the date of the present law samples of all beverages and food stuffs imported must be submitted to the Laboratory of Analysis in the order of their arrival.

(1) The bulletin of the analysis shall be exclusively for the importer's use.

(2) In the event of wine having been shipped in barrels of different sizes the samples submitted to the Laboratory of Analysis shall be in proportion.

(3) After the payment of the respective tax by the importer the Laboratory will begin the analysis within the following periods:

For the analysis of the quality of wines, beer, cider, vinegar, bitters, vermouths, effervescent lemonades, mineral waters, olive oil, liquors, and simple sirups, six working days, maximum; for the analysis of flours, alimentary pastes, tea, chocolate, curd, preserved meats, fish, milk, vegetables, and fruits, oil for lubrication and other industrial purposes, soaps, tissues, natural and artificial essences, and alloys of metals, fifteen working days, maximum; for the analysis of butter, lard, tallow, and all greasy products of a composite nature, cognac, rum, whisky, alcohol, and other strongly alcoholic liquors, and all unenumerated products, thirty working days, maximum.

(4) The Laboratory shall be obliged to furnish a certificate of the receipt of payment, fix the day and hour for the presentation of the receipt, and return the respective amount in case the analysis has not been commenced within the stipulated time.

(5) If, after the stipulated term (of days), the Laboratory should not have commenced or finished the analysis, the party shall be permitted to dispatch the goods, presenting the certificate mentioned in (4) to the custom-house, which shall advise the Minister of Finance of the fact on the same day.

(6) The term for quantitative analysis shall be fixed by the Directory of the Laboratory, with a view to the maximum urgency.

(7) Quantitative analysis of products suspected to contain noxious substances shall not be comprised in the terms mentioned, as it may be necessary to repeat the analysis on a fresh sample.

ART. 5. The following table shall come into force from January 1, 1902:

TABLE A.—*Tariff for analysis according to the regulations of Decree No. 1257, of February 3, 1893.*

Search for salicylic acid in alimentary substances, colorings of aniline, metal salts, mineral acids, mineral acids in oils and fats for lubrication, glucose and albumen in urine, fat and blood pigments.....	15\$000
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Analysis of artificial essences, perfumery, mineral salts in medicines, alkaloids, silk, woolen, and cotton tissues, etc., of the density of milk extract at 95° and adulterations, foreign substances in cheese, bread, flours, tomato sauce, quantity of salicylic acid in alimentary substances, copper, lead, and zinc.....	25\$000
Search for salts in alimentary substances, lead in tinned vessels, metal each in minerals, sulphuric acid in oils and fats, chlorhydric, glucose and its density, and albumen, urea, uric acid, fat, phosphoric acid, chlorides and sulphates in urine.....	25\$000
Search for toxin or noxious matter in all alimentary substances, artificial mineral waters, toys, wall paper, tapestry, perfumery, etc., for foreign matter in pharmaceutical products, alcohol (search for mixtures), water, sugar, glucose, molasses, honey, sirups, liqueurs, jams, bitters, cognac, vermuth, etc., coffee adulterations, eggs (matter employed for their preservation), confectionery, dried fruit, chocolate, cocoa, tea, maté, etc., quantity of nitrogen in samples of blood, analysis of the quality of metallic alloys, and coarse salt	40\$000
Extracts of meat, preserved fish, meat and milk, table and other oils, vinegar, milk and cream, wine, beer, cider, bread, flours, fats, butter, cheese, quantitative analysis of tissues and coal tar, and analysis of any product of an earthy appearance	50\$000
Quantitative analysis of soap.....	60\$000
Analysis of plants, quantitative analysis of drinking or mineral waters, loam and kaolin, quantity of boric acid in curds, nutritive value of forage, complete analysis of turf, complete analysis of any cognac, and quantitative analysis of any oil	200\$000

The tariff for the analysis of any substance not mentioned in the above provisions shall be fixed by the Director of the Laboratory, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

TABLE B.—*Tariff for analysis of imported products according to the regulations of Decree No. 1257, of February 3, 1893.*

Search for noxious substances in foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages and other liquids, analysis of table oils, lubricating oils, and other substances; analysis of pharmaceutical products; quantity of any salt or metal in foodstuffs and other products; examination of silk, woolen, and cotton tissues, and unenumerated products.....	20\$000
Analysis of alkaloids, alkaloid salts, and other chemical-organic components, analysis of any simple vegetable or animal drug, and of chemical mineral products.....	10\$000

The tariff for the analysis of substances not mentioned in the above provisions shall be fixed by the Director of the Laboratory, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

ART. 6. All agricultural implements and machinery imported direct by the planter shall be free from duty, as also all apparatus for the dairy industry. The detailed dispatch of these articles shall be submitted direct to the Minister of Finance.

ART. 7. All vessels calling at Brazilian ports exclusively for orders shall be subject to a single fixed duty of £2 (\$9.73), irrespective of the tonnage of such vessels, and they shall be permitted to remain 10 days at said ports under supervision of the customs authorities, and shall be

allowed to receive provisions, coal, water, etc. The 10 days' grace may be extended by the Customs Inspector for 5 days only, except in case of *force majeure*, after which the vessels will be subject to the ordinary regulations. In this duty shall be included customs and other dues of every kind to which shipping is subject.

ART. 8. The 25 per cent of the duties in gold recovered on imported merchandise, of which 5 per cent will continue to be reserved for the currency guarantee fund, shall be collected as heretofore according to Law No. 741, of December 26, 1900.

ART. 9. The stamps for documents shall continue to be applied according to the regulations in force, with the following modifications:

(1) In case of omission, up to 30 days from the date of said omission, revalidation shall be permitted—(a) By paying ten times the value of the stamp; (b) Up to 60 days from the said date by paying twenty-five times the value of the stamp; (c) Beyond 60 days from said date by paying fifty times the value of the stamp.

Paragraph 2 of article 10 of Law No. 559 of December 21, 1898, and corresponding dispositions, are hereby revoked.

ART. 10. The authorization for the lease of the Central Railway (belonging to the State) is canceled.

ART. 11. Transfers of internal bonds are subject to proportionate stamp duties exclusively as stipulated.

ART. 12. During the fiscal year 1902 the stamp taxes on alcoholic beverages shall be double those of the fiscal year 1901.

ART. 13. All documents concerning civil marriages shall be free from the stamp tax.

ART. 14. Articles 24 and 25 of decree No. 4228, of November 6, 1901, authorizing the organization of the Rio de Janeiro Dock Company, are hereby extended to the Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos no Brazil (International Docks and Improvement Company of Brazil).

ART. 15. Law No. 641 of November 14, 1899, is hereby modified in the following particular: Art. 3, paragraph 18, "cigars not exceeding 30\$ per thousand, each, 5 *reis*."

ART. 16. All national (Federal) properties, which under past régimés were destined for services now in charge of the several States, and those which were used for services in charge of the then Provinces and still continue so, shall be of the exclusive dominion of the respective States.

ART. 17. All contrary dispositions are hereby revoked.

MEASURES FOR INCREASING THE SALE OF COFFEE IN EUROPE.

The Belgian Legation at Rio de Janeiro writes that in view of the continued fall in the price of Brazilian coffee the Federal Government is taking steps to remedy this situation.

A credit of 70 *contos* has been opened by a presidential decree at the Ministry of Industry to organize the propaganda of Brazilian coffee abroad, with the double object of increasing the consumption of the principal national product and protecting it in foreign markets from the point of view of quality, quantity, price, and origin. This service will be principally carried on by means of permanent expositions of different samples of Brazilian coffee.

These expositions are to be organized preferably in the Brazilian consulates at Lisbon, Hâvre, Marseille, Paris, Genoa, Trieste, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Brussels, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

The collection of samples will be made so as to unite in each exposition all the elements of comparison between the Brazilian products and those of other countries.

Special instructions from the Minister of Foreign Relations will regulate the relations of the Consuls with the director of this service, who must report every six months as to results.

COTTON MILLS AT SÃO PAULO.

Within the State of São Paulo there are not less than 14 cotton mills, 3 of which are in Sorocaba, 1 in Tuhy, 1 in Salto y Tú, 1 in Piracicaba, 1 in Jundiáhy, 1 in Villa Americana, 1 in Itapetininga, and 5 in the city and district of São Paulo. All of these mills, except one, do their own spinning as well as weaving, and manufacture oxfords, zephyrs, and plain calicoes. Some of them have over 200 looms and employ from 300 to 400 men. The average output may be stated at 8,000 meters per day. All the mills work overtime and are under the control of practical men from Lancashire towns, England. The goods manufactured are of a very fair quality and are as durable, but not so well finished, as the imported articles. The greater part of the cotton employed is obtained from the plantations of the State. The machinery is mainly of English manufacture.

COMMERCE IN CODFISH AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rio de Janeiro, writes the French Consul at that port, offers a large market for imports of codfish (*bacalhao*). It is estimated that from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 kilograms are yearly imported, either for immediate consumption or to be shipped to inland points in Brazil. The population of Portuguese origin is especially fond of this article of food, which is consumed in large quantities.

The codfish imported at Rio de Janeiro comes especially from Canada, via Halifax, or New York, in casks or barrels, weighing from 54 to 58 kilograms each, and from Norway, via Hamburg, in oblong boxes of about the same weight.

The imports of codfish during the years 1899-1900 were as follows:

Sources.	1899.	1900.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
American (Canadian)	2,818,000	3,902,000
Norwegian	1,884,000	1,768,000
French (from Newfoundland)	5,510	1,768,000
Spanish and Portuguese	1,755	29,072

From these figures it can be seen that the imports of the American fish have a tendency to increase and those of Norwegian origin to decrease, although the latter are preferred, as they are thicker, fresher, and more savory, though the price is somewhat higher. The American fish, smaller and dryer, packed in casks and more easily handled, are sent especially to the inland markets.

RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

According to the latest published statistics the State of São Paulo produced the following:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Milreis.</i>
Brandy	80,295 barrels..	9,604,647\$000
Cotton	370,503 kilos..	1,803,490\$500
Rice	22,031,400 liters..	2,761,214\$000
Sugar	701,597 arrobas..	6,915,525\$000
Coffee	762,628,755 kilos..	116,356,826\$200
Beans	70,430,307 beans..	5,884,645\$000
Corn	233,726 liters..	32,462,567\$000
Tobacco	32,046,315 kilos..	1,910,360\$000
Wine	838 hogsheads..	359,550\$000
Total		178,058,824\$700

To this must be added 6,745,978\$000, representing the value of the wood and stone supplies.

In all, 12,081 persons are engaged in stock raising, an industry which is represented by the following statistics:

Live stock, etc.	Number.	Value.
		<i>Milreis.</i>
Horses and mules	112,375	8,688,130\$000
Sheep	53,841	421,160\$000
Swine	989,844	13,992,546\$000
Cattle	197,385	9,573,750\$000
Honey		273,553\$000
Wax		35,115\$566
Total		32,984,254\$566

The general revenues of the State amount to 217,815,697\$066. The total annual receipts from the railroads were 66,989,252\$364.

There are 14 public libraries, containing in all 74,188 volumes. The press is represented by 187 newspapers. The treasury contained a balance of 4,393,253\$073.

MINERAL EXPORTS OF THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

“Minas Geraes” (newspaper) reports that the measures adopted by the Federal Congress and the State Legislature to protect the mining industries are beginning to produce the satisfactory results which were expected.

During the first seven months of 1901, 2,435,866 grams of gold, valued at 5,689 *contos*, and 37,915 tons of manganese, representing 1,022 *contos*, were exported from Minas Geraes. Almost the entire quantity of gold, or 2,331,590 grams, were exported to England, which also imported 13,000 tons of manganese. During this same period the exports of precious stones reached nearly 464 *contos*.

The financial situation of Minas Geraes has been such as to already allow the Government to remit to Europe 315,297 *francs* for the payment of the coupons of its foreign loan which falls due July 15.

EXPORTS OF RUBBER, DECEMBER, 1901.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. BEZERRA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Bureau of the American Republics at Pará, the following data concerning the exports of rubber through the several ports named during the month of December, 1901, have been received, the quantities being in kilograms.

Exports from—	Destination.						Total.
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburg.	Genoa.	Antwerp.	America.	
Manáos	714, 612	75, 550	29, 512	11, 650	.....	1, 041, 671	1, 872, 995
Pará	726, 152	163, 838	16, 203	.....	607	804, 884	1, 711, 684
Iquitos	98, 728	97, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196, 713
Cabelle Cocho.....	24, 036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 036
Total	1, 563, 528	337, 373	45, 715	11, 650	607	1, 846, 555	3, 805, 428

SILK CULTURE IN MINAS GERAES.

According to the “Diario da Bahia” silk culture has been introduced with great success at Barbacena, State of Minas Geraes. In 1901 the colonists of the Rodrigo Silva colony at this place produced 500 kilograms of cocoons, and it is anticipated that 10,000 kilograms will be the result of silk culture in 1902. The colony named is composed of Brazilians, Italians, and Austrians, and is under the direction of Mr. AMILCAR SAVASSI. The legislature of the State of Minas Geraes has authorized the purchase of extensive machinery for the manufacture of silk.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

The British Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro reports that over 18,000 *contos* have been invested in the manufacture of matches in Brazil. For the greater part, the factories have been furnished with complete plants of machinery for performing all classes of the manufacturing process, thus creating a real native industry. A few, how-

ever, have not the means for carrying such elaborate installations and are unprovided with the machinery necessary for making sticks and boxes. The import duties on these accessories have been so modified that they can be imported ready-made at less cost than would be incurred in making them in the country, the duty on boxes completely finished and labeled being only 400 *reis* per kilogram, while the duties on woods and other items used in their manufacture average 1,600 *reis* per kilogram, the rate on wood and labels being 2 *milreis* per kilogram. It is clear, therefore, that those who carry on the business with ready-made material, merely tipping the sticks with phosphorous after their receipt, work with a great advantage over those factories fully equipped for the industry.

CINNABAR AT OURO PRETO.

The "Côte Libre," of Brussels, Belgium, states that explorations at Ouro Preto, Brazil, have revealed the existence in that district of round particles of cinnabar, of which certain fragments weighing as much as 300 grams have given, on analysis, from 0.88 to 4.73 per cent of metallic mercury. These deposits are found in a vein with an incline of 30°, which fact renders exploitation comparatively easy.

NEW FROZEN-MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS.

A recent issue of the "O Paiz" contains a notice of the organization in São Paulo of a company to engage in the frozen-meat industry. The company expected to be in operation by February 15, 1902. A slaughterhouse will be established at Uberaba, and from this point the meat will be conveyed in refrigerator cars to the principal distributing centers of the State. It is proposed to supply the cities of Uberaba, Ribeirão Preto, Santos, and São Paulo with meat. It is also reported that frozen-meat plants are shortly to be established at Juiz de Fôra, in the State of Minas Geraes.

RAILWAY CONCESSION.

By a decree dated December 16, 1901, JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the construction of a railway to extend from Manãos to the mouth of the Malin River. The concessionaire must submit the definite plans for the approval of the Government within two years from the date of the concession, and the work must be begun within two years from the date of approval. The concession is for a term of fifty years, after which the line will revert to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The report of the board of directors of the Minas and Rio Railway for 1901 shows an increase of £8,501 18s. 11d. in the earnings and a decrease of £2,831 6s. 8d. in expenses compared with the preceding

year. A 5 per cent dividend was declared. Although there was a decrease in the number of passengers and in the freight transported, the returns from the traffic compare favorably with those of 1900, owing principally to the greater shipments of coffee and cattle and to reduced operating expenses.

The National Treasury has deposited in the Banco Nacional the funds required for the purchase of exchange to the amount of 780,166.86 *francs*, the amount needed for the interest and amortization of the foreign debt. Exchange was at the rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ *pence* (23.41 cents) per *milreis*.

The Booth Line steamship *Benedict* arrived in New York on January 16, 1901, from the Amazon ports, with over 3,000 cases of rubber. The ship also brought a considerable quantity of balsam copaiba, tonka beans, feathers, and deerskins.

The "Diario da Bahia" states that gold exists in abundance in the vicinity of Pitanguy, Rio Grande do Sul, and that this city will in a short time be one of the principal gold-mining centers of the Republic.

The State of Bahia has entered into a contract with JAMES WEBSTER for a freight transport service between Sitio Novo and Orobo Grande, in which road locomotives will be used.

The Government of Bahia has contracted a loan with the British Bank for the sum of 300,000 *milreis* to run for six months, and bear an interest of 9 per cent.

A concession was recently obtained by Messrs. CHARLES BOLLE and THEODORE REINECKEN for the construction of a railway between Pelotas and Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

On February 4, 1902, a patent (No. 692,611) was granted in the United States to JOHN BURGUM, of Rio de Janeiro, for a "flushing apparatus."

The number of immigrants arriving in the State of São Paulo during October, 1901, was 22,797.

The Minister of Finance has ordered from Europe 1,000,000 bank notes in the denominations of 500, 1,000, and 2,000 *reis*.

CHILE.

THE NEW CONVERSION ACT.

The "Chilian Times" of January 4, 1902, published the following translation of the new act of conversion which was promulgated on December 31, 1901:

"ARTICLE 1. The date appointed in law No. 1054, of July 31, 1898, for the initiation of metallic conversion, is postponed to January 1, 1905.

“The Conversion Fund in gold will continue to be deposited in the Casa de Moneda, and reserved exclusively for the payment of the fiscal notes. This fund shall be increased yearly with a sum of 5,000,000 of gold 18 *pence* dollars (36.65 cents United States currency) taken in bills on London out of the export duties on nitrate and iodine.

“ART. 2. The funds in fiscal notes now applied to conversion, which are substituted by the sums referred to in the last section of the preceding article, shall be paid into general revenue.

“ART. 3. The hypothecary bonds at present forming part of the conversion fund shall be devoted from January 1, 1905, to the payment of the charges of the *consos* redeemed in the national exchequer. The sums received for interest and amortization of these bonds shall be paid into general revenue during the three years of postponement.

“ART. 4. The President of the Republic is empowered for the term of two years to coin, in conformity with law 277, of February 11, 1895, up to four millions of dollars (*pesos*) in silver pieces of 50 and 100 cents, with a *ley* (standard) of $\frac{700}{1000}$ fine, and of a weight of 10 and 20 grams, respectively.

“The 50-cent coins shall be 28 millimeters in diameter and shall bear the same emblems and mottoes as the other silver coins created by the said law; the remedy (allowance) in fineness shall be $\frac{40}{1000}$, and in weight 4 per thousand. The remedy (allowance) in weight in each piece shall be 40 milligrams.

“For the object expressed in this article the President of the Republic may purchase by public tender the necessary silver bullion.

“ART. 5. The President of the Republic is authorized to withdraw from circulation the one-dollar notes and to replace them with notes of a higher value in proportion as they are exchanged for the silver money referred to in the preceding article.

“ART. 6. Within the term of one year, the one, two, five, ten, and twenty dollar notes in circulation shall be replaced by new fiscal notes.

“ART. 7. While there remain in circulation one-dollar notes, those worn-out shall be incinerated in conformity with existing regulations.

“ART. 8. The law No. 1054, of July 31, 1898, in the parts contrary to the present law, is hereby repealed.”

NITRATE PRODUCTION IN 1901.

In a report issued by Messrs. W. MONTGOMERY & Co. (London) under date of December 31, 1901, it is stated that the first year of the century was marked by development in consumption of nitrate of soda throughout the world as well as by a noteworthy advance in price. The restriction of the output, in accordance with definite commercial agreements, is the cause ascribed to the latter condition, and extended markets and the application of scientific principles to the use of nitrate as a fertilizer has produced a steady increase of consumption. Owing

to the partial failure of the European crops, there will be the more pressing need for increased cereal production in the next season, which will undoubtedly be a strong factor in the demand for nitrate.

The visible supply on December 31, 1901, as compared with the same date of 1900, showed a deficiency of 150,000 tons, but it was estimated that the steamer shipments from Chile between January and March, 1902, would aggregate 135,000 tons as against shipments aggregating only 67,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1901, so that the end of the first quarter of 1902 would find a stock on hand of 777,000 tons, as compared with 861,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1901. The consumption from January 1 to May 15, 1901, was 770,000 tons, so that but small margin is left for the unforeseen contingencies which may arise in the nitrate trade. As, however, consumption in 1901 established a fresh record, it is hardly probable that the figures for that year will be exceeded in 1902.

The total consumption of the world for the past three years has been as follows:

Consumption.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Continent of Europe	1,017,000	991,000	1,036,000
United Kingdom.....	123,000	135,000	118,000
United States	160,000	175,000	18,000
Other countries	30,000	23,000	.....
Total	1,330,000	1,324,000	1,364,000
Shipments from Chile.....	1,373,000	1,429,000	1,263,000

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE OF PATENTS.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of the Republic of Chile has promulgated the following decree, signed by the President:

“No. 3326.

SANTIAGO, *November 21, 1901.*

“In view of the foregoing communication and bearing in mind that numerous applications for the extension of the time of patents of invention are made without the observance of any formalities whatever, and that it is necessary in order to determine the justice or advisability of granting them, to prescribe the form in which they shall be filed, I, therefore, decree that the applications for the extension of patents of invention, which may hereafter be presented to the Department of Industry and Public Works, shall be accompanied with:

“1. A copy of the decree granting the patent for which an extension of time is requested;

“2. A copy of the power of attorney or order authorizing the applicant to solicit said extension when the request is made in the name of another person; and

“3. A detailed statement of the reasons that have prevented the working of the invention within the time allowed by law, enumerat-

ing the steps taken to do so, and stating whether any capital has been invested in the country in connection therewith."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPPING AT VALPARAISO.

During 1901 there arrived at the port of Valparaiso 911 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 1,680,030 tons, and 286 sailing vessels having capacities aggregating 258,130 tons burden. The grand total for the year was 1,197 ships and 1,545,072 tons. During the same period 916 steamers and 281 sailing vessels (1,197 ships in all), representing 1,168,189 and 374,749 tons, respectively, departed from the port. In 1900 the arrivals were, steamers 866, of 1,103,210 tons capacity; and sailing vessels 210, representing 246,418 tons. The departures included 865 steamers (1,124,190 tons), and 212 sailing vessels (258,130 tons), a total of 1,077 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,382,320 tons.

During 1901 the number of passengers arriving numbered 19,972, of whom 10,765 were brought by foreign steamers. The departing passengers numbered 16,353, of whom 8,048 left on foreign vessels. The arrivals in 1900 numbered 18,784 and the departures 17,496.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Chilean Government intends to lay a cable connecting Punta Arenas with Puerto Montt. Proposals will be received at the Chilean Legations in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, where information can be obtained relative to the conditions of the enterprise.

Permission has been granted to HERRERA DEL RÍO & Co. to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from Punta de Lobos to Salar Grande de Tarapacá.

By act of Congress, November 1, 1901, the customs tariff in effect during the year 1901 was made effective for the calendar year 1902.

COSTA RICA.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Reports from the various mining districts of the Republic of Costa Rica indicate renewed activity in developing the mineral resources of the country. New companies are being formed and new methods are being applied to mines already in exploitation. The Abengares Gold Fields Company, Limited, operates on the Pacific side of the Republic, and is opening its mines at lower levels than heretofore. The production, with a 10-stamp mill, averages from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per month, and arrangements have been perfected to increase the number of stamps

to 40. Extraction is made by amalgamation and cyanide, and averages 90 per cent.

A reorganization of the company working the gold mines lying in the Aguacate Mountains is being effected, the company being capitalized at \$5,000,000. The mines in question have been idle for twelve years and are estimated to have produced \$7,000,000 up to the time extraction ceased. Tunnel driving has begun at two points, and extensive development at the lowest possible tunnel level is being arranged. The new company includes leading business men of San José. The mines known as "La Union," near Miramar, on the Pacific side, have been idle for a year past, but are now working again through new and lower tunnels. A 20-stamp mill, with chlorination annex, is used. The ore is reported as low grade, but occurring in large bodies. El Porvenir mine, situated on the Machuca River, 12 or 15 miles from the Pacific coast, is being worked by a new company composed mostly of citizens of the United States, known as the Rio Grande Gold Mining Company. From \$40 to \$60 per ton represents the average value of the ore. The Thayer Mining and Milling Company has purchased the mines and mills of the Bella Vista Mining and Milling Company, and is operating two 20-stamp mills at present, but purpose to employ a more extensive plant in the near future.

CUBA.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	Tons.		Tons.
1892-93	815, 894	1897-98	305, 543
1893-94	1, 054, 224	1898-99	335, 668
1894-95	1, 004, 264	1899-1900	300, 073
1895-96	225, 221	1900-01	615, 000
1896-97	212, 051	1901-02 (estimated)	800, 000

IMPORTATION OF CUBAN CIGARS BY THE UNITED STATES.

1889	101, 698, 560	1895	39, 579, 400
1890	95, 105, 760	1896	40, 601, 750
1891	52, 015, 600	1897	34, 017, 583
1892	54, 472, 250	1898	27, 641, 833
1893	46, 033, 660	1899	34, 886, 166
1894	40, 048, 330	1900	38, 379, 916

NEW ANTWERP-CUBA STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The United States Consul-General at Antwerp reports, December 21, 1901, that a new direct line of steamers from Antwerp to Cuban ports has been established by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. This service, the Consul-General adds, will be carried out by the steamers *Coblenz*, *Roland*, *Stolberg*, *Trier*, and *Mainz*; the

Coblentz leaving Antwerp January 20, 1902, and the others following at intervals of two weeks.

ECUADOR.

BUDGET FOR 1902.

In accordance with a law enacted by Congress and published at Quito on November 9, 1901, in the "Registro Oficial," 13,418,504.25 *sucres* were set aside for the expenses of the Government during the fiscal year 1902, and it was further provided that said sum should be collected and disbursed as follows:

RECEIPTS.		Sucres.
Customs	9,640,700.00	
Receipts from industries controlled by the Government.....	450,000.00	
Sundry taxes	2,868,804.25	
Public lands, etc	423,000.00	
Leases.....	36,000.00	
Total.....	13,418,504.25	

The customs revenues are derived from the following sources:

	Sucres.
Duties on imports	3,200,000
100 per cent surtax on same.....	3,200,000
2 per cent additional tax on liquors, not including wines.....	5,000
Additional duty on liquors.....	300,000
Duty on lumber.....	35,000
Additional duty on lumber	60,000
Duties on exports	1,200,000
Surtax on same	600,000
82 per cent on the exports of cacao	348,500
Storage duties or fees (<i>derechos de piso</i>)	100,000
Surtax of 100 per cent on same.....	100,000
One-half per cent on exportations from Guayaquil, Manta, Bahía, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas, Loja, and Tulcán	152,000
Other duties and charges	340,200
Total.....	9,640,700

The articles under the control of the Government are powder and salt, the first producing 120,000 and the second 330,000 *sucres* annually.

The disbursements are tabulated as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.		Sucres.
Congress.....	111,780.00	
The President of the Republic.....	43,623.00	
The Vice-President.....	9,600.00	
Council of State	1,560.00	
Department of Interior, Police, and Public Works.....	3,603,168.00	

Department of Foreign Relations, Public Instruction, Justice, and Worship.....	Sucres. 2, 168, 034. 00
Department of Finance	2, 821, 694. 32
Department of War and Navy.....	3, 691, 502. 18
Department of Public Works.....	1, 068, 802. 80
Total	13, 319, 764. 30
Total receipts	13, 418, 504. 25
Total disbursements	13, 319, 764. 30
Surplus.....	98, 739. 95

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

The Congress of the Republic of Ecuador, in a decree promulgated on October 14, 1901, and which went into effect on January 1, 1902, made the following changes in the wording of certain sections of the customs tariff law:

“ARTICLE 1. The second part of article 11 shall read: ‘The chief appraiser and the storekeeper shall be appointed by the customs inspector.’

“ART. 2. Article 12 shall read: ‘The offices of the Treasury Department of the Provinces bordering on the neighboring Republics shall collect the customs duties.’

“ART. 3. Article 13 shall read: ‘Are powers and obligations of the customs inspector.’

“ART. 4. In item No. 2, article 13, insert the words ‘should make’ instead of ‘should designate.’

“ART. 5. In item No. 8 of the same article, change the words ‘to know’ to read ‘to examine.’

“ART. 6. In item No. 1 of article 15, omit the words ‘or private.’

“ART. 7. In article 16 omit the second part of item No. 1.

“ART. 8. In place of the second part of item No. 3 of article 16, substitute the following: ‘Any delay in excess of one month, after proper notice of dispatch has been given, shall be punished with a fine equal to 10 per cent of the value of the corresponding duties.’

“ART. 9. Add to item No. 10 of the same article: ‘Negligence in the fulfillment of this duty shall render the administrator liable for any damages that the public revenues may suffer thereby.’

“ART. 10. Omit items Nos. 15 and 16 of article 16.

“ART. 11. Add to item 21 of article 16 ‘and all claims which the importer makes regarding appraisement and settlement of merchandise dispatched.’

“ART. 12. Omit item No. 24 of article 16.

“ART. 13. Add to item No. 23 of article 17 ‘and the claims made for appraisements, dispatch, and payment of duties.’

“ART. 14. In item No. 1 of article 19 omit the words ‘except the official correspondence, etc.’

“ART. 15. In item No. 1 of article 24 omit the words ‘public robbery.’

“ART. 16. In item No. 6 of said article insert ‘within at least six days from the approval by the inspector of an order of removal issued by the administrator, the merchandise requested, on hand in the customs warehouses, being responsible, etc.’

“ART. 17. Omit article 25.

“ART. 18. Paragraph 2 of article 26 should follow item No. 6 of article 24.

“ART. 19. To article 27 of the corresponding section add ‘and knowledge of the administrator.’

“ART. 20. Item No. 6 of article 39, in place of the words ‘will be furnished’ insert the words ‘will be.’

“ART. 21. In paragraph 2 of article 45 change No. 94 to 93.

“ART. 22. At the end of part 1 of article 51 add ‘who shall have no authority.’

“ART. 23. Change No. 10 of article 56 to read: ‘powder and salt.’

“ART. 24. The second part of No. 12 should read ‘with exception of Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9.’

“ART. 25. In No. 1 of article 57 omit the word ‘plows,’ substituting this word in No. 7 of the same article, and to this same number add ‘spades, bars, crowbars, shovels, and plowshares.’

“ART. 26. The following changes should be made in the No. 7 referred to:

“Add to the words ‘empty bottles,’ ‘ordinary bottles for liquors.’

“Omit the words ‘fat, hogs,’ ‘gasoline,’ ‘ore dust.’

“ART. 27. In article 27 after the word ‘wire’ insert ‘with barbs.’

“Add ‘asbestos,’ ‘columns and beams of iron for construction,’ ‘ornamented iron plates for construction.’

“Omit the word ‘dynamite,’ and the rest of the words following ‘vanilla of the carob tree.’

“ART. 28. In article 61:

“Omit ‘tin’ and ‘effervescent glue.’

“Add ‘sugar,’ ‘leaf tallow,’ ‘machetes for clearing.’

“Omit ‘Wooden boards for manufacturing boxes.’

ART. 29. In article 63, after ‘gaseous waters,’ add ‘except crystal or glass,’ ‘Carbonic acid.’

“Immediately after the word ‘bronze’ insert ‘copper,’ ‘tin.’

“Omit ‘dried prunes.’

“After ‘chica in general’ insert ‘with exception of those of grape.’

“To the word ‘toilets’ add ‘and urinals.’

“Add ‘vermicelli,’ ‘gasoline,’ ‘effervescent glue,’ ‘lard or tallow,’ and ‘cut boards for manufacturing boxes.’

“Omit ‘machetes for clearing,’ ‘machines weighing less than 50 kilograms for tanners and carpenters,’ and ‘glass tiles and their frames.’

“Insert in the proper place, ‘uncooked hams.’

“After ‘tacks’ insert ‘and nails less than half an inch.’

“ART. 30. In article 64 omit ‘steam stills, etc.,’ ‘sugar,’ ‘vermicelli,’ ‘hand axes,’ and ‘machetes that are not for clearing,’ and add ‘cloth goods.’

“In place of ‘empty barrels’ insert ‘empty trunks,’ and in place of ‘lard of hogs or cattle’ insert ‘lard, except that of hogs or cattle.’

“Add ‘dried prunes,’ ‘preserved fruits,’ and ‘iron or steel vessels.’

“ART. 31. In article 65 add ‘hand axes,’ ‘machetes not for clearing,’ ‘hemp cloth,’ and ‘Florida water, Kananga, Divina of the ordinary kind, and Bay rum.’ in ‘tags’ omit the words ‘intended for factories now in the country.’

“ART. 32. In article 66 omit ‘white tags for bottles;’ and the words ‘for children,’ after ‘playthings;’ ‘for different uses’ after ‘caneva paper perforated;’ ‘cloth,’ and ‘Florida water, Kananga, etc.’

“ART. 33. In article 67 add ‘concertinas’ after ‘accordions.’

“After the word ‘alcohols’ add ‘of more than 25° Cartier.’ In place of ‘rails’ insert ‘leather purses for letter carriers.’

“After the words ‘cotton dresses sewn’ let the remaining words follow, omitting “or of linen.”

“ART. 34. In article 68: After the words ‘laces, whether of cotton’ add ‘linen or wool;’ in ‘gloves’ except those of leather or silk.

“Add to ‘sewn linen dresses, shirts, chemises, collars, cuffs, etc.,’ those of net work which pay 50 cents a kilogram, and those lined with silk that are appraised at 2 *sucre*s per kilogram, are excepted.’

“Omit ‘ready-made trimmings, etc.’

“ART. 35. Add to article 69 ‘ready-made trimmings, not of silk, for dresses, footwear, etc.,’ and ‘forms for hats.’

“ART. 36. In article 70 add after the words ‘silk gloves’ ‘and of kid, etc.’

“ART. 37. To article 71 add: ‘silk trimmings for dresses’ and ‘silverware.’

“ART. 38. In article 72 omit the word ‘hundred.’

“ART. 39. Omit articles 76 and 77.

“ART. 40. Article 78 should read: ‘If a package should contain different kinds of goods, or merchandise not ordered and of a higher classification, and if the manifest should not clearly indicate its different contents, all shall be appraised as those of the highest class.’

“ART. 41. In article 81, after the words ‘Every package of merchandise robbed,’ add ‘or which should not be delivered to the custom-house by the ship.’

“ART. 42. In article 85 omit the last paragraph.

“ART. 43. Change article 86, paragraph 2, to read: ‘There shall be collected, as consular fees on manifests, 10 per cent of the amounts that have been paid for the acknowledgment of the consular invoice.’

“ART. 44. At the end of paragraph 3 of article 86 add: ‘that shall form a part of the national receipts.’

“ART. 45. In article 87 omit the last paragraph.

“ART. 46. In paragraph 4 of article 95 omit the words: ‘as, for example, that which would result if vermicelli were appraised at 15 cents a kilogram instead of 10 cents.’

“ART. 47. In article 111 insert ‘twenty’ in place of ‘five.’

“ART. 48. Omit article 118.

“ART. 49. Article 159 should read: ‘On all goods brought into the Republic, except those of an inflammable nature (which latter shall pay one-half), there shall be collected at the custom-house a duty of 2 cents per cubic foot.’

“‘For each 50 kilograms of lead, iron, and other metals, 5 cents.’

“‘Wharfage or storage shall be charged for by the month or fraction of a month, a fraction of a month being considered as an entire month.’

“ART. 50. In article 167 the references to article 55 should refer to article 57, and article 5 should be omitted.

“ART. 51. To the last paragraph of article 170 add ‘and their surcharges.’

“ART. 52. Omit article 181.

“ART. 53. Add the following article: ‘The Secretary of the Treasury shall codify the customs law, embodying in same the present modifications, and shall carefully correct the references that have been erroneously given.’”

The following is the list of the alterations made in the tariff of import duties:

Articles.	Rates of duty per kilogram.	
	New.	Old.
Sugar	<i>Sucres.</i> 0.02	<i>Sucres.</i> 0.10
Tin, unmanufactured .....	.05	.02
Machetes for clearing undergrowths .....	.02	.05
Machetes (including small axes) for other purposes .....	.15	.10
Sparkling kola water .....	.05	.02
Copper, unwrought, and in unperforated sheets .....	.05	.10
Alimentary pastes (vermicelli, etc.) .....	.05	.10
Gasoline .....	.05	Free.
Prepared grease (<i>mantea</i>):		
Lard of hogs or (tallow of) cattle .....	.05	.10
Other kinds .....	.10	(^a)
Iron nails, less than one-half inch long .....	.05	.02
Unbleached calicoes .....	.10	.25
Dried prunes .....	.10	.05
Fruits preserved in sirup .....	.10	(^a)
Iron or steel pots .....	.10	.01
Hemp tissues .....	.15	(^b)
Florida water, Kananga water, etc. ....	.15	.25
Clothing of linen, sewed	1.00	.50
Linen clothing, sewed, with silk lining	2.00	1.50
Same, of hosiery make .....	.50	.25
Silk gloves, leather gloves	2.00	(^b)
Ornaments made up:		
For dresses, boots, hats, etc., silk	3.00	(^a)
Same, not of silk	1.50	1.00
Precious stones, mounted or not	50.00	150.00
Hoes, crowbars, and shovels	Free.	.01
Iron beams and columns for buildings .....	.01	.05
Sheet iron with ornamentation for buildings .....	.01	.05
Empty barrels .....	.05	.10
Laces of linen	1.00	(^a)
Hat shapes	1.50	(^a)

^a Unenumerated.

^b Various rates.

CONSULAR FEES FOR MANIFESTS.

By virtue of a recent enactment which went into force on January 1, 1902, the consular fee for the manifest of a vessel which was formerly 2 *centavos* per ton register has been changed to a fee of 10 per cent of the total amount (fees) paid for the certification of the consular invoices of goods consigned by that vessel. The storage (warehousing) dues have also been readjusted and are now fixed at the following amounts, leviable per month, each part of a month being counted as if it were a complete month:

	<i>Sucres.</i>
Lead, iron, and other material.....	per 50 kilograms.. 0. 05
Inflammable goods	per cubic foot.. .01
All other articles	per cubic foot.. .02

THE MANUFACTURE OF MANAVI HAMMOCKS.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil has made a report to the Department of State at Washington with reference to a hammock of domestic manufacture in Ecuador, which "commends itself because of its durability, artistic workmanship, comfort, and general superiority." It is also described as an indispensable household adjunct in the homes of Ecuador, being used as a hammock by day and as a bed by night.

This hammock is known as "manavi," and is manufactured from material derived from the leaves and shoots of a palm which is found in some of the coast Provinces of Ecuador. This palm, which attains a height of from 18 to 24 feet, is known as the "mocora" (*Bactris*), is very thorny, maturing in eight or ten years, and living for an indefinite period, provided its shoots are properly cut. The strength, delicacy, and elasticity of its fibers are unrivaled.

So far as known, the manavi hammock was first manufactured in the district of Pajan, Manavi, spreading thence to the other parts of the Republic. In the process of manufacture the fiber is made into stout cords, intertwined every half inch with spiral cross strands; 12 to 14 manila cords are strung into the ends and bound together with the suspending ropes. The weight of the hammock ranges from 10 to 20 pounds, and the favorite coloring is that of wheat straw with narrow red stripes.

HONDURAS.**MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.**

On January 1, 1902, the President of the Republic of Honduras, General **TERENCIO SIERRA**, delivered an important message to the National Congress assembled at Tegucigalpa, capital of the Republic. The appended facts are deduced from this document.

The President states that during the preceding year absolute peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the Republic. The year had been a prosperous one for the nation in every sense of the word; the rights of individuals had been respected and observed; population had steadily increased; property had risen in value; sanitary conditions had improved; commerce and industry had prospered; the field of education had widened; means of communication had been rendered less difficult, and that the most complete conditions of prosperity and happiness had existed throughout the land.

During the year 1901 the cost of policing Tegucigalpa was \$35,543. Improvements were made in the jails of that city, and particular attention was given to the betterment of the sanitary condition of the same. The penitentiary, the only well-organized penal establishment existing in the capital of the Republic, was maintained during the year referred to at a cost of \$9,398.75. On September 15, 1900, a new addition was added to the general hospital at Tegucigalpa. This institution is supplied with all modern improvements, as well as a complete assortment of the latest and most approved surgical instruments. Seven hundred and twenty-three patients were treated at this institution in 1901, of which number all but about 5 per cent recovered. The expenses of the hospital during the year amounted to \$24,356.78. During the same period the hospital at Amapala treated 241 cases, the fatalities being only 14. This hospital is maintained from a small tax on merchandise entering the port of Amapala.

The Bureau of Statistics is now occupied in taking a census of the Republic.

The number of public schools increased during the year from 768 to 784, and were attended by 28,026 pupils of both sexes. The number of teachers employed at these schools was 916, of whom 321 were women. The high school for girls and the Normal School, both located at Tegucigalpa, continue to give excellent results. There are 6 national colleges and 7 other educational institutions that receive subventions from the Government, while there are several private educational establishments that receive no Government aid. These colleges employ 159 teachers and have 662 matriculates.

The industrial school of the nation received the special attention and fostering care of the Government. The shops of this institution were improved, and a shoe factory and tannery added, and the building is now being enlarged for the purpose of making room for a carriage factory and saddlery shop.

Referring to the financial condition of the country in 1901, the net receipts from all sources are stated to have been \$3,017,273.40 and the expenditures \$2,840,397.21, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$176,876.19. Payments on the public debt amounted, during the year, to \$805,144.73, leaving the total indebtedness of the

Republic \$1,285,207.75 at the commencement of 1902. The general balance of the nation is made up as follows:

Assets, consisting of money and other values	\$2, 600, 011. 85
Liabilities	1, 332, 400. 40
Excess.....	1, 267, 611. 45

The imports of Honduras, given in the currency of that country, amounted in 1900 to \$4,168,599.51, and the exports to \$6,183,023.37, or an excess of exports over imports of \$2,014,423.86. Exchange on United States gold fluctuated during the year from 115 to 130 per cent.

Agriculture, in general, was in a flourishing condition, and there was a notable increase in the cultivation of tobacco during the year. The exportation of cattle in 1901 was somewhat less than that of 1900.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mining industry in Honduras developed considerably during the year, it is as yet in its infancy. The exports of ores amounted to \$2,279,115.50, as compared with \$1,808,822 in 1900.

A number of new industries were established, consisting principally of cigar and cigarette factories, cotton mills, soap and candle factories, and sundry other manufacturing industries.

The post-office service continued in good condition, while the quantity of mail handled was greater than that of the previous year. The telegraph service was excellent during the year, and 120 miles of additional wires were added to the system, making the total length of the telegraph lines 3,166 miles. During 1901, 543,599 messages were transmitted, or 31,045 more than were dispatched in 1900.

During the year 2,999 ships, of a total registered capacity of 491,199 tons, entered Hondurian ports. These vessels brought into the country 5,168 passengers, and carried away on their outward voyages 3,928 passengers, 1,240 remaining in the country.

Considerable work was done on the public highways, and the road from Tegucigalpa to Sabanagrande was opened to the public.

The coinage of 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by \$3,948.52.

In January, 1901, Guatemala declared free of import duties merchandise from Honduras and the other Central American States.

Referring to the boundary question with Nicaragua, the President states that the respective commissions established without difficulty the boundary line from the Pacific Ocean to Portillo de Teotecacinte, but that on endeavoring to extend the line to the Atlantic an agreement could not be reached.

On April 10, 1900, an extradition treaty was celebrated with Belgium, and the same was duly ratified in February, 1901.

By decree of August 23, 1901, the French Government extended until December 31, of said year, the application of the minimum tariff on goods coming from Honduras, and at the present time the holding of a customs convention and the negotiating of a postal treaty with said nation are under consideration.

MEXICO.

BUDGET FOR 1902-3.

The budget submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1902-3 provides for the following expenditures, as compared with like expenditures for the previous fiscal year:

	1902-3.	1901-2.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legislative Department	\$1, 145, 984. 80	\$1, 130, 983. 30	\$15, 001. 50	.....
Executive Department	308, 273. 06	183, 986. 84	124, 286. 22	.....
Judicial Department.....	426, 908. 35	537, 368. 20	.....	\$110, 459. 85
Department of Foreign Relations.....	688, 934. 70	755, 127. 25	.....	66, 192. 55
Department of Justice and Public Instruction.....	5, 151, 421. 80	4, 852, 778. 10	298, 643. 70	.....
Department of Promotion, Colonization, and Industry	3, 218, 620. 90	2, 889, 677. 50	398, 943. 40	.....
Department of Communications and Public Works	996, 266. 21	996, 686. 16	.....	419. 95
Department of Finance and Public Credit.....	9, 214, 190. 74	8, 699, 840. 09	514, 350. 65	.....
Executive	7, 087, 372. 05	7, 197, 509. 10	.....	110, 137. 05
Public debt	22, 216, 893. 00	21, 007, 902. 45	1, 208, 990. 55	.....
Department of War and Marine.....	14, 283, 950. 22	14, 023, 242. 84	260, 707. 38	.....
Total.....	64, 738, 815. 83	62, 275, 101. 83	2, 750, 923. 40	287, 209. 40

Amount of budget, 1901-2..... \$62, 275, 101. 83
Increase in 1902-3..... 2, 463, 714. 00

Amount of budget, 1902-3..... 64, 738, 815. 83

PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

The Mexican Permanent Exhibition Company, Limited, of the City of Mexico, has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, Mexican silver. This company, the president of which is Mr. JOSE LANDERO Y Cos, has been granted a concession by the Department of Fomento. The company will begin construction in the City of Mexico of such buildings as may be necessary for the establishment of an exhibit of the principal products, domestic and foreign, consumed in the country at the present time. According to the terms of the concession, these buildings must be completed and made ready for the formal opening of the exhibition within a period of two years. The exhibits will consist of as complete a collection as it is possible to obtain of the industrial, mining, and agricultural products of the Republic, as well as similar products of foreign countries and of manufactured articles of all kinds.

The company has the right to charge the exhibitors for the space allotted them, but a sufficient space is to be reserved for any display the Government may wish to make and for which no charge will be permitted.

It is also required by the Government that all the articles placed on exhibition shall be marked with the name of the maker or grower, the name of his agent in Mexico, if he be a foreigner, the price of the article,

the object for which it is intended, and with such other particulars as may be needed for the full information of visitors. The exhibition company is also obliged to publish a catalogue of all articles displayed, and this descriptive list is to be in Spanish, English, French, German, and Italian.

The Government allows the company to import, without the payment of duties, such materials as may be needed for the construction of the buildings, and all imported articles for exhibit can be brought into the country under bond for one year. If they are not reexported by that time they will be required to pay the regular duty. The company is to be furnished by the Government with information regarding the industrial condition of the country and the resources of the different States which it may be desirous of publishing in its catalogue.

The exhibitors, in return for the rent paid for floor space, will be allowed to sell any goods they have on display, or to use the same as samples. They will not be required to pay duties on the goods unsold, unless the same have been in the country more than one year.

POSTAL SERVICE WITH ENGLAND.

A contract has been signed between the Mexican Government and an English navigation company, the Harrison Line, known under the name of Charente Steamships, Limited, to establish maritime postal service between England and Mexico. The steamers are to sail twice a month from Liverpool, making bimonthly stops at Tampico and Vera Cruz. The steamers of this line must also stop, either going or coming, at the other Mexican ports of Tuxpan, Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Laguna, Campeche, and Progreso.

The steamers will land at Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port au Prince, Kingston, Colon, and New Orleans. The company agrees to carry free of charge for the Mexican Government 10 metric tons of merchandise. The ton is calculated at 2,204 English pounds (1,000 kilograms) in weight, or 40 cubic feet in volume.

In compensation for this obligation the company's vessels will enjoy a reduction of 40 per cent on the tonnage dues established by the decree of July 1, 1898.

A similar contract has been concluded with the German Steam Navigation Company, Hamburg-Amerika Line.

THE PEÑALES SILVER MINES.

The Belgian Legation at Mexico City has furnished the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, the following information relative to the Peñales silver mines at Mapimi, which have the reputation of being the most productive in the Mexican Republic.

The capital of the developing company is very large, and judging from its profits and the distribution of dividends, it heads the list of

Mexican exploitations. In its mines and shops more than 5,000 workmen are employed. Recently six new furnaces were built and an electrical plant put in so that the company can now crush 1,500 tons of ore per day. The shops and mines are connected by an electrical railway. The installation of machinery, etc., in these mines represents a total cost of from 500,000 to 600,000 *pesos*.

The mines are very extensive, and are situated in the Buffa Mountains, near the city of Mapimi. The oldest mine, known under the name of Opuela, has been exploited for more than two centuries. The present company discovered and developed veins at a depth of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet; the former concessionaries stopped work at a depth of 1,200 feet, thinking they had exhausted the veins. Every precaution is taken for assuring the most economical extraction of the ore, and the success of the enterprise is due in great part to the intelligence and energy of the director-general. The deposits found at a greater depth (2,000 to 2,800 feet) contain the richest ores, and they guarantee profitable exploitation for a great many years.

Many other mining companies have been established in the same district, which, according to the opinion of the chief geologist of the Government, is destined to become the most important region for the production of silver in the limits of the Republic. It also contains deposits of copper, and several mines of this ore are to be developed. The Descubridora mine, 38½ kilometers northwest of Mapimi, furnishes 500 tons of ore per day. The construction of a railroad connecting this property with the main line of the Mexican Central is projected and it will probably be built during 1902.

The city of Mapimi is connected with the Mexican Central Railway by a narrow-gauge line at Dermejillo, from whence it also has connection, via San Pedro, with the Mexican International Railway.

IMMENSE IRRIGATION SCHEME.

The "Mexican Herald" states that a combination of interests in the lake district about Zapotlan and Sapula, west of Guadalajara, has resulted in an immense irrigation project which is about to be realized. It consists of a series of canals, tunnels, dams, etc., and the acquisition of a force equal to 10,000 horsepower. Lake Zapotlan is to be the base of operations and the source of water supply which the engineers estimate to be 100,000,000 cubic meters.

There are to be two main tunnels; the first from the lake to a point named Huescalapa, 8 kilometers in length, and the second is to have an extent of 4½ kilometers. On the margin of the lake a fall for the production of motive power will be made. Another fall of 5 meters will be made near the Central Railway at the town of Zapotlan, while a third fall will be provided for at the outlet of the Huescalapa tunnel. In connection with the second tunnel at Barranca de la Muerte there will be

three other falls provided for before the water is distributed through the canals to irrigate the valleys of Sagula, Usamajac, and Amatitlan. To complete this great system of works two main canals, 30 meters wide by 3 meters deep, are to be built in the lagoon, one passing through the center and the other in various transversal courses from which water will be carried in minor canals for irrigation. In the hills of the Sierra del Tigre and San Andres several large dams, or reservoirs, are to be constructed to save the rain water which falls in great abundance during the wet seasons. The water from these dams will be let into Lake Zapotlan.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

According to the press of Mexico, the year 1902 promises to be a great period for the production of sugar in the Republic. Both native and foreign capitalists are investing heavily in the improvement and enlargement of existing plantations and in the creation of new ones. In Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz, United States capital, mainly from the States of New York, Michigan, and Illinois, and French capital, mainly from Paris, is being invested in new and extensive plantations with the latest improved equipments for producing sugar. Domestic capital is being freely used to increase the capacity and the production of older plantations by adding new fields for cane and improved machinery for grinding and refining.

The "Mexican Herald" reports that machinery to the value of \$350,000 has been ordered for various plantations, to be delivered in May, 1902. Sugar producers well posted in the prospects anticipate for the year a yield from 25 to 30 per cent in excess of that of 1901. During 1901 six very extensive and important plantations were started and fully equipped for production in 1902. The San Cristoba and the Panuco plantations, both in the State of Veracruz, and the Alvarado property in the State of Sinaloa, exploited with large capital and furnished with new equipments, will alone give an increased product equal to the maximum per cent of increase claimed. To this must be added the gain from the three other new plantations as well as the increase resulting from improved methods on older and smaller estates. If the sugar production of the Republic continues to increase during the next two or three years in the same ratio as during the past half decade, Mexico will become an exporter of the product.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The "Diario Oficial" of January 14, 1902, publishes the prices at which Government lands may be purchased during the fiscal year

1902-03. The following table gives the price, in Mexican silver, per hectare (2.471 acres):

States and Territories.	Price.	States and Territories.	Price.
Aguas Calientes.....	\$2.20	Oaxaca.....	\$1.20
Campeche.....	1.95	Puebla.....	3.30
Chiapas.....	3.00	Queretaro.....	2.20
Chihuahua.....	1.10	San Luis Potosi.....	2.50
Coahuila.....	1.10	Sinaloa.....	1.20
Colima.....	1.10	Sonora.....	1.10
Durango.....	1.10	Tabasco.....	3.60
Guanajuato.....	2.20	Tamaulipas.....	1.20
Guerrero.....	1.20	Tlaxcala.....	2.20
Hidalgo.....	2.50	Veracruz.....	2.75
Jalisco.....	2.20	Yucatan.....	2.20
Mexico.....	2.75	Zacatecas.....	2.20
Michoacan.....	3.00	Federal District.....	6.10
Morelos.....	4.40	Territory of Tepic.....	2.50
Nuevo Leon.....	1.10	Territory of Lower California.....	.55

NEW STREET-RAILWAY* CONCESSION.

The Department of Promotion and Public Works has granted a railway concession to Mr. PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, of the City of Mexico, or the company that he may organize, to construct a railroad in the State of Tlaxcala. The duration of the concession is ninety-nine years. Construction on the proposed line will commence at a point near kilometer 385 on the Interoceanic Railway, and will extend to the San Nicolas branch of the same railroad at a point in the neighborhood of kilometer 105. The main office of the company will be in the City of Mexico. The concessionaire agrees to construct not less than 30 kilometers of track annually, and obligates himself to complete the entire construction within a period of three years. The weight of the rails, the grades and curves, are to be fixed by the Department of Communication and Public Works. The width of the right of way shall not exceed 70 meters. The concessionaire has a right to import, free of duty, for a period of five years, the railway materials specified in article 74 of the railway law.

EXPORTS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO DURING THREE MONTHS.

The declared exports to the United States from the consular district of the City of Mexico for the quarter ending December 31, 1901, exceeded in value those of any preceding three months, being represented by \$919,153.07, gold. This was an increase of more than \$100,000 over the previous quarter, when the export valuation of the district was \$806,657.40; the increase over the corresponding period of 1900 being \$170,000, when the total valuation was \$748,451.32.

During the last quarter of 1901 gold bullion formed, as usual, the largest item in the declared exports, representing a total of \$571,927.94. Arms and ammunition purchased by Salvador from Mexico in transit,

in bond through the United States, represented a valuation of \$140,500. Among the other items were silver bullion and ore, \$83,874.26; gold ore, \$2,996.05; hides, \$32,760.41; goatskins, \$18,160; broom root, \$12,695.22; pecan nuts, \$12,030.93, and palm leaf and straw hats, \$2,191.39.

PAVING IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

During the year 1901 the two United States companies which have contracts for resurfacing the streets of the city of Mexico laid the following areas of asphalt pavement:

The Barber Company paved 55 streets, measuring 95,567 square meters, for which it received \$538,399.17 on account; the Neufchatel Company paved 33 streets, measuring 45,200 square meters, receiving in cash \$219,189.13.

In addition, local Mexican contractors laid sidewalks of Portland cement along 205 streets, the area covered being 118,258 square meters. Other sidewalks constructed included 854 square meters of asphalt, 58,765 square meters of loose stones (on 106 streets), and 192,792 square meters of stone slabs (on 119 streets). The paving of the streets and the laying of sidewalks will be continued throughout 1902.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMOKELESS-POWDER FACTORY.

The Minister of War recently signed a contract for the establishment of a smokeless-powder factory to be erected in the suburbs of Santa Fé on the lands specified in the contract. The factory, which is to be constructed immediately, is also to engage in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives, the price of the products to be determined in conjunction with Government authorities. According to the terms of the agreement the building must be finished and the company ready to commence work before July, 1903. The concession includes the manufacture of caps, tapers, and quick matches, the capacity of smokeless-powder production being stipulated as ranging from 176 to 220 pounds per day.

When the products of the company shall be on the market, an internal-revenue tax of 21 *centavos* per kilogram on all explosives imported into or manufactured in the Republic is to be imposed, and the Government further agrees not to reduce the customs duties now governing such articles. Common black powder may be exempted from the internal tax, provided its components are sulphur, carbon, and nitrates of potash and soda, and not nitroglycerin, chlorate of potash, or similar substances.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The local press of the Republic, especially in the State of Veracruz, reports that owing to the remarkable development of tobacco growing and manufacture, it has become difficult to secure sufficient

laborers for the industry. The last tobacco crop, now in course of preparation for the market, far exceeds the preceding one, the quality being in every respect up to the standard requirements. Trade relations with the Central and South American Republics originated in experimental shipments of this article of commerce, and now Mexican tobacco enjoys a steady demand from all parts of the continent to the south of the Republic.

It is stated that a number of capitalists from the United States have acquired tobacco lands in the State of Veracruz, and that the cultivation of this product is extending to the region between the Papaloapan and Coatzacoalcos Rivers.

The statistics of tobacco exports from Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to 2,019,355 kilograms, or 4,451,870 pounds, at a total declared valuation of \$2,214,713 (silver). This represents a value of nearly 50 cents (silver) per pound.

DISCOVERY OF CINNABAR MINES.

During a recent trip through the State of Guerrero, an explorer from the United States, Mr. C. W. PUEBETT, discovered several abandoned cinnabar mines. Two of these were found near Pastoria, north of Guerrero. These bear evidence of having been worked many years ago. The discoverer, with an Indian guide, penetrated into one of these mines, descending to a depth of more than 100 meters. Cinnabar is found in these galleries in large deposits near the edge of the soil. Stone wheels, flint machetes, and hatchets have been found in abundance in these galleries, which leads Mr. PUEBETT to believe that their development dates back to before the Spanish conquest.

REGULATION OF THE TRAFFIC IN HENEQUEN.

The "Mexican Herald" of January 3, 1902, stated that the henequen growers and exporters of Yucatan propose to enter into an agreement not to sell or ship any of this fiber below a price which they will determine. If the price in foreign markets (mainly New York, which consumes 90 per cent of the Yucatan exports) goes below a certain minimum, the idea is to hold the henequen until the demand causes a rise in the price. The traders in henequen are all capitalists, and therefore can afford to hold their article until it suits them to sell.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Mexican National, though a narrow-gauge railroad and one of the oldest lines in the Republic, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best equipped roads in the country. Its termini are at Corpus Christi, Texas (where it connects with one of the important systems of the United States), and the City of Mexico. It passes through a very rich section of the Republic and reaches many

of the important cities. The company is principally controlled by United States stockholders, who, according to a recent report of the United States Consul-General at Monterey, have decided to make the road of standard gauge, work in that direction having already commenced. Over \$13,000,000 gold have been provided for the widening of the gauge and for making other improvements.

On January 27, 1902, the Mexican Eastern Railway Company of Mexico was incorporated in the city of Dover, Delaware, with a capital of \$5,000,000, the purpose of the company being the construction of a line to operate between Merida, State of Yucatan, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is also designed to construct and operate telegraph, telephone, and express lines over the same route.

A new railway line, 40 kilometers in length, is projected from the Escandon Station on the Monterey and Gulf Railroad to the heart of the Frio Valley. This road is to be of standard gauge and will be constructed by the Frio Valley Land Company.

The Morelia and Tacambaro Railway, Timber and Land Company was incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, on December 30, 1901. The object of this company is the construction and operation of a railroad from the city of Morelia to the city of Tacambaro, Mexico. The capital of the company is stated to be \$6,000,000.

On December 17, 1901, the President of Guatemala drove the first spike in that section of the Guatemala Central Railroad which is to extend toward Mexico. This represents the Guatemala section of the proposed Intercontinental Railway. The concessionaires are New York capitalists.

CERAMICS FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON.

The National Museum at Washington has been the recipient of some very valuable ceramics, representing ancient Mexican and Central American pottery working, and which, according to Professor HOLMES, are examples of the finest and rarest ware made by the Miztecs and Zapotecs. Part of the collection consists of five vases unearthed from the ruined cities of Mitla, in southern Mexico, and Copan, in Honduras, and on which the workmanship is typical of the highest degree of skill attained by the aboriginal races. Two are made to imitate copper or metal by means of a peculiar glaze given to the surfaces and by a series of indentations resembling hammered or repoussé metal work. The imitation is so perfect that it is a very difficult matter to be quite sure that they are of clay.

GAS PLANT FOR MONTEREY.

The Consul-General of the United States at Monterey has reported that a citizen of the United States has obtained a concession for lighting and heating that city and would shortly establish a modern gas

plant. The cost of the establishment when completed will be about \$250,000 silver (nearly \$125,000 gold), the equipments to be modern in every respect.

EXPORTS OF COPPER.

Customs statistics show that during the fiscal year 1901 Mexico exported to England 6,583 tons of copper, while to the United States and Continental Europe combined the exports in the same year exceeded 23,000 tons, thus showing a grand aggregate of 30,000 tons during the twelve months. In view of the fact that new mines have been opened since the publication of the official statistics, it is believed that the exports for the current year will materially exceed those of 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The stamp tax for the six months from January to June, 1902, levied by the Federal Government upon the 124 cotton factories in active operation in the Republic, amounted to \$747,144. This tax is payable during the first fortnight of January of each year.

The Government has appointed a commissioner of engineers to make surveys and maps of Port Morelos, Yucatan. It is proposed to dredge the harbor and to construct wharves, customs buildings, etc., at this point.

A company has been formed in Monterey to build and operate a street railway system in Torreon. The enterprise is capitalized at \$300,000, to be increased to \$500,000 when active operations are begun.

NICARAGUA.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

At Managua, on February 2, 1902, Señor Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA was inaugurated President of Nicaragua for the third successive term, in the presence of the National Congress and a large assemblage of citizens. Judge MATOS, of the Supreme Court of the Republic, administered the oath of office to the President, who in his address briefly reviewed his previous administration and referred hopefully to the prospects for the building of an isthmian canal and to the benefits Nicaragua would derive from its construction.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

The United States Consul at Managua reports that during the last six months there has been a large decrease in the importation of flour, wine, and machinery from the United States. There has also been a decided decrease in the exportation of coffee—the principal export

crop—owing to the bad crop of last year. This, rather than the competition of any other country, is the cause of the diminished importations of the articles named. There has been no perceptible change in the importations or exportations of other articles, with the exception of sugar. Exchange on the United States, which has averaged during this period about 300 per cent premium, and the hard times caused by short crops, have made it necessary to economize; and as most of the machinery imported into the country is for cleaning and improving coffee, the planters have stopped importing until they get a good crop.

During the year 1901, Nicaragua exported over 4,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, of which three-fourths was sent to the United States. Four years ago the production of sugar was less than half of the home consumption, the output having since increased more than 300 per cent. These facts indicate that Nicaragua should be a valuable market for the sale of sugar-plantation machinery and supplies.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC PLANTS.

It has been reported by Mr. CHESTER DONALDSON, United States Consul at Managua, that the Government of Nicaragua has granted to Mr. T. M. SOLOMON, a citizen of the United States, and to Mr. J. SANTOS RAMIREZ, a native of Nicaragua, a concession for the installation of electric-lighting systems at Managua, Masaya, Granada, and Leon. The capital city will be the first consideration, the motive power for the plant to be furnished by steam. The concessionnaires will also construct a dam for the utilization of the water power of Tipitapa Falls, where a plant sufficient for the needs of Managua, Masaya, and Granada will be erected.

The Nicaraguan Government has also granted Messrs. SOLOMON and RAMIREZ exemption from import duties on materials to be used in the enterprise, as well as free entry for provisions and clothing required for their employees.

The contract provides the following rates for each light installed:

	Rate.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	
One 16-candlepower	6.50	^a \$1.85
One button and switch	3.00	.85
One hundred feet of wire	18.50	5.28
Monthly charge	3.00	.85

^a Value in United States gold at present rate of exchange.

The plant is to be in working order within six months from December 28, 1901, and machinery has already been ordered from the United States.

IMPORT DUTIES ON ESSENCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

A decree published in the "Diario Oficial" on April, 1901, and republished in the month of November following, contains the following provisions:

"ARTICLE 1. Essences for the preparation of liqueurs may only be imported by such manufacturers as hold written authority from the director-general of the ministry concerned, and subject to payment of the duties provided in the tariff.

"ART. 2. Essential oils can not be imported except by pharmaceutical chemists or physicians, and must be for exclusive use in the compounding of medicines or medical prescriptions."

"In the applications to be made by them to the Ministry of Finance for an entry permit, the interested persons are required to specify in detail the essences proposed to be imported, so that the authority of the Ministry shall only apply to those capable of being used for apothecaries' purposes."

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PARAGUAY.**PROFITS IN MEAT PACKING.**

A law was enacted by the Paraguayan Congress in September, 1901, respecting the establishment of "saladeros" or meat-packing and salting-houses. The chief points of interest in the law in question are, that until December 31, 1910, machinery, materials required for packing, common salt, and chemicals may be imported into the Paraguayan Republic free of duty. The persons to whom concessions for the establishment of packing houses have been granted are required to pay the Government a small tax of 10 to 15 cents gold per hide of each animal slaughtered. The rarity of epidemic diseases among the cattle of Paraguay is an important factor in the development of this branch of industry.

A "saladero" established on the river near Asunción slaughtered during 1901 over 2,500 cattle. Each steer cost delivered about \$9.78, representing a total valuation of \$24,450. The average weight of the hides was 85 pounds, which were sold in Montevideo at an average price of £2 (\$9.78) per hundredweight, or a total of \$20,781,140. From each animal was obtained 180 pounds of salted meat and 39 pounds of tallow. These products were sold at such prices as to bring the profits, per animal slaughtered, up to about \$2.43, or a total profit for the year of over \$6,000.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE WOODS.

Of the sixty varieties of wood native to the Republic of Paraguay about twenty are exported. Of these the following are the principal: (1) *Curupai*, a hard redwood, very durable, used for railroad ties. (2) Cedar, exported to the Argentine Republic and Germany, there being a considerable demand for it in Bremen, where it is employed in the manufacture of cigar boxes. (3) Black laurel, used for railroad sleepers, is not so durable as *Curupai*, burning more readily. (4) Rosewood (*palo de rosa*), similar to the English variety, when properly polished is suitable for light furniture. It also contains medicinal properties. (5) *Ibiri-ro*, a hard, flexible wood used in ship and carriage building, English importers express satisfaction with the samples purchased, and state that it may replace teak to a great extent. (6) Black and yellow *lapacho*, which finds a market in Buenos Ayres, being used in the manufacture of rough carts and in the construction of bridges. (7) Black *peteriby*, used in the manufacture of furniture, being easily worked and capable of taking a high polish. Small quantities are exported to Europe. (8) *Quebracho colorado* (red quebracho), the most important of the woods of Paraguay. Considerable quantities of quebracho are exported to Germany, principally to Hamburg. German capital finds a remunerative investment in this wood, and a line of steamers is employed in its transport. The principal application of the wood is for tanning purposes, but it is also used for railroad ties and for other purposes in which a hard, lasting wood is required. According to a recent analysis, quebracho logs yield an average of 25 per cent and a maximum of 29 per cent tanning matter, it being claimed that Paraguayan quebracho is superior and has a finer color than any other variety of this wood. The greatest volume of quebracho exported from Paraguay was in 1897, when 185,000 tons were sent abroad. In 1900 there was a scarcity of this timber in Germany and a consequent increase in price. (9) *Urundi-mi*, one of the best hard woods of the country, possessing many of the qualities of the *Curupai*. (10) *Tatané*, a beautiful golden-colored wood resembling satinwood; it takes a high polish, and boxes made of it secure the contents from insect depredations. Locally, it is employed in making stems and sterns for ships. (11) *Lignum-vitæ* (*palo santo*), is found in limited quantities and exported to France, being used locally in place of "bronzes" for bearings in engines and screw shafts, and pulley and block wheels.

An increase is reported in the exports of native timber for railroad ties, and it is also thought that the soft woods suitable for the manufacture of paper will soon be in demand.

TARIFF ON BICYCLES.

In virtue of a law of August 31, 1901, bicycles in general and their parts are admitted free of duty in the Republic of Paraguay for one year from that date.

PERU.**THE FORMATION OF MINING SYNDICATES.**

It is reported from Lima that an American syndicate, with headquarters at New York City, has been formed for the exploitation of copper and other mines in the Cerro de Pasco district. Mr. NEILL, secretary of the United States Legation at that point, is authority for the statement that the amount of silver coined, smelted, and exported from Peru from 1786 to 1850 was 285,613,796 ounces, of which 161,451,731 ounces were from the Cerro de Pasco mines. Copper exports from that district in 1900 amounted to 11,944.2 metric tons, copper bars to the amount of 5,138 tons also forming part of the output. The coal mines, situated at a distance of 22 to 31 miles from Cerro de Pasco, provide fuel at the rate of \$3.88 per ton, and a narrow-gauge railway is to be constructed so as to render the supply available, instead of paying, as at present, \$24.85 per ton. The construction of a railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco would be a most remunerative investment, as the proposed freight of 24 *soles* (\$11.66) per ton instead of 70 to 80 *soles* (\$34 to \$39), now paid for the same amount on the back of llamas, would allow a quantity of ore to be exported far beyond the present limit.

Another syndicate for the purchase of the rich copper mines in the Yauli district is also being formed. These mines are in the immediate vicinity of one of the stations on the Trans-Andine Railroad, about 120 miles from the port of Callao, at 13,400 feet above sea level.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS WITH JAPAN.

The Japanese contemplate engaging in maritime trade with the countries of the western coast of South America. Recently the Oriental Steamship Company (Toyo Kisen Kaisha) sent a representative to Iquique to investigate the feasibility of starting a direct steamship line from Japan to Peru, touching at intermediate points and taking cargoes of nitrate on the return voyage should no other freight be offered.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF CHANGES IN 1901.

According to the "Diario Oficial," the law of May 21, 1901, exempted indigo from all duties and imposts. It is further provided by ministerial ordinances dated October 14 and 18, 1901, that the importation of empty bags in which indigo is to be exported shall follow the régime of tariff No. 22 (duty 50 *centavos* per kilogram), and that the amount of duties paid on empty bags imported for the shipment of ores out of the country shall be refunded in cash to the exporters of the same at the time of exportation. According to the law of May 17, 1901, bags containing coffee intended for export shall be free of all import duties.

The law of May 22, 1901, reestablished import duties on colored yarn imports at the rate of 5 *centavos* per kilogram.

The ministerial ordinance of August 17, 1901, provides that unbleached cotton tissue called *mantadril*, woven with a single colored stripe not exceeding 1 centimeter in width, is dutiable under tariff No. 5 at the rate of 20 *centavos* per kilogram, and is not taxable according to tariff No. 10, which applies to the same tissue when colored.

A ministerial ordinance, dated October 7, 1901, directs that sheet cotton wadding, for padding the lining (interior) of clothing (unenumerated in the tariff law), shall be classed in tariff No. 3, and pay duty at the rate of 2 *centavos* per kilogram.

NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

According to the "Diario del Salvador" of December 11, 1901, the President of the Republic has authorized the Treasury Department, in conformity with a legislative decree of April 21, 1899, to issue Government bonds to the amount of \$364,244. These bonds will be issued in payment of certain obligations of indebtedness acknowledged by the Congress of Salvador in the decree of May 15, 1901, and will be of the following series and denominations:

Series 3: 10 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$100 denomination.....	100,000
Series 4: 40 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$25 denomination.....	100,000
Series 5: 100 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$10 denomination.....	100,000
Series 6: 100 books of 100 bonds each, of the \$5 denomination.....	50,000
Series 7: 142 books of 100 bonds each, and one book of 44 bonds, of the \$1 denomination	14,244

The form, wording, and coloring of these bonds will be exactly the same as those of the previous issue. The new bonds will draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent from January 1, 1902, to June 30 of the same year, after which time they will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of December, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the calendar year ending December, 1901, as compared with the preceding period of twelve months. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of December, for example, are not published in full until some time in February.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico	\$1,545	\$650	\$17,775	\$8,829
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico	5,168	398	74,810	39,801
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America			13,765	2,845
Brazil	140,233	201,183	1,017,452	1,152,107
Other South America	96,394	183,474	1,818,148	2,171,138
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafê; Cafè</i>):				
Central America	122,240	115,051	4,246,571	6,748,306
Mexico	33,438	130,583	2,859,690	2,200,143
Brazil	4,888,962	5,568,183	41,945,564	50,942,481
Other South America	352,624	220,864	4,993,145	6,804,717
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America	97,706	104,401	444,239	537,821
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico	713,337	530,308	11,040,650	8,715,221
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	172,328	175,039	2,385,891	2,795,265
South America	52,963	44,039	819,873	582,506
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico	5,818	3,973	137,247	100,580
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America	22,907	39,913	166,892	205,861
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America	27,490	59,166	599,725	484,505
Mexico	225,688	302,725	2,393,478	3,157,885
South America	1,280,149	1,259,849	10,626,802	11,504,133
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	66,758	55,884	747,570	644,917
Mexico	15,790	6,234	178,344	113,440
Brazil	1,931,066	1,387,243	16,918,485	17,124,146
Other South America	46,690	35,801	603,356	567,229

IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$256,634	\$283,641	\$2,648,735	\$3,126,240
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....		34,488	56,295	220,491
Mexico.....	1,818	812	14,520	34,386
Cuba.....	18,571	822,705	16,852,261	29,969,244
Brazil.....	358,783	933,208	2,320,508	6,442,317
Other South America.....	1,645,767	1,085,888	7,064,251	5,994,414
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en fevilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,411	34	53,668	47,308
Cuba.....	1,156,440	892,719	8,837,234	9,208,096
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	45,032	43,845	388,883	729,178
Mexico.....	16,694	30,734	503,291	537,156
Cuba.....	8,165	9,561	328,925	217,378
South America.....	1,443	473	19,612	27,904
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	17,849	62,367	2,272,565	1,511,540
Class 2 (combing).....		426	52,607	46,659
Class 3 (carpet).....	415	56,168	905,711	683,847

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):				
Central America.....	445	1,514	10,766	18,848
Mexico.....	21,263	16,343	543,022	183,810
Santo Domingo.....	219	75	1,853	2,249
Cuba.....	7,392	3,898	163,330	78,137
Argentine Republic.....	96,615	163,682	1,391,615	1,739,999
Brazil.....	1,146	1,753	25,839	15,980
Colombia.....	31		1,751	474
Other South America.....	23,415	13,024	308,223	220,441
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	2,141	919	30,826	58,676
Mexico.....	91,510	14,063	442,564	948,531
Santo Domingo.....	11		349	162
Cuba.....	59,012	48,342	647,013	841,285
South America.....	1,470	611	18,221	90,942
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,167	1,670	27,781	31,056
Mexico.....	86	395,466	1,481	725,001
South America.....	101,707	39,740	633,032	947,658
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	76,165	93,766	891,199	951,356
Mexico.....	19,105	17,404	148,853	194,296
Santo Domingo.....	19,247	27,477	200,425	193,177
Cuba.....	176,006	163,437	2,021,474	2,073,122
Brazil.....	149,891	145,434	2,851,178	2,462,001
Colombia.....	25,117	20,297	233,355	231,574
Other South America.....	121,254	95,767	1,467,366	2,129,670
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	1,621	823	49,351	94,180
Mexico.....	75,135	85,260	1,447,238	954,313
Santo Domingo.....	15,808	606	58,545	27,780
Cuba.....	74,278	87,774	472,877	483,224
Argentine Republic.....	6,329	38,699	436,527	222,175
Brazil.....	2,418	2,466	66,659	79,686
Colombia.....	1,085	384	13,568	17,312
Other South America.....	38,142	8,193	115,865	476,924
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	288	578	2,727	6,132
Mexico.....	1,873	3,246	15,901	23,862

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Carriages, etc.—Continued.				
Cycles and parts of, etc.—Continued.				
Santo Domingo	\$54	\$9	\$366	\$841
Cuba	1,581	1,552	68,466	14,345
Argentine Republic	3,879	1,262	75,694	9,174
Brazil	783	279	19,655	6,249
Colombia	21	200	3,525	912
Other South America	3,184	2,066	41,604	29,473
Coal:				
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón; Carrão; Charbon</i>):				
Central America	2,235	6,885	36,983	58,264
Mexico	137,584	84,115	1,910,105	1,475,521
Santo Domingo	2,241	3,468	21,421	20,880
Cuba	110,436	98,194	968,818	1,003,220
Brazil	28,205	175	209,519	290,705
Colombia	2,002	27,968	49,005	114,601
Other South America	28,798	30,141	291,714	336,394
Copper:				
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico	51,269	68,387	526,661	485,958
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Cotton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico	284,552	27,072	1,530,078	897,541
South America			6,607	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	69,907	62,359	788,644	647,456
Mexico	19,587	21,612	355,531	248,736
Santo Domingo	18,450	25,861	211,150	287,472
Cuba	10,501	15,077	214,539	279,118
Argentine Republic	7,832	15,310	104,722	111,136
Brazil	25,257	43,084	309,304	356,272
Colombia	39,231	75,362	275,308	1,013,295
Other South America	210,840	156,941	1,771,760	1,373,284
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America	59,806	38,718	439,955	505,687
Mexico	37,368	26,020	529,077	449,643
Santo Domingo	3,885	1,885	52,773	22,446
Cuba	9,705	10,910	121,509	163,104
Argentine Republic	886	11,967	13,807	123,548
Brazil	1,629	10,635	42,578	43,060
Colombia	5,584	5,209	43,241	51,050
Other South America	9,700	6,810	79,865	84,135
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatos électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America	7,196	2,820	67,562	66,461
Mexico	29,472	61,481	351,886	405,319
Argentine Republic	18,387	14,088	302,692	169,453
Brazil	11,996	13,841	216,497	253,194
Other South America	24,094	14,441	247,452	213,314
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America	1,960	130	44,240	133,758
Mexico	50,950	241,114	1,051,289	1,512,868
South America	22,548	3,250	690,418	1,332,177
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America	12,037	8,895	118,346	114,873
Mexico	48,135	51,516	544,263	577,582
Santo Domingo	3,885	1,296	22,563	24,858
Cuba	37,458	41,588	308,921	389,328
Argentine Republic	17,658	24,531	295,073	294,248
Brazil	11,591	12,074	217,612	123,737
Colombia	5,005	2,401	44,449	51,498
Other South America	48,579	28,154	390,513	334,097
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	2,051	3,144	37,536	31,684
Mexico	12,116	16,495	343,437	328,264

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of—Continued.				
Sewing machines and parts of—Continued.				
Santo Domingo	\$1,660	\$308	\$8,178	\$8,788
Cuba	11,684	5,398	121,803	71,579
Argentine Republic.....	16,458	498	206,232	132,887
Brazil	3,416	2,215	106,259	37,239
Colombia	497	891	7,912	13,240
Other South America	15,285	16,139	178,085	208,180
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	665	809	4,303	5,952
Mexico	4,107	13,121	72,507	106,032
Santo Domingo	70	201	1,070	1,606
Cuba	4,666	2,382	43,417	37,382
Argentine Republic.....	1,420	1,691	30,487	18,956
Brazil	607	1,049	8,942	9,256
Colombia	191	234	1,883	2,970
Other South America	1,729	2,768	31,908	42,610
Leather and manufactures of:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	5,255	2,946	38,117	25,058
Mexico	712	1,211	28,837	11,462
Santo Domingo	311	172	7,685	3,245
Cuba	4,480	4,850	42,464	77,657
Argentine Republic.....	10,133	1,265	101,901	71,121
Brazil	3,579	13,002	99,502	103,928
Colombia	70	100	3,409	6,261
Other South America	8,920	2,698	66,824	80,958
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	18,000	16,684	167,129	158,975
Mexico.....	30,953	47,959	350,964	567,559
Colombia	15,017	4,184	68,049	42,971
Other South America.....	7,439	7,642	62,291	116,892
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America	845	1,143	12,054	10,252
Mexico.....	783	1,741	7,251	11,114
Santo Domingo	18	559	4,668	3,594
Cuba	1,629	1,042	14,068	22,495
Argentine Republic	36,932	2,735	124,731	123,264
Brazil	11,865	13,481	155,364	191,082
Colombia	842	740	10,531	13,000
Other South America	4,126	14,165	85,192	127,185
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America	1,086	945	8,681	7,235
Mexico.....	490	119	4,107	2,945
Santo Domingo	101	87	693	918
Cuba	4,156	6,447	45,117	47,726
Argentine Republic	7,397	6,185	168,404	10,236
Brazil	4,113	6,865	90,127	92,993
Colombia	100	400	3,791	56,207
Other South America	3,333	5,229	98,845	5,229
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites, minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	32,047	94,420	491,443	471,986
Cuba	18,033	23	348,594	252,950
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerais, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America	17,016	13,522	162,195	150,564
Mexico.....	8,233	22,944	184,712	194,257
Santo Domingo		4,754	69,531	65,718
Cuba	36,769	29,201	137,028	236,204
Argentine Republic	71,080	98,330	1,267,679	1,169,752
Brazil	136,191	220,163	2,357,524	1,912,363
Colombia	10,539	17,672	163,050	111,641
Other South America	45,970	129,357	1,471,381	1,242,006

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Oils—Continued.				
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	\$421	\$716	\$6,736	\$7,456
Mexico.....	64,901	128,339	1,008,751	980,221
Santo Domingo.....	6,260	4,476	77,037	63,024
Cuba.....	2,876	2,214	23,110	39,090
Argentine Republic.....	3,998	1,520	76,075	37,375
Brazil.....	7,819	70,305	337,800	403,326
Other South America.....	19,977	19,323	163,067	183,936
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,375	1,351	26,642	25,957
Mexico.....	1,905	1,908	22,094	36,161
Santo Domingo.....		33	84	199
Cuba.....	1,637	1,457	6,185	10,056
Argentine Republic.....			1,045	19
Brazil.....	1,567	500	22,184	10,638
Colombia.....	1,114	272	7,604	6,159
Other South America.....	1,294	882	21,527	21,585
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	4,036	3,647	39,892	41,558
Mexico.....	52	144	1,573	1,407
Santo Domingo.....	414	233	4,919	3,425
Cuba.....	621	411	14,464	5,193
Brazil.....			1,356	3,690
Colombia.....	2,118	847	22,932	13,772
Other South America.....	17,524	7,634	214,350	174,425
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	14,512	8,950	115,799	101,099
Mexico.....	3,846	166	25,771	44,661
Santo Domingo.....	54	729	12,197	12,651
Cuba.....	46	296	3,920	2,552
Brazil.....		5,350	61,436	14,393
Colombia.....		192	5,117	5,565
Other South America.....	3,936	2,813	105,637	55,151
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,316	2,918	29,735	31,297
Mexico.....	4,260	1,382	26,247	34,564
Santo Domingo.....	494	108	2,455	1,299
Cuba.....	21,811	51,591	541,610	398,320
Brazil.....	10,976	25,371	137,842	201,284
Colombia.....	93	269	2,305	2,159
Other South America.....	3,083	2,805	25,239	25,583
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	3,887	3,602	31,904	33,955
Mexico.....	3,368	4,945	43,852	54,719
Santo Domingo.....	1,444	1,254	12,620	12,696
Cuba.....	59,113	57,612	633,095	575,392
Brazil.....	14	145	5,509	5,111
Colombia.....	2,403	1,359	20,651	16,796
Other South America.....	10,217	8,054	76,561	80,869
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	14,700	9,007	105,777	102,401
Santo Domingo.....	1,098	744	10,024	8,841
Cuba.....	53,289	56,110	561,756	582,955
Brazil.....			1,527	69
Colombia.....	1,820	1,198	20,099	15,021
Other South America.....	24,731	17,773	273,412	260,361
Lard (<i>Mantea; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	18,707	15,275	220,917	178,233
Mexico.....	35,460	65,861	446,237	615,273
Santo Domingo.....	4,247	3,337	42,285	39,570
Cuba.....	264,839	159,179	2,684,191	2,435,689
Argentine Republic.....	579	494	7,279	10,181
Brazil.....	52,167	131,208	847,603	1,162,557
Colombia.....	11,272	9,154	129,701	98,568
Other South America.....	74,777	76,043	965,390	901,244
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	4,086	4,926	49,037	44,486
Mexico.....	5,093	9,007	45,754	71,942
Santo Domingo.....	1,748	1,812	26,039	16,115
Cuba.....	2,144	2,323	29,408	23,588
Brazil.....	11,443	16,529	201,237	183,496

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Butter, etc.—Continued.				
Colombia	\$1,562	\$875	\$14,354	\$14,138
Other South America	8,871	8,062	112,744	110,577
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America	1,997	2,010	24,181	23,779
Mexico	2,877	3,891	25,918	35,714
Santo Domingo	416	427	8,265	5,755
Cuba	2,971	2,675	33,465	25,384
Brazil		521	64	591
Colombia	809	799	7,614	8,298
Other South America	525	143	6,857	5,326
Tobacco and Manufactures of:				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	3,259	1,253	33,129	28,688
Mexico	20,033	17,499	158,785	158,945
Argentine Republic			29,659	7,739
Colombia	700	2,854	12,288	30,836
Other South America	3,908	4,045	99,192	92,649
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	5,788	5,802	57,869	57,779
Mexico	2,470	1,159	22,616	18,822
Cuba	12,631	11,674	195,469	162,733
Argentine Republic		20	6,895	5,522
Brazil			459	162
Colombia	40	3,306	7,885	20,600
Other South America	2,668	4,045	70,728	56,159
Wood and Manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	9,115	4,377	46,982	51,662
Mexico	23,088	65,357	333,310	508,363
Cuba	11,442	15,637	70,652	74,013
Argentine Republic	33,999	641	54,514	31,729
Brazil	1,894		19,886	
Colombia	230	708	8,766	12,846
Other South America	1,832		45,212	114,424
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	7,693	945	56,765	45,361
Mexico	101,459	96,599	1,304,829	999,389
Santo Domingo	2,086	8,271	41,108	64,341
Cuba	52,554	87,482	1,120,880	809,265
Argentine Republic	109,348	145,567	1,145,540	1,401,735
Brazil	35,142	10,542	239,818	285,775
Colombia	5,978	4,455	56,893	57,053
Other South America	103,428	71,371	727,090	795,540
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	5,348	3,384	58,199	50,660
Mexico	26,007	43,754	400,407	547,089
Santo Domingo	2,428	1,479	24,308	28,353
Cuba	31,543	23,455	645,546	328,231
Argentine Republic	5,548	3,629	87,015	78,028
Brazil	709	1,148	25,810	16,557
Colombia	2,634	1,429	18,264	22,333
Other South America	5,066	5,628	67,516	79,714

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN THE CALENDAR YEAR 1901.

The advance sheets of the Summary of Foreign Commerce issued by the Treasury Department show that the total value of the articles imported by the United States during the calendar year 1901 exceeded the calendar year 1900 by \$51,271,342, while the total value of the exports was \$14,926,122 less in 1901 than in 1900. The total volume of trade increased by \$38,706,148, or from \$2,307,095,827 in 1900 to \$2,345,801,975 in 1901. Neither the imports from nor the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii are taken into account in the summary of 1901 in connection with the foreign trade of the country, though they are

included in the total for 1900, the two, taken together, having sent products to the United States to the value of \$11,697,551, and having received from the United States merchandise valued at \$10,288,782 in that year. While in 1901 their commerce with the United States proper increased largely, both were considered as forming part of the United States. The export totals for 1901 include the values of foreign goods reexported, worth \$27,296,929 and \$24,936,001 in 1901 and 1900, respectively.

A study of the import statistics shows that the greater part of the increase in 1901 was made up of articles entering into processes of manufacture (increase, \$26,000,000) and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. (increase, \$18,000,000). Manufactured articles ready for consumption represent a comparatively small portion of the increase (\$6,300,000), and articles of food and animals show an increase of but a little over one-fourth of 1 per cent (\$600,000). The percentage of free imports in 1901 was 43.33, as compared with 41.28 in 1900. The duties collected from customs amounted to \$243,329,967 in 1901, against \$240,304,737 in 1900.

The reduction in the value of manufactured articles exported was due in great part to the decrease in the grand total of exports of copper and manufactures thereof, including ingots, bars, and old (junk). The value of such exports was only \$33,534,899 in 1901, as compared with \$57,542,610 in 1900.

The five principal articles which showed a decrease in exports in 1901, as compared with 1900, were corn, iron and steel manufactures, copper, cotton, and mineral oils. Of these, cotton and mineral oil both show an actual increase in quantity, though a decrease in value. In iron and steel there was a reduction of \$27,000,000, which was partly due to reduced prices. The reduction in exports of corn was due solely to the great deficiency in the crop of this grain in the United States.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following statement contains the classifications of the imports and exports and the official valuation of each class, as well as the total worth of both imports and exports:

Comparison of imports.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Articles of food and animals	\$219,934,786	\$219,338,443	\$596,343
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic industry.....	304,031,545	280,380,796	23,650,749
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	87,185,552	84,803,857	2,381,695
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	138,757,953	132,475,418	6,282,535
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	130,511,220	112,151,200	18,360,020
Total	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342

Comparison of exports.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Products of—			
Agriculture.....	\$940,246,488	\$904,655,411	*\$35,591,077
Manufactures.....	395,144,030	441,406,942	46,262,912
Mining.....	40,416,597	39,222,902	*193,695
Forest.....	50,491,255	54,481,146	3,989,891
Fisheries.....	7,426,684	8,074,684	548,900
Miscellaneous.....	4,358,936	5,169,027	810,091
Foreign.....	27,296,929	24,936,001	*2,360,928
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

* Increase.

The imports and exports of gold and silver in the year 1901, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1901.		1900.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Gold.....	\$54,761,880	\$57,729,889	\$66,749,084	\$54,134,623
Silver.....	31,146,782	55,638,901	40,100,343	66,221,624

IMPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

The following tables show the value of the imports and exports of the United States by grand divisions for the year 1901, as compared with the previous calendar year:

Grand division.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
IMPORTS.			
North America.....	\$158,732,432	\$130,361,453	\$28,370,979
South America.....	120,384,181	102,706,633	17,677,548
Europe.....	454,496,304	441,610,461	12,885,843
Asia.....	125,093,643	120,378,219	4,714,324
Oceania.....	10,813,409	23,067,642	*12,254,233
Africa.....	10,901,087	11,025,306	*124,219
Total.....	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342
EXPORTS.			
North America.....	199,240,353	198,788,019	452,334
South America.....	42,557,504	41,248,051	1,309,453
Europe.....	1,099,574,016	1,116,399,524	*16,825,508
Asia.....	59,068,723	58,726,173	342,550
Oceania.....	35,288,230	39,805,176	*4,516,946
Africa.....	29,652,093	22,979,170	6,672,923
Total.....	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

* Decrease.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The total value of the imports by the United States from all of Latin America in 1901 was \$214,317,110, or 24.34 per cent of the grand aggregate value of foreign commodities purchased. This was an increase of \$44,065,763 over the previous year, when the products received from the same countries were worth \$170,251,347 and only represented 20.53 per cent of the total value of the imports. The value of the exports from the United States to the whole of Latin America in 1901 was \$117,961,744, or but about 8.05 per cent of the

aggregate value of all the exports from the country. In 1900 the exports to Latin America were worth \$118,865,364, or \$1,503,590 in excess of the year 1901. Besides the trade statistics of the Latin-American countries embraced in the International Union of American Republics, the figures used in this article include statements representing commercial transactions with Cuba, the French West Indies, Miquelon, Langley, etc., British Honduras, and French Guiana, as regards the imports, and the same islands and colonies, with the addition of the Falkland Islands, as regards the exports.

Considering the Latin American Republics belonging to the International Union separately, and as a whole, the statistics for the calendar year 1901 show that the imports by the United States from those countries and of the exports from the United States to each and all of them had the following valuations, the figures for the preceding year being also furnished by way of comparison:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Argentine Republic	\$9,455,634	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Brazil	79,350,725	64,914,507	14,436,218
Bolivia ^a	26	22	4
Chile	9,236,009	7,474,061	1,761,948
Colombia	3,544,395	3,080,427	463,868
Costa Rica	3,196,231	2,959,439	236,792
Ecuador	1,421,563	1,577,486	^b 155,923
Guatemala	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haiti	1,127,641	1,357,775	^b 230,134
Honduras	1,269,229	1,114,466	144,763
Mexico	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua	2,199,313	1,729,747	469,566
Paraguay ^a		1,740	^b 1,740
Peru	3,416,178	2,910,531	505,647
Salvador	1,111,414	746,936	364,478
Santo Domingo	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay	1,974,977	2,086,893	^b 111,916
Venezuela	7,153,520	6,529,858	623,662
Total	167,280,224	138,181,054	29,099,170

^a Bolivia and Paraguay having no seaports, most of the imports are credited to other countries; in the case of Bolivia, to Chile and Peru, and in the case of Paraguay, to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

^b Decrease.

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Argentine Republic	\$11,117,521	\$11,095,538	\$21,983
Bolivia	111,580	120,033	8,453
Brazil	11,136,101	11,516,681	380,580
Chile	4,809,244	4,596,525	^a 212,719
Colombia	3,304,190	2,605,544	^a 698,646
Costa Rica	1,688,754	1,588,670	^a 84
Ecuador	1,822,955	1,590,055	^a 232,900
Guatemala	1,522,338	1,128,418	^a 393,920
Haiti	1,956,343	3,720,279	1,763,936
Honduras	1,109,546	1,126,832	17,286
Mexico	36,771,568	38,270,933	1,499,365
Nicaragua	1,364,518	1,767,999	402,881
Paraguay	16,155	8,487	^a 7,668
Peru	3,148,610	1,311,886	^a 836,724
Salvador	799,191	756,586	^a 42,605
Santo Domingo	1,700,371	1,782,760	82,389
Uruguay	1,480,820	1,738,742	257,922
Venezuela	3,052,393	3,016,762	35,631
Total	86,912,198	88,842,130	1,929,932

^a Increase.

The value of the imports received from the above 18 Republics by the United States represent 19 per cent of the aggregate value of all the imports received by the latter country in 1901 and of 16.67 per cent of the grand total for 1900. The value of the exports by the United States to these Republics represented but about 5.93 per cent of its total exports in 1901 and but 6.02 per cent of the total in 1900. The balance of trade in favor of those countries, therefore, was \$80,368,026 in 1901 as against a balance of \$49,338,924 in 1900.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

The standing of the United States among its commercial competitors, and especially with those of Europe, is illustrated by some statements made by the London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902. In the various chapters of this work the features of conditions in the United States are analyzed and discussed. Under the head of wealth the United States is placed first on the list of great nations, the figures for the various countries considered being: United States, £16,350,000,000; United Kingdom, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,000,000; Germany, £8,052,000,000; and Russia, £6,425,000,000. While the United States heads the list for wealth, it is shown that it has the smallest national indebtedness, the figures being:

United States	£221, 000, 000
Germany	651, 000, 000
United Kingdom.....	706, 000, 000
Russia.....	711, 000, 000
France	1, 239, 000, 000

The percentage of debt to wealth is given as:

	Per cent.
United States	1. 4
United Kingdom.....	6. 0
Germany	8. 1
Russia.....	11. 1
France	12. 8

Under the head of commercial competition the Year Book says that the first year of the twentieth century opened badly for two of the four leading industrial nations. The trade of the United States was good and showed no decline from the booming period of 1899 and 1900, but rather, in most industries, a continuance of the boom of which the United States has had so disproportionately large a share; and France, which had responded less expansively to the boom, remained unaffected by the decline and progress elsewhere. In England and Germany, however, the decline was felt acutely.

Under the head of the world's wheat crop the United States is shown to be far in advance of any other country in the production of

this cereal, the estimate of the world's crop for 1901 being as follows, in English quarters (8 bushels):

United States	90,000,000	Spain	13,000,000
Russia	42,000,000	Roumania and Bulgaria	12,000,000
France	38,000,000	Germany	11,000,000
India	30,000,000	United Kingdom	7,000,000
Italy	17,000,000	Australia	7,000,000
Hungary	16,000,000		

The wheat product of the Argentine Republic is not included in this estimate by the "Daily Mail."

Under the caption "Fight for the Iron Trade," the Year Book calls attention to the fact that the United States is now the world's largest producer of pig iron and steel, and says:

"It will be noted that the United Kingdom has lost ground, producing 396,749 tons less in 1900 than in 1899, the total for Great Britain being nearly 5,000,000 tons less than in America. An unsatisfactory feature in the British iron and steel trade is that in 1900 we imported more iron and steel than in any previous year and exported less, while the United States exported more than ever."

The tables accompanying this statement show the pig-iron production of 1900 to have been as follows:

	Tons.
United State	13,789,242
United Kingdom	8,908,570
Germany	8,494,852
France	2,699,494
Russia	2,821,000

The steel production was as follows:

	Tons.
United States	10,087,312
Great Britian	4,901,054
Germany	4,799,000
France	1,624,046
Russia	1,494,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1901.

Estimates of the mineral production of the United States during the year 1901, according to figures furnished the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in January, 1902, indicate that in gold, silver, iron, steel, coal, and mineral oil the maximum of output was reached. These estimates put the gold product of 1901 at \$80,218,800, against \$79,171,000 in 1900, which was the highest record in gold production attained previously by the United States. The silver output is placed at 59,653,788 ounces in 1901, as compared with 57,647,000 ounces in the previous year. The pig-iron production is estimated at 15,800,000 long tons, against 13,789,242 in 1900, the latter year having previously held the

record of production. The coal production is estimated at 267,850,000 long tons, against 240,965,917 long tons in 1900, the year of the highest output heretofore. In the petroleum estimate the entire production is placed at 2,772,000,000 gallons, against 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900, when the figures had exceeded all previous records. The only item in the list showing a slight decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900 is copper, which fell off about 5,000 tons, the estimated production for the latter period being 265,625 long tons. Not only do these figures show an excess of production over any previous United States record, but they exceed, in nearly every item, that of every other country.

In 1900 the Russian figures of the petroleum output slightly exceeded those of the United States, but it is probable that the enormous total given for 1901 will again place the latter country in the lead. In regard to the competition in coal production, "The London Daily Mail Year Book" reports that the "United States has for the last two years outstripped us as a coal producing country." The total output of the United States in 1900 exceeded that of any other country, and as its previous record is exceeded in 1901 by 27,000,000 tons, it is evident that the United States is in the lead in the world's coal production.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

The preliminary estimate of the Director of the Mint on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1901 indicates only a slight gain over the production of the preceding year. The yield of Alaska fell off by about \$1,000,000, while the State of Colorado made a slight gain in gold, and the other producing districts were nearly stationary. The yield of silver exceeded that of the previous year by about 2,000,000 fine ounces.

The total number of ounces of fine gold produced is shown to have been 3,880,578, with a value of \$80,218,800. The number of fine ounces of silver produced was 59,653,788, having a commercial value of \$35,792,200. The coinage value of the silver is approximately \$77,000,000. Gold was produced in greater or less quantities in 23 States and Territories and silver in 22. Colorado is the greatest ore-producing State, the value of its gold product in 1901 being estimated at \$29,000,000 and its silver product at \$20,833,333. California's gold product was valued at \$15,730,700, while \$1,118,333 represented its silver output. Other large producers were: Montana, \$5,023,000 gold and \$14,500,000 silver; Utah, \$3,824,300 gold and \$10,250,000 silver; Alaska, \$6,904,400 gold and \$55,000 silver; Arizona, \$4,193,400 gold and \$2,995,500 silver.

IMPORTS OF COFFEE IN 1901.

The imports of coffee by the United States during the calendar year 1901 amounted to 1,072,009,182 pounds, and were valued at \$70,156,044.

These figures represent the largest importations of this commodity ever made by the United States. They exceeded those of the calendar year 1900 by 286,090,648 pounds, those of 1899 by 193,810,648 pounds, and those of 1898 by 267,745,247 pounds. The net supply in 1901 was also the greatest ever reported, being 1,027,926,869 pounds, and the coffee reexported during the twelve-month period was 44,082,313 pounds. For the other years under consideration the gross supplies, quantities reexported, and the net supply were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Net supply.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1898.....	804,263,935	23,244,566	781,019,369
1899.....	878,198,534	26,552,552	851,645,972
1900.....	785,918,534	44,625,914	741,292,620

Of the imports of 1901 almost 80 per cent (in weight) came from Brazil, about 8.80 per cent from other South American countries, a little over 6 per cent from Central America, and slightly more than 2 per cent from Mexico, leaving only about 3 per cent to represent the purchases from the rest of the world.

From Latin America the imports were credited to the following countries, the statistics for 1901 being compared with those of 1900:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Brazil.....	857,104,258	\$50,942,481	608,429,596	\$41,945,564
Other South America.....	94,333,994	6,804,717	56,052,222	4,993,145
Central America.....	65,684,172	6,748,306	43,961,550	4,246,571
Mexico.....	22,897,373	2,200,143	30,010,567	2,859,690
West Indies.....	7,971,330	628,989	9,148,580	739,700
Total.....	1,047,991,127	67,324,636	747,602,515	54,784,670

Other countries from which imports of coffee were received during the two years under comparison were:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
East Indies.....	11,168,965	\$1,279,654	22,224,166	\$2,928,761
Other Asia.....	4,078,007	590,062	3,562,864	537,896
United Kingdom.....	4,750,201	526,946	2,128,942	263,289
The Netherlands.....	1,934,059	224,057	1,967,483	251,728
Germany.....	1,750,612	173,017	4,416,834	331,131
France.....	150,001	17,549	2,159,374	222,257
Other Europe.....	78,045	5,372	1,721,330	176,420
Africa.....	37,445	3,161	49,813	5,505
All other countries.....	70,720	11,590	85,213	9,114
Total.....	24,018,055	2,831,408	38,316,019	4,726,101

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900.

The Census Bureau has issued a report which shows that the entire population of the United States, including all outlying possessions, was 84,233,069 on June 1, 1900. The number of inhabitants was

divided as follows: Continental United States, 75,994,575; Philippine Islands, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in the military and naval service of the country outside of the territory of the United States proper, 91,219. The figures for the Philippine population are those given in the estimate of the statistician of the Philippine Commission.

The report announces that the Twelfth Census only extended to Alaska and Hawaii outside of "Continental United States," but that the figures for the rest of the United States domain are taken from the best available sources. It is stated in the report that at the close of the eighteenth century the population was about 5,333,000, and, taking these figures in connection with those for 1900, it is shown that the inhabitants of the United States increased nearly sixteen-fold in one hundred years.

TEXTILE MILL CONSTRUCTION IN 1901.

The fact that textile mill construction is represented by 255 plants in 1901 as against 400 in the preceding year is not, as might appear at first glance, an altogether unfavorable indication concerning the textile industry. The rapidity with which cotton mills were erected in the United States in 1899 and 1900 was a source of danger, as construction was carried on at a greater pace than was warranted by the sale of cotton goods. A natural reaction from the excessive development of the preceding year was therefore to be anticipated and was also desirable.

The decrease of 145 mills is distributed among all the branches of the industry, with the exception of woolen mills, where an increase of five is noted. The "Textile World," in its annual report on mill construction, gives the following figures, as showing the development of the textile industry in the past six years, as evidenced by new plants put in operation:

Plants.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Cotton	59	171	91	34	49	66
Woolen	53	48	49	25	53	31
Knitting	93	109	57	46	71	85
Silk	29	43	32	19	43	17
Miscellaneous	21	29	16	10	14	8
Total	255	400	245	134	230	207

It must be understood that the figures given do not take account of the new equipments installed in existing plants, which through improved processes have been enabled to exceed in productive capacity the machinery in wholly new mills. It is reported that the list of improvements and enlargements is the largest on record, due to existing prosperous conditions in the textile industries.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

In 1901 the United States imported sugar to the amount of 3,712,-210,968 pounds, with a valuation of \$79,619,806, as compared with 3,757,029,255 pounds in 1900, valued at \$91,742,493. The totals for 1900, however, included 222,496,938 pounds of Hawaiian sugar worth \$9,159,432, and as such sugar is now considered among the domestic products the statistics of the receipts from that source were not included in the totals for 1901. The actual receipts were therefore in excess of 1900, though the total valuation was not nearly so large. The sugar imported, classified in the tariff as "not above No. 16 Dutch standard," had a total weight of 3,588,734,000 pounds, and was valued at \$76,503,947 in 1901, and, including Hawaiian, 3,701,447,303 pounds, worth \$90,101,689, in 1900. The sugar imports graded above No. 16 Dutch standard in 1901 weighed 123,476,908 pounds, and was valued at \$3,115,859, as compared with imports in 1900 aggregating 55,581,952 pounds, worth \$1,640,804.

The imports of sugar from Latin America in both years under comparison were of a grade below No. 16 Dutch standard and were distributed as follows:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America.....	8,954,556	\$220,491	2,542,007	\$56,295
Cuba.....	1,302,860,514	29,969,244	652,290,972	852,261
Mexico.....	1,313,984	34,386	566,151	14,520
Brazil.....	368,266,987	6,442,317	123,522,066	2,320,508
Other South America.....	277,358,035	5,994,414	288,873,991	7,064,251
Total.....	1,958,754,076	42,660,852	1,067,795,187	26,307,835

The sugar from Latin American sources entering the United States markets in 1901 represented more than half the total quantity and more than half the value of the sugar imports of the country from the whole world, whereas in 1900 such sugar represented only a little more than one-fourth both of the total weight and the aggregate valuation of the sugar received at United States ports.

IMPORTANT INCREASE IN COCOA IMPORTS.

The imports of cocoa (or cacao) by the United States, and its use throughout the country, are constantly increasing. During the twelve months which ended December 31, 1901, the quantity received aggregated 51,341,847 pounds, at a valuation of \$6,994,214. Of this amount, all but 908,285 pounds, valued at \$273,400, was crude material, including shells and leaves. In 1899 the cocoa imports had an aggregate weight of 39,418,490 pounds and were valued at \$5,587,478, the manufactured products being represented in those figures by 1,043,344 pounds and \$337,607. In 1900 the totals had increased to 46,300,417 pounds and \$6,750,001, the imports of the manufactured product being 995,401 pounds, worth \$295,883. Comparing these figures with the

statistics of 1901, the fact is established that the imports of the manufactured product are decreasing about as rapidly as the imports of the crude material are increasing. But a few years ago the greater part of the comparatively small quantity of cocoa used in the United States was in preparations ready for immediate consumption.

Of the imports of crude cocoa in the last two years, the Latin-American countries furnished the following amounts:

West Indies, other than British, 3,433,918 pounds, valued at \$485,480 in 1900, and 5,459,566 pounds, worth \$700,254, in 1901; Brazil, 7,522,524 pounds, worth \$1,017,452, in 1900, and 9,405,202 pounds, with a valuation of \$1,152,107, in 1901; other South America 12,686,906 pounds, with a valuation of \$1,818,148, in 1900, and 16,502,366 pounds, worth \$2,171,138, in 1901, the totals being 23,643,348 pounds (over one-half the actual supply), and \$3,321,080 in 1900 and 31,367,134 pounds (over three-fifths of the supply) and \$4,023,499 in 1901.

INDIA RUBBER IMPORTS IN 1901.

The average price per pound of the crude rubber imported by the United States in 1901 was 51 cents, as compared with 57.92 cents in 1900; thus, though the imports in 1901 exceeded those of the previous year by 5,815,627 pounds, the aggregate valuation in the latter year decreased by \$457,571. The number of pounds imported in 1901 was 55,152,180, the total value being \$28,120,218, and the totals for 1900 were 49,337,183 pounds and \$28,577,789. These imports, in both years, represent receipts from all parts of the world, the greater portion, however, coming from Brazil. The Latin American countries furnished the following amounts in 1901 as compared with 1900:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America	1,247,517	\$644,917	1,363,131	\$747,570
Mexico.....	267,565	113,440	362,960	178,344
West Indies.....	42,844	16,152	35,125	13,152
Brazil.....	33,719,709	17,124,146	30,571,680	16,918,485
Other South America	1,336,131	567,229	1,161,897	603,356
Total.....	36,613,766	18,465,884	33,494,793	18,460,907

The invoice prices of the rubber from the various sections of the country vary, as can be observed from the average price per pound of the rubber received from Latin-American countries during both years under comparison, as follows:

Countries.	1901.	1900.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Central America	51.70	54.84
Mexico.....	42.32	49.17
West Indies.....	37.70	37.16
Brazil.....	50.78	55.31
Other South America	42.45	51.89

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1901.

Railway construction in the United States throughout the year 1901 exceeded that of any previous year since 1890. The total length of line built was 5,057 miles, which, added to 194,321 miles, the estimated extent of trackage for 1900, brings the grand total up to 199,378 miles.

In the distribution of this railroad extension by States, Texas heads the list with 583 miles; Oklahoma follows with 428 miles; New Mexico, 275; Georgia, 303; Wisconsin, 196; Missouri, 189; Indiana, 174; Minnesota, 171; Illinois, 164; Michigan, 164; Louisiana, 160; Indian Territory, 157; Arkansas, 156, and Pennsylvania, 153 miles. No other States have increased their mileage within the year to the extent of 150 miles.

While the length of railways and the amount of freight tonnage have steadily increased with the expansion of the commercial interests of the country, the cost of freight transport has greatly decreased. According to figures given by the Bureau of Statistics, 1.24 cents per ton was charged in 1882 for transportation of freight; 1.03 cents in 1887; 0.93 cents in 1890; 0.84 cents in 1895; 0.80 cents in 1897, and 0.75 cents in 1900.

VALUE OF BANANA IMPORTS.

During the calendar year 1901 the United States imported bananas to the value of \$6,846,867, which represents an increase of \$1,198,652 over the year previous, when the imports of this fruit were valued at \$5,648,215. The countries from which bananas were received in both years were the following:

Source of supply.	1901.	1900.	Increase.
British North America	\$101,550	\$49,449	\$52,101
Central America	2,795,265	2,385,891	409,374
British West Indies.....	2,735,310	1,956,765	778,545
Cuba	471,132	288,528	182,604
South America	552,506	819,873	* 237,367
Other countries.....	161,104	147,709	13,395

* Decrease.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS FROM LATIN AMERICA.

The number of pounds and the value of the hides and skins, other than the skins used for fur, imported by the United States in the twelve months of the year 1901 was 310,539,594 pounds, worth \$55,565,388. This was an increase both in weight and valuation as compared with the previous year, when the weight and valuation were 307,315,840 pounds and \$51,587,993, respectively. The imports from Latin America in both years were as follows:

Source of supply.	1901.		1900.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Central America	3,075,666	\$484,505	3,896,668	\$599,725
Mexico	18,198,218	3,157,885	13,137,851	2,393,478
West Indies.....	1,934,181	377,507	1,487,704	341,610
South America.....	63,907,566	11,504,135	57,141,912	10,626,802
Total.....	87,115,631	15,524,030	75,664,135	13,961,615

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS STONES IN 1901.

Statistics demonstrate that not only were there more precious stones and pearls imported into the United States throughout the year 1901, but also that the native production far exceeded that of any year in the history of the country. The leading features of this branch of industry may be summed up as follows: (1) The continued output of fine blue sapphires in Montana, in Fergus County, and of fancy-colored ones in Granite County; (2) the systematic working of the beryl locality in Mitchell County, N. C.; (3) an increased production of turquoise from Nevada and from the New Mexican mines in Grant and Santa Fe counties; (4) the large sale of the ornamental stone known as "turquoise matrix," wherein the gem and the gangue rock are cut together from all these turquoise mines; (5) a similar cutting of rock and gem from the emerald locality in western North Carolina under the name of "emerald matrix;" (6) the mining of the beautiful purple-pink garnets, now known as rhodolite, in Macon County, N. C.; and (7) the discovery of remarkable colored tourmalines at a new locality in San Diego County, Cal.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE WEST INDIES.

A new line of steamers from Boston to the West Indies, South America, and Central America (The United Steamship Company) is being formed, and already the arrangements for building two of the steamers are announced. The company will have ten steamers built, and the present intention is to name the boats after Presidents of the United States.

The Bath (Maine) Iron Works will build two of the steamers, at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000.

URUGUAY.**GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.**

The outlook in Uruguay of the general trade and economic conditions of the Republic for the coming year is very favorable, as the reports from the various centers of production indicate augmented values in almost every branch of national industry. It is estimated that the wool clip will be considerably in excess of 1901, a profit of about \$12,000,000 being figured on. Consul SWALM reports from Montevideo that both the planting and growing seasons for the wheat crop of the country have been excellent, a greatly extended area having been sown, and the best American agricultural implements having been employed. The produce of this crop is valued, by computations on data from all the Departments, at \$10,000,000. The live stock ready for slaughter is about 700,000 head, and conservative estimates of the export values of these three important items of

commerce, coupled with other native products, reach a total of \$40,000,000.

The custom-house receipts of the first ten months of the year 1901 are given as follows by the "South American Journal" of January 11, 1902:

Months.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
January	\$672, 824	\$198, 606	\$871, 430
February	603, 053	156, 831	759, 884
March	932, 642	180, 598	1, 113, 240
April	788, 622	202, 277	990, 899
May	640, 146	164, 869	805, 015
June	532, 074	107, 331	639, 405
July	595, 341	68, 972	664, 313
August	726, 643	56, 160	782, 803
September	738, 264	45, 410	783, 674
October	762, 550	48, 300	810, 850
Total	6, 992, 159	1, 229, 754	8, 221, 513

Returns from the same sources in the corresponding periods of the preceding seven years give the following results:

1894	\$8, 849, 727	1898	\$8, 436, 263
1895	8, 957, 424	1899	8, 362, 565
1896	8, 898, 012	1900	8, 167, 146
1897	7, 104, 661		

Exports of frozen beef from Uruguay to English markets from January 1, 1901, to October 31 amounted to 347,924 quarters as against 143,859 for the same period of 1900. During the same nine months of the year 1,930,642 frozen sheep were shipped from Uruguay to various European markets. The cattle used for the trade cost on an average \$23 to \$30 gold, per head, at the slaughterhouse. The best sheep for freezing bring an average price of \$3 per head.

PROPOSED NORTH AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT MONTEVIDEO.

Messrs. SOZA and PONS, Calle Piedras 173, Montevideo, are reported to have issued a prospectus for a proposed exposition of the products of the United States in the Uruguayan capital, which is to be known as the "First North American Exhibition in the River Plate." As stated in the prospectus, the purpose of this exposition is to stimulate, in the River Plate country, interest in merchandise of United States manufacture.

The projectors of the enterprise are reported to have the indorsement of Mr. ALBERT W. SWALM, United States Consul at Montevideo, and present other references as to their commercial standing. They propose not only to conduct the exposition, but also to represent exhibitors and United States manufacturers as agents.

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1901.

In the ten months from January to October, 1901, 931 steamships and 50 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, bound for various ports, carrying the following articles:

Of the items enumerated the exports to the United States were: Dry

oxhides, 461,128; salt oxhides, 2,000; hair, 372 bales; wool, 635 bales; salted beef, 8,224 bales; maize, 500 sacks; wheat, 48 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,939 tons; tongues, 500 boxes; intestines, 12 barrels; horns, 288,098 pieces and 1,690 sacks; claws, 476 bales; tannery refuse, 94 bales; conserved meat, 39 boxes; ostrich feathers, 6 boxes; gum, 27 packages.

To Great Britain the exports were as follows: Dry oxhides, 5,246; hair, 12 bales; wool, 10,185 bales; sheepskins, 184 bales; salted beef, 14,453 bales; maize, 129,711 sacks; linseed, 2,397 sacks; tongues, 9,088 boxes; horns, 26,000 pieces and 32 sacks; hoofs, 1,719 bales; horses, 7; mules, 525; ipecacuanha, 481 sacks; fruits, 220 packages; ostrich feathers, 16 boxes; gum, 839 packages; hay, 1,870 bales.

To Germany: Dry oxhides, 17,771; salted oxhides, 128,237; various kinds of hides, 1 bale; hair, 52 bales; wool, 14,904 bales; sheepskins, 248 bales; salted beef, 320 bales; bran, 595 sacks; maize, 460 sacks; bones and bone ash, 101 sacks and 1,946 tons; meat broth, 189 boxes; tongues, 100 boxes; intestines, 758 barrels, 6 bales, and 79 sacks; horns, 4 sacks, and 66,100 pieces; hoofs, 505 sacks; fat, 7 tubs; horses, 4; meat extract, 32 boxes; ipecacuanha, 58 sacks; greaves (skinny refuse from lard), 10 bales; ostrich feathers, 2 boxes; gum, 200 packages; garlic, 62 packages; intestines and bladders, 1 bale.

To France: Dry oxhides, 11,940; salted oxhides, 155,293; various hides, 43 boxes; hair, 571 bales; wool, 23,177 bales; sheepskins, 8,774 bales; salted beef, 2,684 bales; tallow, 86 casks and 30 tubs; bran, 3,033 sacks; maize, 12,226 sacks and 214 tons; linseed, 3,661 sacks and 31 tons; bones and bone ash, 9,671 sacks and 590 tons; meat broth, 276 boxes; tongues, 480 boxes; intestines, 39 barrels; horns, 738 sacks and 452,188 pieces; claws, 35 bales; hoofs, 32 sacks; feathers, 15 boxes, tannery refuse, 14 bales; meat extract, 138 boxes; conserved meat, 201 boxes; ipecacuanha, 230 sacks; greaves, 57 tons and 831 cakes; fruits, 287 packages; dry blood, 3,014 sacks and 141 tons; ostrich feathers, 62 boxes; glycerine, 250 packages; garlic, 100 packages.

To Belgium: Dry oxhides, 9,860; salted oxhides, 148,897; hair, 130 bales; wool, 15,422 bales; sheepskins, 9 bales; tallow, 100 casks; maize, 1,633 sacks; bones and bone ash, 31 tons and 2,826 sacks; meat broth, 804 boxes; tongues, 5,169 boxes; intestines, 263 barrels and 149 other packages; horns, 63,204 pieces and 157 sacks; claws, 630 bales; tallow, 100 boxes; meat extract, 2,101 boxes; conserved meat, 3,106 boxes; ipecacuanha, 5 sacks; gum, 580 packages.

To Italy: Dry oxhides, 48,060; various hides, 8 bales; hair, 57 bales; wool, 579 bales; sheepskins, 625 bales; tallow, 3,219 casks and 179 tubs; maize, 6,730 sacks and 520 tons; wheat, 1,200 sacks; bones and bone ash, 882 tons; intestines, 63 bales and 24 barrels; horns, 1,687 sacks; claws, 4 sacks; hoofs, 1,711 sacks; tallow, 150 boxes; sheep, 200; tannery refuse, 5 bales; straw for brooms, 60 bales;

ostrich feathers, 1 box; gum, 2 packages; garlic, 234 packages; cedar-wood, 50 logs.

To Brazil: Wool, 122 bales; sheepskins, 1,984 bales; salted beef, 329,983 bales; tallow, 1,648 casks and 2,219 tubs; birdseed, 291 sacks; flour, 12,265 sacks; bran, 4,258 sacks; maize, 37,799 sacks; linseed, 18 sacks; meat broth, 12 boxes; tongues, 35 boxes; claws, 12 sacks; tallow, 70 boxes; cattle, 1,850; sheep, 8,086; horses, 2; oxen, 5; mules, 119; conserved meat, 19 boxes; fruits, 2,267 packages; straw for brooms, 1,243 bales; ostrich feathers, 14 boxes; garlic and onions, 858 packages and 10,000 strings; intestines and bladders, 3 bales; hay, 7,846 bales.

To Spain: Dry oxhides, 77,232; various hides, 1 bale; hair, 1 bale; sheepskins, 11 bales; salted beef, 4,086 bales; tallow, 4,650 casks and 496 tubs; maize, 726 sacks; wheat, 41 sacks; bones and bone ash, 1,367 sacks; meat broth, 161 boxes; tongues, 27 boxes; intestines, 176 bales; horns, 124 sacks; claws, 6 sacks; feathers, 2 boxes; ostrich feathers, 9 boxes.

To Portugal: Dry oxhides, 77,882; wool, 15 bales; sheepskins, 6 bales; salted beef, 4,943 bales; tallow, 730 casks; conserved meat, 150 boxes; fruits, 8 packages.

To Chile: Tallow, 2,286 casks and 3,080 tubs; birdseed, 883 sacks; flour, 10,018 sacks; bran, 676 sacks; maize, 5,701 sacks; wheat, 3,100 sacks; linseed, 100 sacks; tongues, 505 boxes; tallow, 634 barrels, 1,830 boxes, and 3,569 other packages; sheep, 32; oxen, 2; fruits, 502 packages.

To other countries: Dry oxhides, 3,453; salted oxhides, 74,798 bales and 2,685 tons; flour, 341 sacks; bran, 70 sacks; fine bran, 22 sacks; maize, 180 sacks; wheat, 39 sacks; fruits, 18 packages; garlic, 22 packages; tallow, 1,840 casks and 287 tubs.

The remainder necessary to make up the total of the exports of each commodity was on "orders," the final destinations not having been ascertained.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

On December 6, 1901, President CASTRO issued a decree with regard to the surtax on drugs and patent medicines, and on December 24, of the same year, the following supplementary decree was promulgated:

"The patent medicines referred to in article 1 of the said decree are the pharmaceutical products which constitute the specialties of foreign manufacturers and which come ready prepared, such as pills, pearls, pastels, pilules, globules, tablets, sirups, emulsions, solutions, ointments, plasters, vermifuges, medicinal soaps, medicated wines, dyes for the hair, etc.

"The prime materials which serve for the elaboration of pharmaceutical preparations, such as salts, alkaloids, essences, extracts, tinctures, etc., shall continue to pay the duties laid down in the tariff.

"For facilitating the dispatch of goods at the customs these articles shall come in separate packages.

"When on the importation manifests, among other goods, there are packages containing drugs, medicines, and chemical products which belong to the sixth class, the customs authorities, on settling the list of duties, shall place a note at the foot of the manifest stating that 50 per cent of the duties derived from that package shall be set apart for public instruction; and finally,

"The customs department shall draw up a separate report of these deliveries to the agents of the Bank of Venezuela, and shall send a copy thereof to the Minister of Public Instruction and another to this ministry and the other audit offices, as provided by the code of finance."

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CARACAS.

A recent number of the "Official Gazette" of Venezuela contains an interesting statement showing the condition of the Bank of Venezuela on November 30, 1901. The following is a detailed statement of the balance sheet which this important financial institution presented to the Venezuela Government on the date mentioned:

Accounts.	Credit.	Accounts.	Debit.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>		<i>Bolivars.</i>
Capital.....	6,000,000.00	Vault:	
Reserve fund	442,461.80	Cash, <i>bolivars</i>	124,841.65
Guarantee fund	375,000.00	Notes, <i>bolivars</i>	355,000.00
Profit and loss	767.05		479,841.65
Dividends (not recovered).....	2,000.00	Current accounts overdrawn	1,926,087.30
Notes:		Securities	1,167,415.70
Cash, <i>bolivars</i>	355,000	Bills receivable	432,543.20
Circulation, <i>bolivars</i> ...	146,000	Exchange.....	54,300.00
	501,000.00	Mortgage bonds.....	1,109,825.40
Accounts abroad.....	801,308.95	Shares	1,500,000.00
Employees' fund.....	751.65	Fire insurance	200.00
Depositors' current accounts.....	615,698.10	Furniture.....	38,760.00
Interests	9,482.40	Securities in vault	233,810.00
Discount	104,833.30	Sales	449,354.85
Commission.....	10,230.20	Real estate.....	798,584.74
Fines	567,971.55	Operations in suspense	885,300.51
Amounts recovered.....	31,535.35	Redemption accounts.....	324,389.40
		General expenses	62,627.60
Total.....	9,463,040.35	Total.....	9,463,040.35

NEGOTIATIONS FOR VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Negotiations are reported as pending between the property owners and Sir CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, a British ironmaster, with a view to the sale of vast iron-ore lands controlled principally by New York parties at Inataca, on the Orinoco River, Venezuela. Should the deal be consummated, extensive arrangements will be made for the shipping of the ore to ports in both the United States and Great Britain. The property, which is reported to be the largest and most valuable of the known workable deposits on this continent, contains, it is claimed, 67

per cent of metallic ore, while the average percentage shown by United States lake ores is said to be some 60 per cent. The British parties propose to import the ore with a view to its taking the place of Spanish iron, which is at present the principal foreign ore utilized by English mills. The production of Bilbao ores is said to be rapidly diminishing, the metallic average of the ore being but 50 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF BALATA FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR IN 1901.

The shipments of balata from the ports of Ciudad Bolivar during 1901 had an aggregate weight of 1,196,414 kilograms. This amount is only slightly less than the total shipments for 1900.

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1901.

In the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1901, 59 steamships and 3 sailing vessels cleared from the port of New York bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 433,253 bundles of merchandise, weighing 19,336,597.34 kilograms, valued at \$1,449,849.89. During this period the Consul-General of Venezuela at New York certified 1,755 consular invoices, covering the articles of merchandise shown in the following table:

Articles.	Packages.	Kilos.	Valug.
Axes and agricultural instruments	837	22,769.56	\$7,572.59
Barbed wire.....	12,122	487,689	26,169.40
Beer and hops.....	205	16,730	1,547.60
Blankets	832	103,277.50	69,743.82
Butter	2,586	143,647	37,369.60
Cement (Roman)	1,635	275,237	2,581.00
Coal	4,178	493,855	3,462.00
Cordage	6,437	186,775.75	38,352.64
Cotton drill, colored and white	534	70,038	33,376.98
Cotton drill, rough	901	93,749	35,690.00
Drugs and perfumes	3,114	175,781	59,360.82
Electric machinery and supplies.....	5,184	585,699.70	96,597.13
Fine hardware, etc.	117,507	751,726.56	92,524.39
Flour	92,091	6,275,176	265,978.80
Forage	304	18,200	574.05
Glassware and lamps.....	1,168	57,522.22	5,718.35
Gold coin.....	1	5.25	3,000.00
Hardware and vehicles	16,286	1,577,338.20	102,631.98
Kerosene	58,570	1,992,274	55,758.50
Lard	26,652	1,246,452	229,473.54
Live animals	11	3,583	1,864.00
Liquors	173	8,685	1,381.00
Lumber (rough).....	10,979	675,459	16,678.00
Oil and paints	1,414	99,323.45	10,642.83
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type)	825	155,999.95	10,763.55
Provisions.....	19,862	871,152.95	98,412.60
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	632	13,014	6,380.49
Cigarette fillings	216	15,724	5,251.00
Leaf tobacco	86	3,767	2,378.47
Manufactured tobacco	11	673	1,275.00
Sailcloth and canvas.....	579	64,756	25,282.68
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	412	19,590.25	7,576.35
Small fruits	49,148	2,439,240	82,452.10
Soap and candles.....	2,688	388,725	11,767.63
Sugar.....	73	2,932	361.00
Total	433,253	19,336,597.34	1,449,849.89

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The "Venezuelan Herald" of December 31, 1901, states that the National Executive has ordered a suspension of pearl fishing in the waters of the Republic, on and after January 1, 1902. In due season the President will designate when pearl fishing may be resumed on the different oyster beds referred to.

EXPLORATION OF UNKNOWN REGIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Owing to the importance of the subject, to which some reference was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of July, 1901, under the head of "Rivers of South America," the address is published here which the Colombian delegate, Gen. Don RAFAEL REYES, delivered at the meeting of the International Conference of American States held in the City of Mexico on December 30, 1901, describing the explorations made by himself and his two brothers, Don NESTOR and Don HENRY REYES, in the interior of South America, and in support of the resolutions introduced by him at the same meeting in relation to the Amazon territory.

The speech, as officially given in the Spanish as well as in the English language, appears in the minutes of the proceedings of the Conference on the aforesaid date, which was the 23d day of its session. The English translation is as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to the Conference the charts of the explorations, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in the immense territories which are watered by the Amazon and its tributaries, the Parana, and the latter's tributaries, which I made with my brothers, HENRY and NESTOR, during several years in South America.

"I confess that, although I have been urged to publish this work by members of the Geographical Societies of London and of Paris, and by various other persons interested in geography, I have not done so because the disastrous death of my two brothers during these explorations, the elder, HENRY, a victim of fever, and the younger, NESTOR, devoured by the cannibals of Putumayo, caused me to look with a certain horror upon everything connected with that enterprise, and the plans and notes have reposed during a long time among my papers untouched, through the egotism of my affliction. * * *

"To-day, when I have the unmerited honor of belonging to this Conference, in which are represented by their most distinguished sons, all the countries of the three Americas, I believe it becomes an unavoidable duty to give publicity to this work, which interests all the nations herein represented.

"If the territories to which I refer presented a few years ago but a local and relative importance, such is not the case to-day. The development of navigation and of commerce, and the growing necessities of humanity, demand that they should not remain ignored and unproductive. In the extended forests in which the cannibal savages were wandering when we made these explorations there exists to-day an important commerce of some tens of millions of dollars, and towns of thousands of inhabitants have been established.

"Furthermore, the proposed Inter-Continental Railway, a work of great civilizing tendency in which this Conference manifests so much interest, will give a very great importance to these territories, the ownership of which lies in almost all the countries herein represented, excepting, however, North and Central America and Chile.

"When I had the honor to visit President ROOSEVELT, while passing through Washington, he stated to me that he knew of the explorations which I had made with my brothers in South America, and about which the 'New York Herald' had written in the month of March, 1901. President ROOSEVELT encouraged me to give to this Conference an account of the same, and with the clear vision of a great statesman he told me: 'That region is a new world, destined for the progress and the welfare of humanity.' He offered to recommend to the North American delegation to interest itself in this matter, and I know that he kept his offer. In the opinion of this well-informed statesman, the explorations made by my brothers and myself are intimately connected with the project of the International Railway.

"If that part of South America with which I am dealing be compared with that part of Africa which was explored by the great LIVINGSTON and by STANLEY, the superiority in mineral and vegetable wealth, in agricultural lands, and above all, in navigable rivers, is in favor of the former. Scarcely a quarter of a century has elapsed since the explorations of these two apostles of progress came to an end, and to-day railroads traverse those territories which they had to cross afoot, opening routes through the dark forests; flourishing and new settlements spring up as if by magic, and a commerce of very great importance is carried on. Why should not the same take place in South America?

"We hold to the conviction that, as the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway advances, which is in reality but the connecting link of the railroads already in operation in the different countries, that region will develop with greater force and importance than those explored by LIVINGSTON and STANLEY. Humanity is looking for new territories for its progress and welfare; the great masses which overflow from North America and Europe will invade South America by means of railroads and steamships. It therefore behooves the Republics which form that part of the continent to prepare themselves

for their reception, and to preserve their integrity, and cause it to be respected through peace, liberty, and justice.

“FIRST EXPLORATION FROM PASTO TO THE AMAZON RIVER.

“At the risk of abusing the kindness of my distinguished colleagues, I shall give a short sketch of the first exploration which I made in company with my brothers.

“We started from the city of Pasto, situated on the summit of the Andes, under the equinoctial line. The immense region which extends from that city for more than 4,000 miles to the Atlantic was then completely unknown. We traversed afoot the great mass of the cordillera of the Andes, which rises more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, up to the region of perpetual snow. Where this ceases there are immense plains, called *paramos*, upon which there grow neither trees nor flowers and where animal life completely disappears. We wandered for a whole month on those cold solitudes, guided only by the compass. In winter they are covered with a fog as dense as that of the high latitudes of the north. There were days in which we had to remain in the same spot in semidarkness without being able to advance a single step, the thermometer falling to 10° below zero, an unbearable temperature, as we lacked proper shelter and shoes. We had to use a kind of shoe called *alpargatas*, made out of *henequen* (hemp), which only covered half of the foot; leather shoes can not be used, as those plains are covered with a thick layer of mud in which the traveler, while walking, sinks to the knees.

“After marching for a month through that desert, in which perished, due to the intense cold, two men of the expedition of the ten who carried provisions on their backs, we reached the limit of those solitary pampas, which appeared like the product of a newly forming nature. We were at the eastern watershed of the Andes. An ocean of light and verdure extended before our eyes, in marked contrast to the shadows and solitudes which we had just traversed. We had before us the abrupt declivity of the cordillera, which descended in some parts almost vertically, then in slightly inclined slopes, and beyond in perfect levels for miles and miles down to the ocean. Over the granite walls of the Andes the waters precipitate themselves in majestic cataracts, rushing afterwards in torrents through the valleys of the cordillera, and upon reaching the plain they convert themselves into broad and beautiful rivers and, like great ribbons of silver on an emerald field, they are lost in the distant horizon. In the forests the luxuriant tropical flora exhibits itself in all its beauty. The trees appear clothed with all kinds of varied colors. It was, in a word, life which we had before us and chaos which we left behind.

“We penetrated these unknown forests, opening roads with the *machete* through brambles and briars and creepers which obstructed

our passage. Arriving at the vertical declivities of the cordillera, in places which were impassable, we had to descend by the aid of ropes. For fifteen days we continued our march through these virgin forests, in which snakes and wild beasts abound, but which fortunately did not cause us any damage. We crossed the torrents over bridges of trees which we threw across them, or forded them afoot. In crossing one of these mountain torrents we lost two of the carriers, and the expedition was reduced to only six men. After great fatigue, and already exposed to a temperature of 30° C., we arrived at a river navigable by canoes, on the shores of which lives the tribe of the Mocoas, which Indians, although savages, are hospitable and not cannibals. We remained with this tribe one month, during which we procured from them a canoe to continue our expedition to the Amazon River, and six Indians, who were to accompany us on our trip. They were familiar with only 600 miles of downstream, and they informed us that from there they had never gone farther because those who had dared before to proceed beyond, had been devoured by the cannibal tribes which inhabit the other half of the river up to the Amazon.

"We launched our canoe, following the course of this unknown river, to which we gave the name by which it was known by the savages, 'Putumayo' (meaning 'clear water' in the Siona dialect). After two days of navigation we arrived at a point which we baptized with the name of 'La Sofía,' that of my wife, where the river is 6 feet deep at all times, and which is the terminus of steamboat navigation.

"In venturing upon that expedition, so full of perils of all imaginable kinds, I desired (please pardon this digression of a purely personal character) to consecrate with the name so very dear to my affections that point of a new departure toward the great mystery of American nature. I chose this name as a precious talisman for our struggle with an unknown and savage world. The pure sentiments of the soul have always been the best armor for man in the battles of life.

"It took us a month from La Sofía to reach the last point known by the savages of Mocoa. Through all this territory the river is navigable for steamers of 5-foot draft without encountering any obstacle. Its shores are covered with dense forests, in which there abound the caucho, or *Jeve*, cocoa, sarsaparilla, vegetable ivory, or *tagua*, ipecacuanha, many other medicinal plants, and a variety of fine woods. We visited the nomadic tribes, which treated us with benevolence, and even generosity, making us presents of smoked provisions, the products of hunting and fishing, which constitute their principal occupation.

"These tribes are the Cosacuntis, Montepas, Tohalla, and the Inquisilla, all finely built and in constant migration in the search of game and fish. They have but few huts of straw, and cultivate small plantations of bananas and yucca in the clearings made in the woods, felling

the trees with stone axes and then burning them up. They go almost naked, and each tribe preserves the most absolute autonomy with respect to the others. The dialect which they speak is a mixture of Siona and Quipchua. They have no religion other than the worship of the evil spirits, with which their priests, or *payes*, pretend to be in communication, for which purpose they intoxicate themselves with the juice of a narcotic plant which they call 'yoco.' It is always necessary to be on good terms with the *payes*, or priests, who sway influence over their companions. The number of individuals of which the said tribes are composed, according to the information we gathered, is about 20,000

"We entered now upon the region inhabited by cannibal Indians. The first tribe which we encountered were the powerful and warlike Mirañas. Our companions, the Indians of Mocoa, notified us categorically that, from that place on, they would not go any farther, and that we had to procure a canoe and oars and men to row from that tribe, because they were going to return. We did so. We landed and, with an interpreter, we went to the first settlement. We found in it its powerful chief, 'CHUA' (or 'tiger'), a handsome young man of fine and athletic figure, some 30 years of age; he received us as friends and gave us his hand, which is an unequivocal sign of friendship among these savages, and invited us to enter his hut. I was the first white man whom those savages had seen, and for that reason was the object of their childlike curiosity. They were celebrating a feast of the full moon, and offered us their dishes of human flesh of Indians, called Huitotes, the enemies of the Mirañas, who had been made prisoners.

"Through the interpreter we asked CHUA—who, from that date on, was our friend and always remained faithful, carrying his affection so far as to take my name, calling himself thence forward RAFAEL CHUA—to give us canoes, provisions, and some Indians to continue our trip toward the Amazon River. The generous Indian promised to give us all that we might need. We took leave of our companions, the Mocoas, and remained as the guests of the Mirañas.

"We remained among them fifteen days, during which time we accompanied them on their hunting and fishing expeditions. After this, CHUA gave us a large canoe and ten robust young men as a crew, to continue our trip to the Amazon.

"On a beautiful morning we bade good-bye to our friend CHUA and put out in our canoe on the waters of the Putumayo, which, in those parts, has a width of more than 900 yards and is 10 feet deep. There were yet 600 miles before reaching the Amazon River. All this distance the river is navigable at all times for steamers of a draft of 9 feet. The forests which cover its shore abound with the same vegetation as those we had previously traversed. We visited and made friends with the cannibal tribes of the Huitotes, Benecios, Orejones, Carijones, Cara-

parana, and Campulla. All these received us and treated us with kindness and generosity. We must acknowledge that, during ten years, in which we made explorations on the Putumayo, on the Amazon River and its other tributaries, we were never threatened nor attacked by the savages, which unfortunately was afterwards not the case with our younger brother, NESTOR, who was devoured by the cannibals of Putumayo and thus paid with his life, in the bloom of youth, his love for work, for knowledge, and for the progress of America.

“We spent two months in descending the lower part of the river, because we delayed making explorations ashore and remained some days visiting the different tribes. These speak the Siona language, and the number of individuals of which they are composed, according to the information we received, is over 60,000. These tribes live in a continual warfare with one another, so as to take prisoners for their festivals, and also to sell them to the merchants ascending the Putumayo, some 200 miles from the Amazon, and who, in exchange, give them alcohol, tobacco, strings of glass beads, mirrors, and other trifles. During the time in which I visited that region with my brothers we destroyed this barbarous trade, putting those traders in human flesh in prison, and delivering them afterwards to the Brazilian authorities, which always dealt out to them a merited punishment.

“The most troublesome part of this our first exploration was not the heat of 45° C., which we had to stand without any shade, as the canoe was an open one and under a burning sun, nor the fatigue of rowing all day as much as the Indians, nor the poor and scant food, nor the dangers which we incurred in the midst of those cannibals. It consisted in the nights which we had to pass on the immense river banks, on burning sands, parched by the sun during the daytime, in which we had to dig a sort of a grave in which to bury ourselves, leaving only the nose uncovered, as the Indians were in the habit of doing, in order to protect ourselves against the bites of the mosquitoes, which exist in such an abundance that it may be said that the atmosphere is thick with them, and to such an extent do they fill and obscure it that on clapping the hands together there remains between them a solid mass of mosquitoes. With the first dawn of the morning the mosquitoes disappeared and we emerged from our graves, which had served as improvised dormitories, and in which we had lain naked, covered with only a mixture of sand and sweat which became hardened on our skins with the cold of the mornings, and jumped into the river to free us through its waters of this heavy and disgusting covering, and put on the scant and tattered clothes which yet remained to us. We sailed during all the hours of daylight, and only stopped for the purpose of hunting and fishing to supply our food necessities, and at night we prepared that which we had procured during the day.

“Such was our life during the two months which we spent on the

Putumayo, and which seemed to us an eternity. We suffered the same fatigues as our savage companions, not only in the management of our little and fragile canoe, but also in hunting, fishing, and in the expeditions which we made afoot, and it is our conviction that it was this circumstance which gained us the affection and the respect of the savages, who recognize no other superiority than that of strength.

"At last, after great fatigues, after traversing the cordillera and going either on foot or in the canoe over the 1,400 miles of the Putumayo River, we arrived at the Amazon River. Our efforts had been crowned with complete success, having pursued the object which induced us to undertake this expedition, which was nothing less than to discover a river navigable for steamers which would form a communication between Colombia and the Amazon River.

"Similar explorations of the same laborious character as that which we have just described we subsequently made during several years, with our brothers HENRY and NESTOR, on the rivers Caqueta, Napo, Ucayali, Yabari, Yurua, etc., and others, which are marked on the map, which I hand you, herewith.

"My brother HENRY died of malignant fever while exploring the Yabari River, and the Peruvians erected him a sumptuous mausoleum in the cemetery of Iquitos.

"NESTOR, my younger brother, was lost while exploring the forests of Putumayo, where, as stated before, he was devoured by the savages. We could only recover his bones, which I was able to unite with the remains of my brother HENRY, and we carried them to Bogotá, the capital city of Colombia, where they now rest, deposited in the cathedral.

"May it be permitted to me, Mr. President, to convert myself for a moment into a herald of historic justice, and, leaving aside the considerations of the ties of consanguinity, to consecrate here before you a remembrance of admiration to those two heroes of labor and of the civilization of the American Continent.

"FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PUTUMAYO RIVER TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

"The point where the Putumayo, or Ica, as the Brazilians call it, unites with the Amazon River is called San Antonio, and is some 1,800 miles distant from the mouth of the latter at the ocean.

"We had now arrived at a place which might be called civilized in comparison with the regions which we had just traversed. A small steamer arrives there monthly, plying between Pará and Iquitos, and in which we took passage for the former city, where we arrived six months after our departure from Pasto, in Colombia.

"We published a short account of our trip, which produced a great impression and was reproduced in all the daily papers of Brazil. It was the first time that a traveler had traversed the American Conti-

nent from the Pacific coast of Colombia in order to reach Pará. In this city, as hospitable as all those of Brazil, we were the object of many manifestations of affection and esteem on the part of the authorities and of persons of the select circles of society, such as Messrs. Dr. F. A. RAÍOL, MANUEL PINHEIRO, JULIO LAROQUE, MANUEL ANTONIO PIMENTA BUENO, and others.

“From Pará we went to Rio de Janeiro, touching on our way the cities of San Luis de Maranhao, Ceara, Rio Grande del Norte, Pernambuco, and Bahia. The voice of the press had preceded us, giving information on our expedition, and in all these cities, as well as in Rio de Janeiro, we were received and feasted with enthusiasm.

“On the very day of our arrival at Rio de Janeiro we received a note from the Governor of the Palace, in which he welcomed us in the name of the Emperor, DOM PEDRO II, and informed us that the Emperor would receive us the following day, which was a gala day of the court, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in his palace of San Cristobal.

“We went there at the appointed hour. The burning sun, rain, hunger, and all the fatigue which we had suffered during six months while crossing the continent, had converted my body into a skeleton and enveloped it in a species of parchment; for this reason it was that when I presented myself in the hall of receptions, before the entrance of the Emperor, and in which were all the grandees of the Empire in their gala uniforms, I noticed that I was looked upon as an intruder; nobody knew who I was and I remained isolated from all. A few moments afterwards the master of ceremonies called my name and conducting me through the assemblage, which then saluted me with deference; he showed me into the working cabinet of the Emperor, by whom I was received not only with politeness, but also with affection.

“DOM PEDRO II was of majestic and commanding stature, of frank and honest countenance, and blonde like a German. In his great blue eyes could be discerned the kindness and nobility of his soul; he was possessed of a highly cultivated intellect, and was a savant in the most perfect sense of the word. He spoke several languages correctly, and we carried on our conversation in French; he had a passion for geography and for the exploration of the immense territories of his Empire. For an hour we discussed the map which I had formed of my expedition, and in which he showed great interest. He accompanied me to the Hall of Receptions, where he presented me and recommended me to all who were present.

“I remained two months in Rio de Janeiro, during which I received all kinds of polite manifestations from that society, whose hospitable character is proverbial. Permit me to mention the names of the gentlemen who took great pains in offering me their support in future explorations: Baron of RIO BRANCO, Chief of the Cabinet; Marquis SAN VICENTE and Baron COTEJIPE, Admiral WANDERCOCK,

the Republican QUINTINO BOCAYUBA, actual President of the Senate, Baron of RIO BRANCO, Jr., then editor of "La Tarde," and at present Minister of Brazil in Germany.

"I comply with a duty in mentioning here also the name of the illustrious explorer and botanist, RAIMUNDI, to whom I am indebted for words of encouragement for the continuance of my explorations; and must also mention the name of Mr. ALFRED SIMPSON, an English gentleman, who accompanied me on the first trip, in steamboat, on the Putumayo.

"The Government of Brazil generously offered to supply us with ships and money to enable us to continue our explorations, which, however, I did not accept, as I neither had asked nor accepted them from my own country, as we had made all our explorations with funds belonging to my brothers and myself.

"From Rio de Janeiro we returned to Pará, where we bought the steamer *Tundama*, named after our native province in Colombia, and which we manned and provisioned for the purpose of making the voyage of the Putumayo to La Sofía.

"FROM PARA TO LA SOFÍA.

"In our steamer we ascended the Amazon River without obstacle to San Antonio. There we entered upon the waters of the Putumayo. We can say that it was one of the happiest days of our lives when we saw, for the first time, the flag of Colombia float from the stern of the vessel waving in the breeze. This vessel was to realize the conquest of civilization and of progress for our country and to improve the horrible condition of thousands of savages who at the mere contact with civilized man felt as if stricken by the electric spark of that same civilization, as they had not only treated us hospitably but very generously.

"We spent two months navigating the 1,200 miles of this river to Sofia and there we had to procure fuel for the steamer. With the assistance of the Portuguese captain, FRANCISCO ANTONIO BISAO, we drew the geographical map of the Putumayo River, the only one of our explorations which has been published.

"While passing through the territory of the savage tribes, who months before had seen us deprived of all resources and had assisted us to continue the expedition, we were then able to reward them generously, permitting them to admire the objects and curiosities of civilization until then unknown to them, of which objects we carried a supply in our steamer. To our friend Chua, the chief of the powerful tribe of the Mirañas, we made a present of arms—which, however, he never used against ourselves—of implements of agriculture, of seeds, and of garments for his numerous wives. We finished our voyage at La Sofia, where the mighty current of the river prevents a fur-

ther advance of steamers. From that port, a hundred miles distant, the immense cordillera of the Andes rises majestically, appearing in the horizon like a gigantic wall of bronze crowned with snow, above which, toward the south, is Ecuador, the volcanoes of Pichincha, Coto-paxi, Chimborazo, and others, throwing forth fire and smoke. Beyond those elevated summits lay our home, calling us back with all those impulses of affection which are irresistible to the soul. In order to arrive there, after our repeated expeditions, we had again to traverse afoot the dense woods and icy plains through which we had plowed our first route. Later we united the Putumayo River with the city of Pasco by a bridge road, over which is carried on to-day an important trade.

“What we said of the river Putumayo is also applicable to all the other rivers and forests explored by the brothers REYES. The Indians are now partly civilized and their condition of life has improved, and with their assistance an export commerce of some tens of millions of dollars is maintained in caucho, cocoa, medicinal plants, etc., and this trade fills with its products the holds of hundreds of river steamers.

“CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

“On the slopes of the cordillera of the Andes the temperature varies from zero to 20 degrees C., according to the altitude. The climate is healthy and fit for the inhabitants of the temperate zone. The lands are extraordinarily fertile, and produce with facility and abundance the following: Wheat, barley, potatoes, corn, and all the products of the cold climates. Where the temperature varies from 18 to 22 degrees coffee of a superior quality is produced. There are numerous waterfalls for the development of electric force. The extent of this zone, which forms the limit of the basin of the Amazon, is several hundred thousand square miles. From the foot of the cordillera of the Andes to the ocean, the climate is hot and miasmatic fevers prevail, as they do in all regions similar to this one. The soil is extremely fertile and suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, etc.

“As may be seen from the map, there are on the rivers Ucayali, in Peru, and the Negro, Orinoco, Meta, and Vichada, in Venezuela and Colombia, immense plains covered with natural pastures, similar to those of the River Plate, and on which millions of head of cattle might be raised.

MINERAL WEALTH.

“On the map which we present, the region of the cordillera of the Andes is indicated, which contains an abundance of mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, mercury, and many other kinds of minerals, and besides, the famous emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, which are located in Colombia and are the only ones in the world. In Brazil,

in the State of Minas Geraes, are located the famous diamond mines.

“At the foot of the cordilleras, and in the beds of the rivers which descend from it, there are to be found an abundance of alluvial and placer gold mines as rich as those of California. The Indians extract from them important quantities of gold.

“It is very difficult to calculate, even approximately, the number of savages which inhabit this immense region. We believe that they number some hundreds of thousands, and may be easily attracted to civilization, because their characters are generally kind and hospitable. They can assist greatly in the exploitation of the enterprises that may be established there.

“THE GOLD MINES IN COLOMBIA.

“Before the Conquest the territory now forming the Republic of Colombia was acknowledged by the aborigines as the richest in gold. When Columbus arrived at the Antilles the natives informed him that the gold, which they possessed in large quantities, was obtained from the Indians who inhabited the coast of that territory.

“The immense gold treasures found in Peru by the PIZARROS and ALMAGROS came mostly from the mines of Barbacoas on the Pacific coast, between Tumaco and Pasto, and from those of Nobita, on the Chaco, whose natives bought with gold the salt, which is not found in that region, but which was abundant in Peru. At present that commerce still exists on a large scale and many vessels are engaged in the trade.

“The abundance of gold in Barbacoa is so great that even the agricultural implements used by the Indians, such as axes, machetes, knives, etc., and household utensils, as plates, cups, etc., were made of gold, as proved by those found in Indian graveyards, because it is known that the habit was to bury the dead together with such articles of gold as they possessed during their lifetime.

“The Quimbayas Indians, who lived in the Andes, between Bogotá and Popayán, possessed gold in such large quantities that there was found a few years ago in the tomb of one of their chiefs a treasure of various objects, weighing many pounds, and which was presented to the Queen of Spain by Colombia. These can be seen in Madrid. In the Indian cemeteries there are frequently found treasures amounting in value to several thousands of dollars, being the jewels with which they used to be buried.

“The El Dorado fiction, in search of which HERNAN PÉREZ DE QUESADA, brother of GONZALO DE JIMINEZ DE QUESADA, the conqueror of the country which to-day is called Colombia, made his famous expedition from Bogotá to Pasto, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, traversing more than 200 leagues over the rough mountains, has its origin in the tradition that at the approach of the conquerors

the Indians hid an immense treasure, which up to the present time has not been found.

“During the colonial epoch the Spaniards worked the mines of Antioquía, of Choco Alto, of Quildo, of Nóbita, and the famous mine ‘El Medio,’ that of Timpiquí, of Barbacoas, and of the interior of the Cauca, employing in them the Indians and the negroes which they brought from Africa, and with such great success that they made themselves millionaires. In some cities like that of Popayán, the capital of the Department of Cauca, in which they erected palaces for their private residences, there were very rich people, like a certain VALENCIA, the founder of the house of the Counts of Casa-Valencia, who established a mint with his private means, which he presented to the Government, and who constructed an aqueduct for the city.

“It is stated in the archives of the Indies, and in all official documents, that the greater quantity of gold which Spain derived during all the colonial period was produced in the New Kingdom of Granada—to-day Colombia.

“When Baron HUMBOLDT visited that country, at the beginning of the past century, he investigated the auriferous lands of Chaco, Antioquia and Cauca, and it was his opinion, as may be seen in his work, that these districts are the richest in gold in the world.

“After this country achieved its independence from Spain, the liberty of the slaves was decreed by the Government, and the gold mines were thenceforth not worked with regularity, and by the lack of means of communication modern machinery could not be introduced, by the use of which even relatively poor mines, like those of the Transvaal, may give immense results. It is said that the gold mines of Colombia may be worked with such machinery, and that will be the case when the railroad can transport it. It will be seen that the opinion of Baron HUMBOLDT is correct, and that neither the Klondike nor the Transvaal are richer in gold than Colombia. Not many years ago, from the mine of Cargazón, in Barbacoas, a mass of pure gold was extracted weighing 500 kilograms (1,102.3 pounds), without the necessity of reduction. In the streets of that city, in the yards of the houses, and on all sides, gold is found in abundance. At the present time the mines of Cana, in Panama; of Zancudo, in Antioquia; the famous one of Echandia, and of Timbiquí, in Cauca, are worked with excellent results. In Chacó, in Nóbita, and Quibdo, platinum, which is almost as highly valued as gold, is found in abundance.

“The Inter-Continental Railway, which will traverse the whole auriferous region of Colombia, will open this wealth, now abandoned and almost unknown, to commerce and industry.

“THE EMERALD MINE OF MUZO AND COSCUEZ.

“We have stated that this is the only mine of its class in the world, because, although it is a fact that emeralds are found in the Balkans,

in Russia, and in India, these are pale and almost without value in the market; the emeralds of Muzo, in Colombia, are the only really fine and valuable ones. This mine is located 50 miles from Bogotá and very near to the route of the Inter-Continental Railway. It was first worked by the Indians, and the conquerors took a great quantity of emeralds out of it. It belongs at present to the Government of Colombia, which farms it out, and the parties working it have become millionaires. Owing to the lack of means of communication, it has not been possible to introduce proper machinery, and it is worked in a primitive way. It is easy to appreciate that this mine represents immense wealth, and as soon as it may be worked by modern methods and machinery, it will give immense results.

“What we have said of the gold mines of Colombia may be applied equally to Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, etc.; that is to say, to all of South America. In the chart accompanying this report the mineral districts are indicated.

“THE CORDILLERA OF THE ANDES.

“The gigantic cordillera of the Andes starts from Patagonia and traverses Chile, where it reaches the altitude of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. It divides that country from the Argentine, extends through Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, and, at Pasto, in Colombia, it divides into three branches which cross that country and Venezuela; the western branch extends through the Isthmus of Panama and Central America and, on reaching Mexico, it takes the name of the Sierra Madre, and that of the Rocky Mountains in North America.

“If this cordillera has been a great obstacle for railway development, its bowels contain, in exchange, all the minerals that man employs in industry and commerce; it has all the healthy and varied climates for the inhabitants of the temperate zone; there are localities like Bogotá, Quito, and some other places in Peru, which, owing to their situation near the equinoctial line, to their altitude above sea level, and to the rarity of the air, have the property of radically curing tuberculosis, that terrible scourge of the temperate zone. We believe that this fact ought to be universally known.

“Between the ranges of the Andes there are extensive and fertile valleys, some of which are elevated and cold like that of Mexico, and as large as the latter; these are the savannas of Bogotá and Tuquerrero, in Colombia, and those of Otavalo and Quito, in Ecuador, in which, in addition to the fertility of the soil, there is found throughout the year a healthy and agreeable climate of from 12° to 15° C., being, in fact, like a perpetual spring, or else valleys where the temperature ranges from 20° to 26° C., like that of the Cauca, in Colombia, on the Pacific slope, which is 120 miles long by 30 miles wide, and is watered by the river of the same name, which traverses it from north to south and is navi-

gable for steamers. HUMBOLDT called this valley 'the Paradise of America,' and it is truly a paradise not only on account of the fertility of the soil and the mildness of its climate, but because of the beauty of nature and of the hospitality of its inhabitants. There are to be found in this valley a wealth of mineral and natural products in greater abundance than in any other part of South America. The two chains of mountains which form its eastern and western limits enable their inhabitants to select within their own farms the climate which they may wish to have, from 26° down to 5° C. on the high mountains. Another of the great advantages possessed by the Andes Mountains is the abundance of waterfalls, genuine cataracts, such as the famous Tequendama, in Colombia, which can develop motive power for electricity. We, who were born upon these mountains, are abundantly justified in our love for them, as therein are our homes.

"COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD AND
WATERWAYS.

"I must call the attention of the Conference to the very important fact that the Inter-Continental Railway line which will cross South America could easily, by means of some branches, be connected with the immense system of river communication formed by the Amazon and its tributaries, on which trans-Atlantic steamships can navigate for 3,000 miles, and river boats, like those of the Mississippi, for 13,000 miles, which makes a river navigation of 16,000 miles, through a territory of virgin soil, and in which all kinds of mineral and agricultural resources are abundant. These rivers run through the territory of all the South American countries, with the exception of Chile, in such a manner that they are or can be communicated with each other by means of river navigation.

"During several years I explored, in company with my brothers HENRY and NESTOR, who perished in that work, the Amazon River and the greater part of its affluents. We discovered some unknown rivers, we established steam navigation with others; we communicated, by means of overland routes, the river navigation with the towns on the Andes (from the River Putumayo to Pasto). In many of the rivers, which at that time were unknown, to-day there are hundreds of steamers, which carry industries and civilization to the virgin forests, wherein the savage cannibal formerly wandered. The exportation which is to-day made by those rivers, only of rubber (caucho), which grows wild in the forests, is worth more than \$20,000,000 in gold. In those forests there grows in abundance the wild cocoa, which is now exported in considerable quantity, and all classes of fine woods, while medicinal plants are also abundant. Game of all kinds is found; in its waters Professor AGASSIZ classified more than 500 species of fish, which form a very important trade.

“The extension of the territory that these rivers irrigate is more than 4,000,000 square miles, which are still to-day virgin soil and which are offered to commerce and to human industry.

“The names and navigable extension of the principal of these rivers are as follows:

“*The Guianas.*—The river Trombetas is navigable by steamers 200 miles.

“*Venezuela.*—The river Negro is navigable from the city of Manãos, the population of which is 50,000 inhabitants, to a point from which communication can be obtained, by the river Caciquiare, with the Orinoco, which flows into the sea opposite the island of La Trinidad. The navigation of the river Negro and of the Orinoco and its affluents, the Nata, the Arauca, and the Vichada, which belong to Colombia, combined is more than 1,000 miles.

“*Colombia.*—The river Putumayo, discovered and explored by us, which rises in the neighborhood of the city of Pasto, through which the Intercontinental Railroad would pass, has a course from its source until it flows into the Amazon of 1,400 miles, of which 200 run at the foot of the Andes, through fertile and healthy lands that are rich in all classes of minerals, and through woods in which abound rubber, wild cocoa, etc., from La Sofía as far as San Antonio on the Amazon, affording free navigation for steamers during the whole year, 1,200 miles.

“The River Caquetá or Yapura has its source in the Lake of El Buey, which is also the source of the River Magdalena. The latter stream flows toward the west and empties into the Atlantic at Sabanilla. The Caquetá flows toward the east and has a course of 1,600 miles, of which 1,300 are navigable for steamers.

“*Ecuador.*—The River Napo rises to the east of the city of Quito; around it all classes of minerals are found in abundance; it has a course of 1,000 miles, of which 800 are navigable for steamers.

“The Pastaza has a course of 900 miles, of which 500 are navigable for steamers.

“The Tigre has a course of 600 miles, of which 300 are navigable for steamers.

“*Peru.*—The Morona, navigable for 200 miles by river steamers.

“The Amazon or Marañon, which commences at Lake Lauricocha, has a course of more than 4,100 miles, until it empties itself into the ocean; of these, 3,000 miles are navigable for trans-Atlantic steamers, from Pará to the town of Iquitos (which has 30,000 inhabitants—there are two direct lines of steamers running from Liverpool to Iquitos), and for river steamers for 400 miles, a total of 3,400 miles.

“The width of the Amazon at its mouth from Punta Tijoca to Cabo Norte is 180 miles, and the impetuosity with which it enters the sea

is such that the waters do not soon mix and are drinkable at a distance of more than 180 miles from the coast.

“The Amazon contains islands like Marajo or Joanes of more than 10 kilometers in length by 40 in width. The difference in the height of the waters of the Amazon between the dry and the rainy season is 10 meters:

“The Huallaga is navigable for river steamers 300 miles, the Ucayali for 600 miles, the Yurúa for 700 miles, and the Yavarí for 900 miles.

“*Bolivia*.—The Purús has a length of 1,800 miles, of which 1,500 miles are navigable for steamers.

“The Madera, which can easily be connected with the Beni and Madre de Dios, has a course of 1,200 miles, of which 1,000 miles are navigable for steamers.

“*Brazil*.—Besides the river Amazon, or Solimoens, as it is called there, which flows through the Pará and Amazon States, Brazil also has the river Xingú, with a course of 1,000 miles, of which 600 are navigable for steamers.

“The Tocantins has a course of 900 miles, passes at the port of the Sierra Esclavona, which divides it at a distance of not many miles from the river Alto de la Plata, or Parana, with which it could be connected by means of a railway or by a canal, and thus navigation in the basin of the Rio de la Plata could be united with that over the immense volume of water in the Amazon. This river is navigable for steamers for 500 miles; making a total of 15,000 miles.

“I present herewith a map whereon can be followed the course of these rivers, the explorations made with my brothers, and the other important data marked in the explanation of the same map.

“It is proper to take into account that if to these 15,000 miles of river navigation the 10,223 miles of Inter-Continental Railway are added, there is a total of 25,223 miles, from which it is easy to calculate the immense industrial and commercial development which they would effect for the ample repayment of the capital required for the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway.

“As an example of the great facilities of these communications, let us suppose the Inter-Continental Railway to be accomplished, and that a traveler were to start from New York; he would traverse the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and would finally arrive in the Argentine Republic. At Buenos Ayres he could embark on the Rio de la Plata, or Paraná, ascending the same, after traversing Paraguay, in order to seek communication with the Tocantins River, across the Sierra de la Esclavona. He could embark on the Tocantins, descend by it to the Amazon, take the Trombetas River, and by it visit the Guianas; he could go to the Madera and Purus rivers, and

by them he would visit Bolivia; he could go to the Yavarí and Yurúa, the Huallaga and the Morona, and by them he could visit Peru. By the Tigre, the Pastaza, and Napo rivers he could visit Ecuador; by the Caquetá and the Putumayo he could visit Colombia and Venezuela; by the Rio Negro, and ascending the latter until meeting the Caciquiare, which communicates with the Orinoco, he could pass to the latter to seek its affluent the Meta; he could ascend the latter by steamboat to Gabuyero, at a distance of 60 miles from Bogotá, the capital of Colombia; and returning to the Amazon by the same route, he would arrive at the city of Iquitos and there take the trans-Atlantic steamer which, without transhipment, would take him to Liverpool.

“It is not an exaggeration to call the Amazon River the ‘American Mediterranean Sea,’ for on its waters navigate, as stated before, trans-Atlantic steamers for 3,000 miles and river steamboats for 12,000 miles.

“MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS RICH REGION AND TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

“All the countries represented at this Conference being interested in the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway, and a number of them being joint owners of the 4,000,000 square miles which the Amazon region contains, and which, it may be said, is in its entirety uncultivated and uninhabited, and consequently merely vacant land, and as the rivers which water it in all directions belong to them, we think that, for the benefit of each country in particular, and for the benefit of the continent and of humanity in general, it would be proper to ask the different Governments:

“1. That they declare the navigation of said rivers free for all the flags of the world, subject to the provisions of the custom-house regulations of each country; and

“2. That they assist the enterprise of the Inter-Continental Railway with liberal grants of the vacant lands and mines of the region referred to, which in their larger part are entirely unknown at the present time, and consequently are without any value.

“This, Mr. President, is the work which, in the name of the Delegation of Colombia, I respectfully offer to this Conference which is engaged in the consideration of the destinies of America. It has no other merit than that of the constancy with which it was realized, of the personal disinterestedness, and the ardent desire to further the welfare and progress of our continent.”

WORK OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ENGINEERS.

The "Scientific American" for February 1, 1901, publishes a very interesting paper by FREDERICK MOORE, summarizing the reports of the various surveyors, hydrographers, geographers, geologists, topographers, and other assistants engaged in the engineering work of the proposed Isthmian Canal. The printed material covering the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission is very voluminous, and with maps, diagrams, etc., its value is proportionate to its abundance. A résumé of the work accomplished is as follows:

A chief engineer was appointed for the report on each of the canal routes to which the Commission was directed to give especial attention. He was directed to make his headquarters in his respective territory, and to take general control of the field operations therein. Considering the results of the numerous surveys made in the past, it was decided by the Commission to limit the explorations in search for "other possible routes," as Congress directed, to that part of Colombia known as the Darien country, lying between Panama and the Atrato River, and a third engineer was appointed to direct the field work there.

Competent assistants, whose education and experience had fitted them for the special work to be done, were assigned to service under the three chief engineers; and laborers, boatmen, and other workmen were hired wherever their services were required. Twenty working parties were organized in Nicaragua, including 159 engineers and assistants, and 455 laborers. Five parties were organized in Panama, with 20 engineers and assistants and 41 laborers. Six parties were sent to the Darien, numbering 54 engineers and 112 laborers.

The chief engineers were directed to examine, with the aid of these working parties, the geography, hydrology, topography, and other physical features of the different countries. The schemes already planned were thoroughly tested, and further surveys were made in order to vary the line and select better locations wherever the conditions were found to be unsatisfactory. Accordingly, a complete project was prepared for each route, and the center line of each canal was marked where that had not already been done.

The study involved examinations of the terminal harbors and approaches, the locations selected for dams, locks, embankments, and other auxiliary works. Borings to determine the nature of the sub-surface at the sites of the locks and along the canal lines, and observations of rainfall, stream flow, sedimental deposits, and lake and ocean fluctuations, were, in the main, the work to be done. Attention was also given to the supplies of rock, timber, and other materials on the canal lines, available for construction and maintenance.

The results of these examinations and observations, and the mate-

rial and data obtained, were sent from time to time to the headquarters of the Commission at Washington, where they were arranged and entered upon plates and profiles under the direction of the committees of the Commission in charge of the respective canal surveys. How the engineers did the work is interesting, and their life in the Isthmus indeed an experience.

Each of the parties was allotted a certain territory. They would establish a camp along the approximate routes, living in tents, huts of palm leaves, or, if near a village, in some "hotel" therein. From these they would work from 3 to 5 miles in each direction and then move on to a new camp, and so on until they met the next party or the next party's work.

The largest force was placed on the Nicaraguan line because it was the longest, because the many reports on the line were at variance, and because the data obtainable from the Maritime Canal Company were found to be of little value, owing to inaccuracies, age, and the fact that the company's designs were for a canal which, for its shallowness, would be useless to-day. The number of authentic surveys that have been made on the Panama line (especially that of the International Commission of Engineers), and the full and sufficient data the Panama Company holds, made a large force there unnecessary.

The method of observing the regimen and discharge of the streams was simple. A stout line was stretched from bank to bank, or from trees on the banks. Below was placed a windlass to haul out the trolley car in which the gaugers rode. Of course, a point was selected as near as possible to the location at which knowledge was desired, having reference to the conditions of the stream itself, the aim being to secure high and permanent banks on both sides, as straight a channel with as uniform a depth and velocity as could be found, and avoiding any location which was a short distance above any tributary of importance which might create backwater. A gauge, graduated to feet and tenths, was placed in the stream near one bank and so situated as to be read conveniently from the shore. It was usually possible to fasten such a gauge in a vertical position in deep water to the trunk of an overhanging tree (for they grow over the banks and even in the streams in Central America). The height was recorded twice a day, and the mean of the two gauges taken as the river's height for that day.

At various intervals, depending on the change of the gauge, measurements of discharge were made from the trolley cars with current meters. Soundings were taken at a known distance from an assumed initial point and the velocity measured by submerging an electric current meter at six-tenths of the measured depth and holding it in that position for a length of time—usually one hundred seconds or more—sufficient to make a good determination of the velocity at that

point. The operation was repeated at short intervals for the width of the stream, and from them the discharge of cubic feet per second was computed for each section by multiplying the depth, width, and measured velocity together. The discharge of the several sections added together gives the result for the stream. At the beginning and end of staging a careful note was made of the gauge and the mean depth of water taken.

Every other detail of the work was done in the same simple and thorough manner. Lake Nicaragua's every tributary was gauged and its supply accurately determined; for the control of the waters of the lake is vital to the practical operation of the canal, and has an important bearing on the cost and plans of the project. It fluctuates now some 12 feet, which would materially hamper lock workings; hence the careful observations of the fluctuations, the maximum and minimum inflow and outflow, and evaporation. Because of violent breakers on the lake, the gauges had to be protected behind old vessels or whatever was found along the coast. At Las Lagas the boiler of a wrecked vessel was used to incase the gauges and evaporating pans.

Observations of rainfall were made with a funnel and a bottle, the relations of the diameter of the funnel mouth to that of the bottle being accurately known. The rainfall is a remarkable characteristic of Central America, and particularly Nicaragua. There is a radical and striking difference between the falls on the eastern and western coasts. There is a definite dry season on one, but rain may be expected the year round on the other. At Brito there is practically no rainfall from January to the middle of May, but during the rainy season the downpour often reaches 5.6 inches per day.

The evaporation test did not work, usually, as well as the others. Galvanized sheet iron pans, 3 feet square and 2 feet deep, were anchored in some protected body of water alongside a rain gauge, giving the water in them the same freedom, as far as practicable, as the outside water had. But the waves would wash over and fill them, the natives would steal them or haul them ashore and make washtubs out of them, and animals would overturn them.

The same windlass that trolleyed the cars across the rivers was used to tow out the sediment gauge cars. These too were galvanized pans 1 meter square and 8 inches deep. The upstream side was on a hinge. The pan was lowered into the streams and anchored. When the time came to haul it up, the gate was closed by a copper wire and the windlass put to work. First it was hoisted gently out of the water, then trolleyed to shore. The silt deposit is an all-important test, and has much influence on the location of the locks. Samples were also taken of the waters and allowed to settle ashore, each day the clear water behind drained off and more muddy water poured on.

The measurements were made with 100-foot steel chains, they being

checked each fortnight by comparison with steel tapes. All angles were measured carefully with a transit, deduced bearings being carried through as a check to the reading of the angles. The density of the forests and the incessant heavy rains or cloudiness materially inconvenienced the reading of the instruments. Special care was taken in chaining, plumb bobs being used on all broken ground. Elevations of surface were taken with a wye level and target rod at intervals of 100 feet, and at such intermediate points as were necessary in order to produce close and accurate profiles.

These are but a few of the innumerable tests that were made, but they serve to demonstrate that dependence may be placed upon the Commission's report.

BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1901.

According to statistics obtained from the preliminary "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" for the calendar year 1901, the commerce of Great Britain with Latin America declined throughout the year, as compared with 1900. The statistics of this publication do not, however, include all the commercial transactions of Great Britain with the countries of Latin America, though the quantities and valuations of all the principal items of import and export are mentioned. More complete information will not be published for some months to come. So far as can be ascertained from the preliminary accounts, the imports from Latin America in the calendar year 1901 amounted to £15,853,076 (\$74,715,744.35), as compared with imports valued at £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94) in 1900. The exports to those countries, so far as can be ascertained from the incomplete returns, were valued at £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) in 1901, and £13,505,818 (\$65,726,063.30) in 1900.

The facts with reference to the commerce of Great Britain with Latin America, gathered from these British accounts, are included in the following summary, the figures for each country, so far as this can be done, being considered separately:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Imports.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cattle for food.....		£667,500	— £667,500
Sheep and lambs for food.....		289,000	— 289,000
Wheat.....	£2,670,355	6,088,923	— 3,418,568
Maize.....	2,616,524	1,514,313	+1,102,211
Fresh mutton.....	1,950,599	1,689,078	+ 261,521
Raw sugar.....	307,825	107,564	+ 200,261
Tallow and stearine.....	273,068	239,288	+ 33,780
Hides.....	74,300	18,629	+ 55,671
Flax or linseed.....	1,516,736	682,122	+ 834,614
Total.....	9,409,407	11,296,417	—1,887,010

The above table does not include, for either year, the imports of fresh beef, butter, cheese, quebracho, and one or two other items of importance.

In 1900 the number of live cattle imported from the Argentine Republic by Great Britain was 38,562, and of sheep and lambs, 178,969, against none in 1901. The number of pounds of wheat imported in 1901 was 808,040,000, or 13,467,333 bushels (allowing 60 pounds to the bushel), against imports aggregating 1,852,400,000 pounds (30,873,333 bushels) in 1900. The number of pounds of maize was 1,044,360,000, or 18,649,286 bushels (allowing 56 pounds to the bushel), against 652,620,000 (11,653,929 bushels) in 1900. Other items were: Linseed, 664,528 quarters in 1901, compared with 310,664 quarters in 1900; fresh mutton, 127,165,400 pounds in 1901, as against 111,479,500 pounds in 1900; tallow and stearine, 20,440,400 pounds in 1901, as against 17,826,900 pounds in 1900; sugar, 67,422,300 pounds in 1901, as against 21,756,900 pounds in 1900; hides, 3,263,100 pounds in 1901, as against 757,500 pounds in 1900.

British exports to the Argentine Republic in 1901, as compared with like exports in 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods	£1,174,882	£1,561,838	— £386,956
Jute piece goods.....	326,451	321,072	+ 5,379
Linen piece goods.....	49,190	46,340	+ 2,850
Woolen tissues	116,987	192,884	— 75,897
Worsted tissues.....	164,769	361,763	— 196,994
Carpets	26,692	45,867	— 18,175
Hardware and cutlery	46,335	56,897	— 10,562
Railroad iron.....	587,543	322,539	+ 265,004
Galvanized iron.....	321,364	321,676	— 312
All other manufactured iron.....	394,382	433,673	— 39,291
Tin plate	50,491	73,734	— 23,243
Cement.....	31,955	32,549	— 594
Earthen and china ware	41,642	57,645	— 16,003
Total	3,332,683	3,818,477	— 485,794

BRAZIL.

The principal imports from Brazil in 1901, as compared with 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Coffee	£228,001	£90,805	+ £137,196
Raw sugar.....	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Raw cotton.....	170,041	669,595	— 399,554
Wet hides	27,485	31,200	— 3,715
Total	680,920	847,013	+ 166,093

No separate returns are made with reference to the imports of rubber in the preliminary accounts.

In 1901 the imports of coffee weighed 13,262,400 pounds, and in

1900, 4,385,300 pounds. The sugar imports had an aggregate weight of 34,373,800 pounds in 1901 and of 10,658,000 pounds in 1900; the weight of the hides imported in 1901 was 1,156,900 pounds and in 1900, 1,283,500 pounds.

The principal exports to Brazil in 1901, as compared with like exports from Great Britain in 1900, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Coal and other fuel.....	£803,837	£722,526	-- £81,311
Cotton piece goods.....	1,196,298	800,000	-- 396,298
Jute piece goods.....	15,236	30,816	-- 15,580
Jute yarn.....	262,380	336,768	+ 74,388
Linen piece goods.....	67,061	41,142	-- 25,919
Woolen tissues.....	71,080	52,508	-- 18,572
Worsted tissues.....	122,293	83,917	-- 38,376
Hardware and cutlery.....	63,631	48,093	-- 15,538
Railroad iron.....	94,948	71,933	-- 23,015
All other manufactured iron.....	320,417	186,894	-- 133,523
Tin plate.....	74,187	45,945	-- 28,242
Cement.....	21,453	10,492	-- 10,961
Earthen and china ware.....	64,417	57,446	-- 6,971
Leather.....	39,767	31,856	-- 8,411
Seed oil.....	54,183	52,016	-- 2,167
Manufactures of copper.....	63,136	35,893	-- 27,243
Total.....	3,334,324	2,607,745	-- 726,519

The aggregate quantity of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported from Great Britain to Brazil in 1901 was 813,473 tons, as against 793,560 tons in the year 1900.

CHILE.

So far as enumerated in the preliminary returns, the returns from Chile during the calendar year 1901 consisted of unmanufactured copper in various forms to the value of £1,455,435, as compared with similar imports worth £1,417,137 in 1900. If all the nitrate of soda imported by Great Britain came from Chile (which is probable), the import value of that article in its relation to the Chilean trade was increased by £910,047 in 1901, as compared with an increase of £1,155,462 in 1900, making aggregate values of £2,365,482 in 1901 and £2,573,467 in 1900. In 1901 there were no imports of Chilean wheat, while in 1900, the value of the wheat received from Chile was £868.

The exports to Chile included the following items in the years under comparison:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods.....	£744,384	£998,277	-- £253,893
Woolen tissues.....	112,590	144,046	-- 31,456
Worsted tissues.....	148,751	212,858	-- 64,107
Carpets.....	31,478	45,105	-- 13,627
Hardware and cutlery.....	35,159	32,680	+ 2,479
Railroad iron.....	86,683	25,199	+ 61,489
Galvanized iron.....	115,536	144,459	-- 28,923
Other manufactured iron.....	151,230	190,211	-- 38,981
Total.....	1,425,816	1,792,835	-- 367,019

PERU.

The imports from the Republic of Peru included the following items in the years under comparison:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Sugar.....	£41,761	£129,353	— £87,592
Copper.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool.....	226,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total.....	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

The number of pounds of sugar imported from Peru in 1901 was 9,573,700, as compared with 24,010,700 in 1900. The quantities of alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool imported were respectively 4,641,248 and 4,236,566 pounds in 1901 and 1900.

The principal exports to Peru, from Great Britain, in the two years, were the following:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Cotton piece goods.....	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Woolen tissues.....	85,707	81,627	4,080
Worsted tissues.....	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Railroad iron.....	16,744	27,952	— 11,208
Other manufactured iron.....	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total.....	536,257	478,785	57,472

All other imports enumerated as having been received from Latin America were the following:

From Central America, 23,837,900 pounds of coffee, valued at £739,006 in 1901, as compared with 17,789,700 pounds, worth £611,882, in 1900.

From South America, 63,118,476 pounds of wool, valued at £1,604,699, as against 30,205,932 pounds, worth £957,804, in 1900.

The imports from other Latin American countries are not specified, but the exports thither were as follows:

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
WEST INDIES.			
Linen piece goods.....	£155,830	£252,129	— £96,299
Manufactures of iron.....	56,669	72,813	— 15,144
Sacks.....	11,375	18,409	— 7,034
Total.....	224,874	343,351	— 118,477
CUBA AND PORTO RICO.			
Railroad iron.....	14,184	20,243	— 6,059
Rice, rice meal, and flour.....	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total.....	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
MEXICO.			
Cotton piece goods	252,901	401,288	-- 148,387
Linen piece goods	23,783	39,641	-- 12,858
Galvanized iron	63,976	79,900	-- 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	-- 177,169
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Cotton piece goods	385,943	485,131	-- 99,188
Galvanized iron	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Saddlery and harness *	39,847	43,546	-- 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	-- 102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Cotton piece goods	592,848	177,176	+ 415,172
Linen piece goods	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Cotton piece goods	295,957	350,858	-- 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Cotton piece goods	311,967	344,092	-- 32,125
Woolen tissues	32,515	49,201	-- 16,686
Railroad iron	43,178	72,858	-- 29,680
Other manufactured iron	51,787	66,941	-- 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	-- 92,645
SOUTH AMERICA (COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED).			
Locomotives	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Agricultural engines	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Other engines	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Agricultural machinery	82,981	107,568	-- 24,587
Mining machinery	36,604	34,985	+ 1,619
Textile machinery	108,735	130,122	-- 21,387
Other machinery	356,799	410,918	-- 53,119
Sewing machines	38,190	56,368	-- 18,178
Total	1,091,794	1,145,236	-- 53,442

* Including South America.

One of the principal items of export from Great Britain to Latin America for years past has been cotton piece goods. This trade appears, for some reason, to be on the decline, as the figures for the past two years show. The number of yards exported and the value of the same for 1901, compared with similar statistics for 1900, are included in the following table:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
West Indies (other than British)	81,069,400	£752,167	84,084,300	£761,628
Mexico	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Central America	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,800	350,858
Peru	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brazil	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
Argentine Republic	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN LATIN AMERICA DURING 1901.

An extended review of the mining and metallurgical industries of the United States for the year 1901 is published in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 4, 1902, there being also incorporated in the article a summary of the output of the various other mineral-producing countries of the world. From that publication the following data concerning the mineral production of Latin America in 1901 are obtained:

In Mexico there was a moderate increase in gold production noted for 1901. The same may also be said of Central America, where in Salvador especially some important new mines have been opened by United States capital. None of the South American countries have as yet made complete returns of their output, but it is known that both Peru and Chile are increasing their mining operations with favorable results.

The world's output of silver in 1901 undoubtedly showed some decrease. Mexico, the second producing country on the globe of the white metal, fell off in production. The conditions causing this decrease were mainly of a temporary character, and are likely to pass away before long, being in some cases due to suspensions of output pending new developments, and in others to the finding of lower grade ores. In Bolivia the great Huanchaca mine has not kept up to the work of former years, though this deficiency in the South American product is partly made up by the increased output in Peru and Chile. The famous Cerro de Pasco mines, for so many years worked for silver alone, are gradually developing into copper mines with increasing depth, though the proportion of silver continues large. In Colombia, mining was seriously interrupted by reason of the unsettled state of the country.

The copper-producing countries of the world, ranked according to their output in 1900, are: The United States, Spain, Japan, Chile, Australia, Mexico, and Germany. The production in most of these countries was as great, and in some of them larger, in 1901 than in 1900. In the former period Chile's output was 26,111 tons and that of Mexico 22,403 tons. The Chilean mines greatly increased their shipments in 1901, and it is evident that the largest increase in this metal to be expected in the near future will come from Mexico, where many of the important copper deposits are being operated by United States capital. The opening of the Nasosari mines is making progress and the output of the Boleo continues large. In South America a good deal of development work was carried on in Peru during 1901,

while the project for completing the railroads in Cerro de Pasco and for draining the mines by tunneling is taking shape.

The Mexican output of lead in 1901 showed some decline, owing to the same causes that operated in the mining of silver throughout the year. In the production of tin throughout the world in 1901, Bolivia maintains its position among the six producing sections, the estimated output in both years being fixed at 6,000 long tons. Small quantities are also produced in Mexico, which are used locally. The production of nitrate of soda in Chile has been regulated by the quantity exported, and prices, owing to the industrial combinations formed, have been very satisfactory.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil states that the failure of two of the largest export houses in Ecuador will necessitate the sale of a number of cacao estates in full bearing and yielding very handsome returns. The profits of cacao culture are good, and parties with capital can doubtless secure valuable properties in the Republic at reasonable figures.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a pier, freight house, etc., at Matanzas, Cuba, to cost about \$200,000. Particulars of the United States Engineer at that point. Contract closes March 8, 1902.

Advices from Brazil state that the tannery of Dr. ANTONIO PRADO at São Paulo, better known as Cortuna d'Agua Branca, has recently been acquired by German capitalists. Also that the establishment will be completely reequipped with the latest improved machinery from the United States.

On December 2, 1901, a special train of 65 cars loaded with agricultural machinery left Buenos Ayres for Tres Arroyas. This machinery was all manufactured in the United States. Tres Arroyas is about 350 miles south of Buenos Ayres. This market is especially good for agricultural machinery.

The "Compañía de Obras Públicas del Rio de la Plata, Limited," has been registered under the British limited liability act with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the business of contractors for railways, tramways, and other public works, mechanical engineers and manufacturers, and dealers in all kinds of plant machinery, apparatus, and appliances for use in connection with the above, in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere in South America, or otherwise. Baron EMILE B. D'ERLANGER, the London banker, is interested in the enterprise.

Mr. PERRY M. DE LEON, representing the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, says he regards the present as an opportune time for any United States house interested in South American trade, or for capitalists seeking investment, to establish a bank of issue and discount in Guayaquil. The profits are tempting, and business can be done on a safe basis, as the records of the Bank of Ecuador show. Established in 1868, it has paid dividends of from 15 to 33 per cent, per annum has a handsome reserve, and its stock sells at 180 to 190. The current bank rate of discount is 19 per cent per annum, and the difference between buying and selling rate of exchange is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Europe and the United States. The commerce of Guayaquil, which is large for South America, requires at least two strong banks.

Although the United States supplies more than half of Mexico's imports, there are many lines in which its manufacturers and exporters are doing materially less than might be expected, while European countries are securing the bulk of the trade. According to "Modern Mexico" Spain still supplies the grocery trade with more than half of the canned meats imported, as well as furnishing more than half of the fish purchased abroad. Holland supplies twice as much cheese to Mexico as does the United States; the same is true of candles. Germany sells nearly as large a quantity of leather goods in Mexico as the United States does, and practically controls the importation of bottles, china and porcelain, and crude drugs. France enjoys the largest trade in fine silks, woolen goods and corsets, wines and liquors, and perfumery, and sends large quantities of patent medicines. France and Germany supply more jewelry to Mexico than the United States does, and European countries send three times as much cement to that market as comes from the United States. Great Britain leads in Mexican imports of thread, cotton goods, linen goods, and carpets. More Swiss watches are imported into Mexico than those from all other countries combined.

Tenders are invited by the commissioners for the drainage works of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, for the construction of the necessary works in connection with over 620 miles of main drainage canals, branch trenches, and accessory works in certain regions subject to inundations. Contractors experienced in such work and desirous of tendering may obtain further information by applying in writing to the Secretary, Argentine Legation, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. No date for placing contract announced.

The Berlin "South American Outlook," December 1, 1901, says: "Exporters of wares to Chile should pay very close attention to the customs requirements of that country. These regulations require

that every package of wares imported into Chile shall have clearly marked thereon its weight (a statement in writing is not sufficient), and the weight thus given must under no circumstances be more than 10 per cent less than that ascertained by weighing at the time of entry. If the weight is found to have been correctly given, the wares are passed through the custom-house with great promptness, otherwise there is apt to be much delay and inconvenience. If the weight is found to have been incorrectly stated, or if the contents of the package differ from the statements made in the customs declaration, the wares are subject to confiscation. The importer's declaration is based upon the invoice and the bill of lading. If the statements in these papers are incorrect, the customs declaration must also be incorrect; consequently, exporters can not be too careful in preparing such documents."

An excellent market is offered for American photographic supplies at Bahia, Brazil, according to the United States Consul there, not only for cameras and plates, but for papers, studio fittings, mounts, and developers. The papers in use are gelatine printing-out paper, both plain and matte, and a quick-printing developing paper. These papers come from England and France, are packed in bundles of one and two dozen sheets of cut sizes, the sensitive paper being first wrapped in several sheets of oiled and other paper impervious to moisture, and finally placed in nonactinic envelopes and sealed. There is considerable albumen paper employed, but its use is confined to the professionals. What is needed is good gelatine and collodion papers, which will keep fresh for a few months, and do not need complicated formulas for toning and fixing. Paper and plate makers entering this market would do well to have their formulas printed in Portuguese, or, in lieu of that, Spanish or French; directions in English can be read by very few. There seems to be an entire lack of knowledge in Brazil as to superior backgrounds and studio furniture and fittings, manufactured in the United States and with proper effort something could be done along those lines. There should be a good opening for modern mounts for professional use and various kinds of slip-in mounts and albums for amateurs, while United States special platino mounts should be used for all pictures of that class instead of the ordinary mount, as is now the case. In chemicals, as hypo, the various forms of potash and soda, gold, platinum, sugar of lead, etc., United States firms should be able to compete with those of England and France, who now enjoy the trade, particularly since the largest dealer in Bahia has expressed a desire to buy all of his supplies, as well as his cameras, from the United States.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul of Chile, at Baltimore, Maryland, advises that the exports from that city to the Republic of Chile during the year 1901 consisted of 36,502 tons of merchandise, valued at \$209,120. During the year mentioned nine ships cleared from the port of Baltimore, carrying cargoes of coal, coke, rails, and sundry merchandise, consigned to Chilean ports. The shipments in detail were as follows:

Articles.	Tons.	Value.
Coal.....	28,475	\$69,765
Coke.....	1,706	6,233
Rails, etc.....	6,321	133,322
Total	36,502	209,320

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the ports of Esmeralda, Bahía, Guayaquil, and Puerto Bolívar during December, 1901, consisted of 34,544 packages of merchandise, weighing 519,330 kilograms, valued at \$15,642.31. The destination, as well as the number, weight, and value of these packages, is shown in the following table:

Ports.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
Bahía	400	<i>Kilos.</i> 17,920	\$600.00
Esmeralda.....	300	13,614	480.00
Guayaquil.....	33,354	465,396	13,812.31
Puerto Bolívar.....	500	22,400	750.00
Total	34,554	519,330	15,642.31

The articles of which these shipments consisted, together with the number of packages, weight, and value of same, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
Books and advertising matter.....packages..	6	<i>Kilos.</i> 112	\$10.00
Brooms.....do.....	47	2,062	254.50
Drugs.....case.....	1	51	35.00
Flour.....sacks.....	5,210	234,614	7,355.00
Groceries.....packages.....	132	5,408	1,079.04
Lumber.....pieces.....	28,866	264,600	5,359.00
Rope.....rolls.....	135	3,645	746.07
Wines.....packages.....	157	8,838	803.70
Total	34,554	519,330	15,642.31

The Consul of the Republic of Haiti at Boston announces that there were shipped from the port of Boston to Haitian ports, from October 1 to December 7, 1901, merchandise to the value of \$4,909.30. Of

these shipments, goods to the value of \$4,672.96 were consigned to Port au Prince, and \$236.34 to Cape Haitien.

The imports from Haiti through the port at Boston during the same period amounted to \$25,225, and consisted of fustic and other dyewoods.

The exports from Boston to Haiti during the last five years are shown in the following table:

Ports.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cape Haitien	\$894	\$1, 145 333	\$1, 864	\$2, 466	\$731
Jacmel			716		
Jeremie	5, 701	7, 345	12, 872	14, 997	10, 815
Port au Prince					
Total	6, 595	8, 823	15, 452	17, 463	11, 546

The imports from Haiti in 1901 through the port of Boston consisted of 2,825 tons of logwood and 135 tons of fustic.

The Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, writes that the exports from Galveston to the port of Tampico, Mexico, during the month of November, 1901, consisted of 130,310 gallons of cotton-seed oil, valued at \$79,122.24.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports through the port of New York from Mexico during the month of December, 1901, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins	bales.. 25	Honey	barrels.. 450
Broom root	do. 3, 864	Ixtle	bales.. 2, 621
Cedar	logs. 91	Jalap	sacks.. 22
Chicle gum	bales.. 2, 004	Lead bullion	bars.. 16, 125
Cigars	boxes.. 129	Mahogany	logs.. 1, 233
Coffee	sacks.. 2, 135	Metals	boxes.. 125
Deerskins	bales.. 69	Ores	sacks.. 57, 416
Fustic	do. 529	Pepper	do. 288
Goatskins	do. 1, 537	Rubber, crude	bales.. 32
Henequen	do. 5, 743	Tecali marble	pieces.. 530
Hides	do. 4, 757	Tobacco	bales.. 115
Hides, loose	5, 060	Sarsaparilla	do. 94
Hair	bales.. 31	Vanilla	boxes.. 2

During the month referred to twelve ships, carrying 130,781 packages, cleared from the port of New York, and thirteen ships, bringing 105,027 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$72,768.41 was shipped into the Mexican Republic at that port of entry during the month of November, 1901. These products consisted of the following:

Animal substances	\$10, 471. 22	Machinery and apparatus ...	\$2, 814. 17
Vegetable products	13, 931. 48	Vehicles	1, 966. 32
Mineral products	12, 066. 63	Arms and explosives	937. 80
Textile products	21, 059. 15	Sundry articles	4, 573. 76
Chemical products	1, 275. 90		
Spirituos beverages	1, 384. 64	Total	72, 768. 41
Paper and paper products...	2, 287. 34		

These products originated in the following countries:

United States	\$54,291.50
Germany	7,117.00
England	7,102.00
France	3,578.00
Japan	510.00
Austria	167.00
Spain	2.91
Total	72,768.41

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$62,098.69 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of November, 1901, amounted to \$1,448,075 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value of Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	4,567	\$52,840
Copper bullion.....pounds..	6,820,175	1,090,823
Fruits.....do..	514	11
Gold bullion and gold dust.....ounces..	5,914	118,286
Guano.....tons..	59	306
Hides.....pounds..	7,890	946
Lead bullion.....do..	203,448	8,136
Lead ores.....		88,161
Mescal.....		113
Oranges.....		16,791
Salt.....		3
Silver bullion.....ounces..	122,301	70,929
Tobacco.....pounds..	951	351
Sole leather.....do..	4,080	379

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Progreso, during the month of December, 1901, consisted of 867,900 superficial feet of lumber, valued at \$9,182.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, advises that during the month of November, 1901, the total shipments of American products from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$182,378. Goods of foreign origin reexported during the same period amounted to \$8,184. The imports during the month referred to consisted of mineral products to the value of \$427,275, and sundry other products amounting to \$34,550.

Two hundred and fifty-five thousand and fifty Mexican dollars were shipped to Hongkong during the month.

During the month of December, 1901, the shipments of American products from San Francisco to the Republic of Mexico, amounted to \$136,412. In addition to this amount, foreign goods were reexported from San Francisco to Mexican ports to the value of \$5,584, and 839,189 Mexican dollars were shipped to Hongkong.

The imports from Mexico, through the port of San Francisco dur-

ing the same month, were valued at \$533,567 Mexican silver, and consisted of mineral products invoiced at \$494,131 Mexican silver, and sundry other products valued at \$39,436 Mexican silver. The following table shows the importations in detail:

Products.	Value (Mexican silver).
Gold coin.....	\$2,000
Gold bullion.....	35,192
Mexican dollars.....	42,297
Silver bullion.....	259,505
Silver ores.....	155,137
Sundry Mexican products.....	39,436
Total.....	533,567

The Consul of Nicaragua at Boston, Massachusetts, reports that during the month of December, 1901, there were exported from that port to the ports of Nicaragua, \$1,724 worth of wire rope, \$172 worth of shafting, and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$275, or a total for the month of \$2,673.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, states that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Nicaragua during the month of December, 1901, were as follows:

Ports.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight in kilos.	Value.
Corinto.....	5,321	370,490	\$27,429.07
San Juan del Sur.....	205	13,139	1,220.36
Total.....	5,526	383,629	28,649.36

The following table shows in detail the different articles exported, together with their destination, number of packages, weight, and value of each:

Articles.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.			
Advertising matter.....cases..	28	723	-----
Beer.....do.....	10	1,140	\$85.00
Brooms.....bundles..	3	66	14.00
Caustic soda.....barrels..	3	222	19.50
China ware.....packages..	7	497	38.12
Coal oil.....cases..	5	2,120	79.00
Curiosities.....do.....	1	23	9.72
Corks.....sacks..	2	22	27.00
Drugs.....cases..	6	303	302.75
Dry goods.....bundles..	31	4,990	2,461.24
Emery paper.....cases..	2	132	12.24
Flour.....sacks..	3,130	212,820	7,800.08
Glass.....cases..	6	186½	32.00
Groceries.....packages..	157	5,738	1,039.34
Hardware.....do.....	51	3,613½	778.36
Labels, etc.....cases..	2	56	48.75
Leather.....bundles..	3	138	382.00
Machinery.....packages..	6	277½	275.00
Oils.....do.....	40	7,178½	910.75
Paints.....cases..	33	1,921½	266.16
Paper bags.....case..	1	58½	8.00
Potatoes.....crates..	190	10,472	238.00
Rattan.....bundles..	3	155½	90.00
Rice.....sacks..	1,336	92,483½	4,147.03

Articles.	Number of pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO—continued.			
Rosin.....cases..	2	<i>Kilos.</i> 156	\$25.50
Saddles.....case..	1	40	35.65
Silk goods.....packages..	10	450	5,433.43
Shooks.....do.....	64	6,522	490.00
Sundries.....cases..	2	102½	95.60
Turpentine.....do.....	30	1,185½	169.55
Varnish.....do.....	8	698½	108.50
Waste.....bundles..	6	138	24.00
Wines and liquors.....packages..	140	15,695	1,938.45
Woodenware.....cases..	2	165	44.35
Total	5,321	370,490	27,429.07
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.			
Emery paper.....cases..	2	150	25.92
Flour.....sacks..	45	3,060	113.50
Labels.....case..	1	24	15.00
Oils.....cases..	3	123½	18.45
Paints.....do.....	59	1,879½	201.84
Rosin.....do.....	6	130½	33.50
Tank material.....packages..	25	3,847	165.00
Tar.....cases..	2	111	4.00
Turpentine.....do.....	2	85	12.90
Varnish.....do.....	7	355	69.45
Wines and liquors.....packages..	53	3,372	563.85
Total	205	13,139½	1,220.36

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of December, 1901, consisted of 34,796 packages, weighing 2,047,541.08 kilograms, valued at \$194,876.49, as compared with 55,760 packages, weighing 3,233,458.24 kilograms, valued at \$344,987.65. The following table shows in detail the movement of this merchandise:

Ports.	Products.	1900.		1901.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	1,984,475.29	\$179,310.40	1,138,435.68	\$92,346.89
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	435,185.25	49,667.37	217,900.95	23,163.01
Maracaibo.....	do.....	450,796.20	64,177.73	322,604.70	42,561.26
	Gold.....			5.25	3,000.00
La Vela.....	Merchandise.....	52,508.20	9,819.70	21,260.00	2,431.00
Guanta.....	do.....	29,579.80	2,730.90	27,095.00	2,282.00
Cumaná.....	do.....	13,080.50	1,348.00	15,135.00	1,087.00
Carúpano.....	do.....	55,660.50	4,000.60	81,299.00	5,250.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....	194,115.50	21,674.95	142,030.50	18,603.49
	Gold.....	18.00	10,000.00		
Caño Colorado.....	Merchandise.....	18,039.00	2,253.00	81,775.00	4,143.84
Total		3,233,458.24	344,987.65	2,047,541.08	194,876.49

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

An advanced copy of the "Classification Book" for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1903, has been received at the Bureau of the American Republics. Fifty-three pages are required

simply for an enumeration of the groups and classes of exhibits. These are divided into 15 departments as follows: Education, 8; art, 6; liberal arts, 13; manufactures, 34; machinery, 5; electricity, 5; transportation, 6; agriculture, 27; horticulture, 7; forestry, 3; mining and metallurgy, 5; fish and game, 5; anthropology, 4; social economy, 13; and physical culture, 3. The total shows 144 groups and 807 classes, and under each classification is the possibility for a number of exhibits.

Nothing reflects more clearly, in so small a space, the variety of human occupations or more comprehensively the broad scope of the Exposition which is in preparation for the year 1903, and in which all the nations of the world have been invited to participate. Many countries have already signified their acceptance of the invitation, and the work of construction is progressing rapidly. The buildings will have an average floor space of 200 acres, and the grounds a total area of 1,000 acres. The money now available aggregates \$15,000,000, not including \$1,000,000 appropriated by the State of Missouri and various liberal sums voted by other States for buildings and exhibits. The "Classification Book" and the "Rules and Regulations of the Exposition" will be mailed free, on application to the Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis, Missouri.

A somewhat extended study of colonization and its problems has been made by POULTNEY BIGELOW, M. A., F. R. G. S., who has had published by the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., of New York (1901), an 8mo. volume of 365 pages bearing the suggestive title, "The Children of the Nations." In this book the author has attempted to explain as briefly as possible the influence which the mother country exerts upon colonies and the reflex action, for good or evil, of the latter. An effort is also made to show why one country has failed and another been successful in colonization schemes. As the United States now has colonial possessions, Mr. BIGELOW expresses the hope that Congress will be induced to establish a national university for the study of subjects in which a colonial official should be efficient. One of the chapters of this work is devoted to the development of South America, and treats of the early settlements of the Spaniards in that part of the New World. Another chapter describes the colonization of Brazil by Portugal, while no less than five sections of the work are devoted to the various phases of West Indian history. One of the latter is of especial interest to the people of the United States at the present time, as it deals with the Danish Islands. This book is largely the result of the author's personal observations in parts of the world controlled by the great colonizing powers of the globe.

Professor KIRCHHOFF, in a review of KRUÜGER's "Das Zuckerrohr und seine Kultur" (The Cultivation of Sugar Cane), Magdeburg, 1900,

published in "Geographische Zeitschrift," states that the cultivation of sugar cane probably began in the Ganges Delta, and at a much later period spread to China. Through the Arabs it passed to North Africa and Southern Europe, and was carried by COLUMBUS to America in 1493. Sugar cane needs phosphoric acid, and, above all, silicic acid and potash in the soil, and therefore needs manuring and irrigation in cultivation. It is a dry-soil plant which requires heat and plenty of watering, but which can not endure stagnant water. The vegetation period is usually from eighteen to twenty-four months, but this is shortened in North America to ten months. Owing to low temperatures the limit of cultivation of sugar cane in the southeast of the United States and in China is 34° north, in Brazil 30° , and in Spain 29° . Sugar cane is not cultivated in Java at a height above 550 meters; in Nepaul the extreme is 1,327; on the Nilgri Hills, 1,524; and in Mexico, Colombia, and Peru, 1,800 meters. In 1896-97 at least 1,317,000,000 kilograms (probably 4,000,000,000 kilograms) of sugar were obtained from cane and 4,747,000,000 from beet roots. Germany, which now produces more sugar than any other country, makes a greater quantity from the beet than the whole of America does from the cane.

Volume 1, No. 1 (January, 1902), of the "Journal of Geography," an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the advancement of geographic education, has been received at the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics. RICHARD E. DODGE, Professor of Geography, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; J. PAUL GOODE, Instructor in Geography, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and EDWARD M. LEHNERTS, Professor of Geography, State Normal School, Winona, Minn., are the editors of this periodical. Among the subjects treated in the January issue are "Useful Products of the Century Plant," a lesson on Mexico, by WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, and the first installment of the "Trade and Industries of Western South America," by EMORY R. JOHNSON.

In the Annual Report of the Weather Bureau of the United States, Prof. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief, speaks of improvements made in the service during 1901. Extensive experiments in wireless telegraphy have been carried particularly along the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina; meteorological reports are received and published daily from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the Azore Islands; forecasts for the first three days of their outward-bound voyages are published for steamers sailing to the east. During the crop season 14,000 persons reported weekly of the effect of the weather on the crops in their respective localities, while the rural free-delivery service carried the daily weather predictions of the Bureau to nearly 42,000 families.

The "Revista Maritima Brasileira" (Brazilian Maritime Review), beginning with its issue for October, 1901, added a section to be

devoted hereafter to the publication of information relative to companies, both national and foreign, which are engaged in coastwise and river navigation in Brazil. In addition, shipyards, arsenals, and dry docks, etc., will be treated, and other information touching the maritime trade of the Republic will be published in full. In another section of the Review a glossary of maritime terms in Portuguese, French, and English is published and has been found to be of great service and value.

“Do Rio a Buenos Aires” (From Rio to Buenos Ayres) is a neatly printed volume of 316 pages, with numerous illustrations, whose author is ARTHUR DIAS, one of a group of journalists who accompanied President CAMPOS SALLES on his recent visit to the Argentine Republic. The episodes of the trip are described in a very entertaining manner, and personal impressions of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic are detailed.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING JANUARY.

[The symbol = indicates that the publication was a gift to the library.]

DICTIONARIES AND DIRECTORIES.

- Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia. 1902. Washington, Boyd's Directory Company. 1261 pp. 8°.
- =Directory of the Washington Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies. 1900. Washington, D. C., published by the Academy, 1900. 64 pp. 8°.
- Directorio general de la Ciudad de México, con derecho de propiedad literaria concedido por el Supremo Gobierno de la República Mexicana. 1902. Ruhland & Ahlschier, editores. México, Imprenta Hijas de J. F. Jens, [1901].
- Flügel, Dr. Felix: Complete dictionary of the English and German languages. Second part: German and English. 4th ed. Braunschweig, George Westermann, 1894. 923 pp. 4°.

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- =Agle, William C.: Eastern Peru and Bolivia. Seattle, The Homer M. Hill Publishing Co., [1902]. map. 45 pp. 12^{mo}.
- =American Church Missionary Society: Forty-second annual report of the Society. 1901. New York, Church Missions House, 1901. 37 pp. 8°.
- Anglo-American Magazine. (Vol. 6, July-December, 1901.) New York, Anglo-American Publishing Co., 1901. 504 pp. 8°.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: Man; a record of anthropological science. London, Anthropological Institute, 1901. 191 pp. 4°.
- Bigelow, Poultney: The children of the nations; a study of colonization and its problems. New York, McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901. 365 pp. 8°.
- =Boston Public Library: Annual list of new and important books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Selected from the Monthly Bulletins. 1900-1901, Boston, 1902. 206 pp. 8°.
- =Columbus Public School Library: Twenty-fifth annual report. 1900-1901. Columbus, Ohio, Press of L. Hirsch & Co., 1902. 34 pp. 8°.
- Dodge, Richard E. (ed.): Journal of School Geography. (Vol. V, 1901.) Lancaster, Pa., J. L. Hammett Co., 1901. 400 pp. 8°.

- =Fisher, Emil S.: International trade and exchange with special reference to banking operations. New York, 1901. 33 pp. 12°.
- Keane, A. H.: Central and South America. Vol. II. Central America and West Indies, by A. H. Keane, F. R. G. S., edited by Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S. Maps and illustrations. London, Edward Stanford, 1901. 496 pp. 8°.
(Stanford's compendium of geography and travel.)
- =Maurtua, Victor M.: The question of the Pacific. An edition in English of the work of Dr. Victor M. Maurtua. Enlarged and brought up to date, with map of disputed territory. By F. A. Pezet, F. R. G. S., First Secretary of the Legation of Perú, Washington, D. C. Philadelphia, Geo. T. Lasher, 1901. Map. 312 pp. 8°.
- =New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association: Transactions No. 71. Waltham, Mass., Press of E. L. Barry, 1901. 349, 29 pp. 4°.
- =New York World: The New York World almanac and encyclopedia, 1902. New York, Press Publishing Co., 1902. 540 pp. 8°.
- =Nimmo, Joseph: The anti-trust law and the railroad problem. Washington, D. C., The Rufus H. Darby Printing Co., 1901. 39 pp. 8°.
- =Philadelphia Public Ledger: Public Ledger Almanac, 1902. Philadelphia, Ledger Press, [1902]. 119, — pp. 8°.
- =Reynolds Library (Rochester, N. Y.): Sixteenth annual report, for year ending September 30, 1901. Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle Press [1901]. 28 pp. 8°.
- Review of the River Plate. (Vols. 13 and 14. June 9–December 29, 1900, and January–July, 1901.) 2 vols. 4°.
- World's Fair, St. Louis, 1903: Official classification of exhibit departments. [St. Louis, 1901.] 58 pp. 8°. (Indexed.)
- Rules and regulations. St. Louis, December 1, 1901. 13 pp. 8°.

SPANISH.

- Concesión de terrenos gomales á perpetuidad del gobierno Peruano á M. Forga é Hijos. Arequipa, Tip. Cáceres, 1901. 7 pp. 8°.
- De Solís: Historia de la conquista de Mexico, población, y progresos de la América Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España. Escrivíala Don Antonio de Solís . . . Madrid, En la Imprenta de Bernardo de Villa-Diego, Impresor de Su Magestad, [1685]. 4°. [First edition.]
- El Economista Mexicano: Tomo 27, Feb.–Julio, 1899. Mexico, Imprenta Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, 1899. 310, 2 pp. 4°.
- Tomo 28. Agosto, 1899–Julio, 1900. Mexico, Imp. Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, 1899, 1900. 312 pp. 4°.
- Tomo 29. Feb.–Julio, 1900. Mexico, Imprenta Central, 1900. 310, 2 pp. 4°.
- Tomo 30. Agosto, 1900–Enero, 1901. Mexico, Imprenta Central, 1900, 1901. 310, 2 pp. 4°.
- Tomo 31. Enero, 1900–Julio, 1901. Mexico, Imprenta Central, 1901. 312 pp. 4°.
- Gaceta Municipal de Guayaquil. Año XVI. Guayaquil, 1900. 541 pp. F°.
- =Gomez, R. Saavedra: Geografía elemental del distrito del Rosario. Recopilación de datos geográficos . . . Mazatlan, Tipografía de M. Retes, 1896. 32 pp. 12°.
- =Universidad Central del Ecuador: Anales. (Serie XV, No. 108, Octubre de 1901.) Quito, Imprenta Central, 1901. 95, 1 pp. 8°.
- =Wessel, Carlos E. (Comp.): Anuario Wessel de la deuda pública i sociedades anónimas establecidas en Chile para 1901 . . . Santiago, Wessel y Long, [1901]. vi, 234 pp. 16½°.

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- =Chambre de Commerce, Paris: Travaux de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris pendant l'année 1900. Paris, Librairies-Imprimeries Réunies, 1901. v. p. 8°.

=Holly, Alonzo P.: La situation économique de la République d'Haïti et les nouveaux projets financiers, étude par le Citoyen Draph. [Dr. Alonzo P. Holly.] Port-au-Prince; H. Chauvet & Cie., 1901. 15 pp. 8°.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística correspondiente al año 1900. Tomo 1. Buenos Aires, Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1901. 497 pp. 4°.
 Anuario de Estadística de la provincia de Tucumán. 1899. Buenos Aires, Compañía de Billetes de Banco, 1901. 272 pp. 4°.
 Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto presentada al honorable congreso nacional en 1901. Buenos Aires, Taller Tipografía de la Pentenciaría Nacional, 1901. XX, 522 pp. 8°.

BRAZIL.

Estado de São Paulo: Revista do Jardim da Infancia. São Paulo, 1896, 1897. Tomo 1, 2. 292, 396 pp. 8°.
 ——— Supplement. São Paulo, 1897. 14 pp. 8°.

CHILE.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, culto i colonización: Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1901. Tomo II. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 246, 1 pp. 8°.

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Ministère du commerce, de l'industrie, des postes et des télégraphes: XII^e congrès international des américanistes, tenu à Paris du 17 au 22 septembre 1900. Procès-verbaux sommaires . . . Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1901. 20 pp. 4°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistical abstract of the colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom from 1886-1900. London, Wyman & Sons, 1901. 362 pp. 8°.

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Ministerio de justicia é instrucción pública: Memoria del Ministro de justicia é instrucción pública, presentada al Congreso nacional legislativo en 1902. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1902. 16 pp. 4°.
 Mensaje dirigido al Soberano Congreso nacional por el Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras . . . el primero de enero de 1902. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1902. 20 pp. 8°.

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Secretaría de fomento, colonización é industria: Censo general de la República Mexicana verificado el 28 de octubre de 1900 conforme á las instrucciones de la dirección general de estadística . . . Estado de Sonora. Mexico, Oficina Tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1901. 297, 39 pp. 4°.

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Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria correspondiente al ejercicio de 1900-1901, presentada al Honorable Congreso de la Nación. Asunción, Talleres Nacionales de H. Kraus, 1901. 366 pp. 8°.

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Sociedad Nacional de Minería: Manual de Minero. Edición oficial. Lima, "La Industria," 1901. 144 (2) pp. 8°.

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Diario Oficial. Tomo 51. Nos. 153-205. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. (Misc. p.). F°.

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. January, 1902. Vol. XII, No. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. 248, xxii pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Annual reports of the Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 344 pp. 8°.

Weather Bureau. Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau. 1900-1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 318 pp. sq. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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Documentary history of the Constitution of the United States of America. 1786-1870. Derived from the records, manuscripts, and rolls deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State. In 3 vols. f°. Washington, Department of State, 1894-1900.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 305 pp. 8°.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 380 pp. 4°.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

United States official postal guide. January, 1902. Philadelphia, G. F. Lasher, [1902]. 1,204 pp. 8°.

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Report of the Philippine Commission to the President. Vols. 1 to 4. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900-1901. 4 v. 8°. (Vol. 1 is issued as Senate Doc. No. 138.)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution. Documents relative to its origin and history. 1835-1899. Compiled and edited by William Jones Rhees. In 2 vols. v. 1, 1835-1887. v. 2, 1887-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 8°.

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Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 470 pp. 8°.

Annual report of the Light-House Board for fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 242 pp. 4°.

Bureau of Navigation: Annual report of the Commissioner-General for 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 52 pp. 8°.

Territorial expansion; the additions made to the territory of the thirteen colonies and its transformation into Territories and States. (From the Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States. Bureau of Statistics, June, 1901. pp. 971-1106.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Division of Insular Affairs: The coal measures of the Philippines. A rapid history of the discovery of coal in the Archipelago and subsequent developments, with the full text of the MacLeod concession in Cebu, or the Uling-Lutac coal and railway concession. (Report to the U. S. military governor in the Philippines.) Compiled from official records by Charles H. Burritt . . . Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Maps. Plates. 269 pp. 8°.

— A special report on coinage and banking in the Philippine Islands, made to the Secretary of War by Charles A. Conant, of Boston, November 25, 1901. (From annual report of the Secretary of War. Appendix G.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 120 pp. 8°.

— Special report of Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in charge of Forestry Bureau, Philippine Islands, covering the period from April, 1900, to July 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. Ills. 60 pp. 8°.

Register of the War Department, January 1, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 127 pp. 8°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING JANUARY.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito, Ecuador. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, Rhode Island. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Delaware. Monthly.
 Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud, Argentine Republic. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geografica de La Paz. La Paz, Bolivia. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago de Chile, Chile. Monthly.
 Boletín Judicial. San José, Costa Rica. Daily.
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris, France. Weekly.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. New York. Monthly.
 Bulletin officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.
 Country Life in America. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador, Salvador. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. Asunción, Paraguay. Daily.
 La Gaceta Económica. Havana, Cuba. (Appears three times a month.)
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso, Chile. Daily.
 Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Monthly.
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York, N. Y. Weekly.
 Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción, Paraguay. Monthly.
 Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud, Argentine Republic. Monthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Ayres.
 Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
 Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
 Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do
 Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
 Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
 Revista Marítima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
 Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Grito de Baire. Havana. Monthly.
 La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

ENGLAND.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British Possessions. London. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
The Statist. London. Weekly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily.

FRANCE.

Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.
Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.
Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
Thonindustrie-Zeitung. Berlin.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Rome. (Irregular.)

MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México. Monthly.
 Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 Mexican Herald. Mexico, Mexico. Daily.
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.
 La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
 Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.

American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Semimonthly.
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
 Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Comprador (El) Hispano-Americano. New York. Monthly.
 Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.
 Current Encyclopedia. Chicago. Monthly.
 Current History. Boston. Monthly.
 Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Expansionist (The). New York. Monthly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
 Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
 Forum (The). New York. Monthly.
 Home Life. Chicago. Monthly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 Merchants' Journal. Topeka, Kans. Weekly.
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
 Mining and Metallurgy. New York. Semimonthly.
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 Nation (The). New York. Weekly.
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.
 Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

FEBRERO, 1902.

No. 2.

DECISIONES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA. EN
MATERIAS RELATIVAS AL ARANCEL DE ADUA-
NAS Y LEYES DE NAVEGACIÓN É INMIGRACIÓN,
ETC. (AÑO DE 1902).

No. 23445.

VALOR DE LAS MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

Por esta decisión, primera del año, expedida el 1° de enero de 1902, se fija el tipo, en moneda de oro de los Estados Unidos de América, á que deben apreciarse las extranjeras representativas del valor de las mercaderías que se importen en el país.

Se omiten en esta traducción las monedas que no son americanas.

República Argentina:

El peso	\$0.965
El argentino	4.824
El medio argentino.....	2.412

Bolivia:

El boliviano413
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Brasil:

El milreis546
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Colombia:

El peso413
El condor.....	9.647
El doble condor	19.294

Costa Rica:

El colón465
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Cuba:

El peso de oro926
El doblón isabelino, ó centén.....	5.017
El alfonsino.....	4.823

Chile:	
El peso	\$0.365
El escudo	1.825
El doblón	3.650
El condor	7.300
Ecuador:	
El sucre .....	.487
La pieza de 10 sucres	4.8665
El Salvador:	
El peso .....	.413
Guatemala:	
El peso .....	.413
Haití:	
La gourde .....	.965
Honduras:	
El peso .....	.413
México:	
El peso de oro .....	.983
El peso de plata .....	.449
Nicaragua:	
El peso de plata .....	.413
Perú:	
El sol .....	.487
Uruguay:	
El peso	1.034
Venezuela:	
El bolivar .....	.193

No. 23446.

Por esta decisión, expedida el 2 de enero de 1902, se dispone que se haga una devolución de derechos, en el caso de ciertos artículos de acero fabricados por una Compañía, llamada "International Metal Lath Company," establecida en Niles, Ohio.

No. 23447.

Por esta decisión, expedida el día 6 del mismo mes, se manda hacer una devolución análoga en el caso de ciertas "raquetas," para el juego llamado de "lawn tennis," fabricadas por la compañía de Chicago, conocida con el nombre de "Spalding Manufacturing Company."

Nº. 23448.

Por esta decisión, expedida el 7 del mismo mes, en la forma de una circular á los administradores y demás empleados de las Aduanas de los Estados Unidos, con el objeto de evitar que se cometan fraudes en el transporte de las mercaderías introducidas en calidad de depósito, *in*

bond, se manda que se emplee el sistema de emplomar los fardos, cajones y carros en que aquellas se conduzcan, y sellar en debida forma los alambres ó precintas que se les pongan.

Dispone esta circular cual ha de ser la forma y color de las papeletas que se fijen sobre las envolturas, ó se peguen en los carros, y lo que en ellas debe expresarse, junto con la noticia de que cualquiera que quebrante los sellos queda incurso en una multa de 1,000 pesos, y puede ser además encarcelado por un período de tiempo que no exceda de cinco años.

No. 23449.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS—CERTIFICADOS DE IMPORTACIONES.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 7 de 1902.*

A los oficiales de Aduana y demás á quienes concierna:

Por cuanto la expedición de copias de certificados de importaciones, en los casos en que no se muestra que los originales se han destruido, suele causar pérdidas á la renta, se juzga conveniente que el Adminis-
trador de la aduana que expida dichos certificados originales de importación los remita directamente al Administrador de la del puerto en que se han de usar, y que en ningún caso se entreguen á las partes interesadas.

Por tanto, el Reglamento de aduanas queda modificado como sigue:

ART. 1164. “En caso de que el importador del material que se ha usado ó que se ha de usar en la fabricación de artículos exportados ó que se han de exportar, con el beneficio de la devolución de derechos, de cualquier puerto que no sea el puerto de importación, ó que la persona á quien se le haya hecho formal entrega de dicho material, pida por escrito al administrador de la aduana del puerto del cual se importó el expresado material, que conceda un certificado de importación y del pago de derechos, dicho administrador de aduana expedirá y transmitirá dicho certificado al administrador de aduana del puerto designado en la solicitud, en el cual se ha de reclamar la devolución de derechos, y dicho certificado deberá expedirse según la fórmula núm. 794, y en él deberá expresarse claramente el puerto en el cual se ha de usar.

“Este certificado puede presentarse en el puerto de exportación, y si cualquiera parte del material descrito en el certificado se usase en la fabricación de artículos exportados de otro puerto que no sea aquel en que se ha presentado, el administrador de aduana que tenga en su poder el certificado, al pedírselo por escrito la persona que lo presentó, deberá transmitir una copia del mismo para usarse en el otro puerto. Dicha copia deberá hacerse según la fórmula núm. 183.”

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

No. 23450.

ESTATUAS.

Las estatuas de mármol que mediante los debidos certificados se demuestre ser obras profesionales de escultores reconocidos en el país donde se produjeron, tienen derecho á ser introducidas, con arreglo al párrafo 454, ley de 1897, con un derecho de un 20 por ciento *ad valorem*.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORIO,

Enero 7 de 1902.

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido un informe del fiscal federal de los Estados Unidos, del distrito sur de Nueva York, manifestando que la apelación en el caso de los Estados Unidos, demandante, contra Townsend & Townsend, demandado, (pleito núm. 2996) se falló en contra del Gobierno en el tribunal de circuito federal de apelación de los Estados Unidos del segundo circuito, el día 11 del mes próximo pasado, habiendo el tribunal confirmado la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior, sin exponer razones.

Las mercancías objeto del pleito consistían de estatuas de mármol, importadas para venderse como estatuas para cementerios, y representaban "La Fe," "La Memoria," "La Historia," "El Ángel," "El Pesar," etc., todas las cuales se aforaron para imponerles un derecho, como manufacturas de mármol, de un 50 por ciento *ad valorem*, en conformidad con el párrafo 115 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897. Los importadores protestaron, alegando que las mercancías eran estatuas, es decir, obras profesionales de un escultor ó estatuario, y que adeudaban solamente un 20 por ciento *ad valorem* con arreglo al párrafo 454 de la misma ley.

Las pruebas presentadas en este caso demostraron que los escultores que hicieron las estatuas, y cuyos certificados se agregaron á las facturas, eran artistas de reputación en Carrara y habían hecho las estatuas por modelos que ellos mismos habían diseñado.

Basado en estas pruebas, el tribunal confirmó la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior, exponiendo que las estatuas tenían derecho á ser introducidas, pagando un derecho de 20 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 454 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, como se exponía en la protesta de los importadores.

El Procurador General ha manifestado á este Departamento, que no se harán más gestiones en este caso. Por tanto, por la presente se le autoriza á usted para que remita la relación certificada usual para efectuar el reembolso de la demasía de los derechos exigidos para el arreglo de los mismos.

Soy de Usted, respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AL ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23451.

LADRILLOS PARA LIMPIAR CUBIERTOS.

Los ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos que se preparan con piedra pómez y arena, y que se mezclan y prensan hasta formar ladrillos de diferentes tamaños, adeudan á razón de \$6 por tonelada, con arreglo al párrafo 92, ley de 1897, como piedra pómez manufacturada entera ó parcialmente.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 7 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido un informe del fiscal federal de los Estados Unidos del distrito sur de Nueva York, en el cual expresa que la apelación de los Estados Unidos en el caso de los Estados Unidos contra R. J. Waddell & Co. (núm. 3159) se falló recientemente en contra del Gobierno en el tribunal de circuito de apelación de los Estados Unidos del segundo circuito.

Las mercancías objeto del pleito consistían en ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos preparados con piedra pómez y arena molidas, mezcladas y prensadas hasta formar ladrillos de diferentes tamaños. Se les impuso un derecho á razón de un 35 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 97 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, como "artículos compuestos de sustancias minerales de los cuales no se ha hecho ninguna mención especial." Los importadores protestaron, alegando que las mercancías adeudaban á razón de \$6 por tonelada, con arreglo al párrafo 92 de la misma ley, como piedra pómez manufacturada entera ó parcialmente, la cual reclamación ha sido apoyada por el tribunal de circuito de apelación de los Estados Unidos, confirmando el tribunal la decisión del tribunal de circuito inferior de los Estados Unidos, sin exponer razones.

El Procurador General ha manifestado á este Departamento que no se harán más gestiones en este asunto. Por tanto, por la presente se le autoriza á Usted para que remita la relación certificada usual para efectuar el reembolso de la demasía de los derechos exigidos para el arreglo de los mismos.

Soy de Usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AL ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23452.

Por esta decisión que es la dada el 3 de enero de 1902, por la Junta General de Aforadores (United States Board of General Appraisers) en la ciudad de Nueva York, se declara que los artículos de algodón enteramente concluidos, como los cobertores de cama, ó las mantas para los caballos, que no tengan mezcla de otra substancia, y cuyas orillas

ó bordes estan cosidos, ó ribeteados, se deben entender incluidos en la definición de "géneros de algodón" (cotton cloth) dada en el párrafo 310 del Acta de 1897, como "tejidos de algodón de todas clases, en piezas, ó *de otra manera*, y que por consiguiente deben pagar derechos con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el cuadro I de dicha Acta, y no con arreglo á lo que dice el párrafo 332 de la misma, relativo á "manufacturas de algodón sobre las que no se ha hecho provisión especial."

No. 23453.

Esta decisión, que es la adoptada par la Junta General de Aforadores, enero 3 de 1902, con el No. 5058, dispone que en los casos que se encuentren pendientes, por virtud de apelación establecida en debida forma ante la Junta de Retasación ó Reaforo, conforme al artículo 13 del "Acta administrativa aduanera," el Administrador de la Aduana carece de autoridad para hacer una liquidación; y la que hiciere, será nula y sin ningún valor.

No. 23454.

En esta decisión se dispone que los materiales para hacer guantes de algodón, que se asemejan á los artículos de punto de media, hechos en la máquina milanese, y cuyos hilos no pueden contarse mediante el deshilado ó por otro medio práctico, deben pagar derechos como manufacturas de algodón no especificados, con arreglo al párrafo 322 (ley arancelaria de 1897), pero no con arreglo á las prescripciones (párrafos 305 hasta 310 inclusive) de dicha ley relativa á los tejidos de algodón cuyos hilos pueden contarse.

Nos. 23455, 23456 y 23457.

Por la primera de estas tres decisiones se modifican algunos artículos del Reglamento para el Servicio de los Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos.

Por la segunda se provee lo conveniente para el almacenaje del té en las aduanas de los Estados Unidos, mientras dure la inspección ó examen de aquella mercancía.

Por la tercera se dispone como deben aforarse las mercancías conocidas con el nombre inglés de *bean stick* y *bean cake*, cuando se importen en los Estados Unidos ó sus posesiones.

No se ha creído de utilidad traducirlas al castellano.

No. 23458.

Por esta decisión se mandan publicar de nuevo para conocimiento general varios artículos del Código titulado "Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos" y del Reglamento de la Junta de Inspectores (Board of Supervising Inspectors), relativos todos al buen servicio de los buques de vapor en los Estados Unidos y á los deberes de sus oficiales.

Tampoco se ha estimado necesaria su traducción.

No. 23459.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS SOBRE PASADORES Ó PRECINTAS DE CUERO.

Devolución de derechos sobre precintas de cuero crudo hechas con cueros secos arsenicados por Charles A. Schieren y Cía., New York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 11 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: En la exportación de las precintas de cuero crudo, fabricadas por Charles A. Schieren y Cía., de New York, N. Y., usando sólo cueros secos arsenicados, se concederá una devolución igual á la cantidad de derechos abonados sobre el material importado que ha sido empleado, menos la deducción legal del 1 por ciento.

La guía preliminar deberá especificar las marcas y números de los bultos y el contenido de cada paquete, como lo indica la factura de exportación. Cuando las precintas tienen "punteras de metal," deberá declararse el número de cartones y el número de pies lineales de cada ancho comercial de las que vengan contenidas en ellos y en cada paquete. En el caso de que sean simplemente en "punta," deberá declararse el número total de atados que contienen 100 pies de precintas de los diferentes anchos comerciales, cada uno, y el largo total de los diversos anchos contenidos en cada bulto y en el embarque íntegro.

El pedido de devolución de derechos debe contener el número total de pies lineales, de cada ancho comercial de las precintas exportadas, y el número de pies cuadrados de precintas de cuero representado por cada ancho separadamente y en conjunto. El citado pedido debe, además, contener en adición á las declaraciones de estilo, que las precintas han sido manufacturadas del material y de la manera establecida en la declaración jurada por los fabricantes en diciembre 18 de 1901.

En la liquidación, para la devolución de derechos, se tomará por base la cantidad de cuero que fué importado y que pueda igualar la cantidad de precintas exportadas (medida superficial), como se indica en el pedido de devolución de derechos, después de comprobarse oficialmente las dimensiones declaradas; pero en ningún caso, se estimará en mas de 15 pies cuadrados de precintas exportadas cada cuero de res importado.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Subsecretario.*

No. 23460.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS SOBRE ASFALTO REFINADO.

Se extienden las disposiciones de este Departamento de octubre 26, 1899 (Decisión No. 23042), á las exportaciones de asfalto refinado, manufacturado por la Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de New York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 11 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Las instrucciones de este Departamento de octubre 26 de 1899 dirigidas á esa Aduana estableciendo un tipo para conceder la devolución de derechos sobre asfalto refinado manufacturado por la Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, se extienden por la presente á las exportaciones de asfalto refinado, manufacturado con el asfalto crudo importado del Lago de Trinidad, por la Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de New York.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

SR. ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
New York.

No. 23461.

Por esta decisión, fechada el 13 de enero de 1902, se manda que "las barras de hierro, de forma oval, y de cualquiera grueso, para cuya fabricación se usó como combustible el carbón de madera, y que no estén enumeradas específicamente en la ley de 1897, deben pagar derechos á razón de \$12 por tonelada, como hierro en barras, ó batido ó martillado en forma de rollos, sobre el que no haya disposición especial," como dice el párrafo 124 de la misma ley.

No. 23462.

TRABAJO DE PRESIDARIOS.

La compensación concedida por el artículo 4 de la ley de junio 22, 1874 no puede satisfacerse en casos que envuelven la importación de artículos manufacturados por presidiarios.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 13, 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido su carta del 3 del presente, en el cual manifiesta Vd. que cierta persona en Kingston, Canadá, desea dar informes á este Gobierno sobre la importación ilegal en los Estados Unidos de ciertos artículos manufacturados en el Canadá por presidiarios, con la condición de recibir en cambio una recompensa.

Pide Vd., al mismo tiempo, que se le informe si el Departamento concedería ó no, al denunciador, la mitad de la cantidad resultante del

comiso de los artículos hechos por presidiarios, importados en los Estados Unidos ilegal ó clandestinamente.

En contestación diré á Vd., que la sección 31 de la ley arancelaria del 24 de julio de 1897, prohíbe la introducción de efectos, géneros, artículos y mercaderías manufacturadas en todo ó en parte en país extranjero, por presidiarios; y el Secretario del Tesoro está autorizado para dictar las medidas que sean necesarias, para el mejor cumplimiento de esta disposición. Esta ley es una reproducción de otras anteriores sobre la materia.

La resolución 11934, de octubre de 1891, de este Departamento, dice que cuando se obtenga suficiente prueba de que se ha efectuado contra la ley la importación de mercaderías de este género, estas podrán, á opción del importador, ser exportadas inmediatamente sin abonar derechos, ó quedar sujetas á comiso, iniciándose el juicio respectivo para su condenación y destrucción de acuerdo con la ley. Esta disposición rige aún, y de ella se desprende que, como los artículos de que se trata no pueden entrar al consumo en los Estados Unidos, no es posible cobrar derechos, ni disponer de ellos, por medio de remate público, y como la sec. 4^a de la ley sobre denuncias, provee compensación para los denunciadores, solamente en casos en que los derechos estén retenidos ó se haya incurrido en una multa, pena ó confiscación, la solicitud de recompensa como denunciador en el presente caso, no puede admitirse favorablemente por este Departamento.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Secretario Asistente.

Sr. LEGARE PHENIZ,

Agente Especial del Dept. del Tesoro,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

No. 23463.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS—MARCAS DE SACOS.

La resolución de este Departamento de abril 28 de 1899 (Decisión No. 21067), se aplica al caso de sacos que llevan marca por la cual se conoce su contenido en el comercio.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 14 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido su oficio del 21 del próximo pasado, en que transmite la reclamación de la Bemis Brothers Bag Company, pidiendo que se le conceda devolución de derechos sobre 4,480 sacos de harina de semilla de algodón, por estar estos comprendidos en guía anterior, No. 1501 y haber sido exportados por el vapor *Othelo* en noviembre 22, 1901.

Según aparece, se ha cumplido con todos los requisitos de regla-

mento, exceptuándose que las palabras “para devolución” no aparecen en el mismo lado del saco en que se encuentran las marcas de embarque.

En contestación, diré á Vd. que la resolución de abril 28 1899 de este Departamento (No. 21067) provee que “tales marcas deben ser hechas con tinta indeleble, en el lado del saco que exhibe las marcas, y en letras no menores de 2 pulgadas de largo con un ancho proporcional.” Esta disposición se refiere al lado del saco que lleva la marca por la cual el contenido de él es conocido en el comercio, y no tiene aplicación alguna á la marca de embarque. Puede haber casos en que el contenido de los sacos no esté designado por ninguna marca ó nombre comercial, y en que sólo aparezca la marca de embarque; en tal caso, la resolución arriba mencionada será aplicada, si es que las palabras “para devolución” aparecen en el lado del saco en donde se encuentran las marcas de embarque.

En vista de los hechos expuestos, queda Vd. debidamente autorizado para proceder á la liquidación de la póliza en cuestión, y dar un certificado para la devolución de los derechos.

Respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

SR. DIRECTOR DE ADUANAS.

No. 23464.

LA OBRA LLAMADA DE “APLICACIÓN” NO ES “BORDADO” LAS PANTUFLAS Ó ZAPATILLAS DEBEN SER AFORADAS COMO ZAPATOS.

Las zapatillas ó pantuflas turcas adornadas con hilos metálicos, hechas en su mayor parte de cuero, se hallan comprendidas en el párrafo 438 del Arancel de 1897, como “zapatos hechos de cuero,” y no como artículos bordados con hilos metálicos, en virtud de lo proveído en los párrafos 339 y 179.

La designación caprichosa de cualquier artículo, no descrito como tal en una ley arancelaria, no es motivo para retirarlo de la clase genérica descrita en el Arancel.

La mercadería en cuestión consiste en zapatillas turcas, clasificadas por el Vista como: “Zapatos hechos de cuero con bordados de hilos metálicos en la parte superior” y aforadas con arreglo á lo provisto en el párrafo 179, Arancel de 1897, y en virtud de la condición inserta en el párrafo 339 del mismo Arancel. Los protestantes reclaman que los artículos citados sean aforados con el 25 por ciento *ad valorem*, según el párrafo 438 del Arancel como “botines y zapatos hechos de cuero.”

Los derechos, de acuerdo con el párrafo 179, son 60 por ciento *ad valorem* sobre “encajes, bordados, trencillas, galones, adornos ú otros artículos hechos enteramente ó en su mayor parte de alambre de oropel, ó de alambre estirado á martillo y flecos ó hilos de metal.” Las partes pertinentes del citado párrafo 339, dicen lo que sigue:

“339. * * * Vestuario. * * * y otros artículos ó telas bordadas, de cualquier manera á la mano ó por máquina, ya sea que lleven una inicial, monograma ú otra cosa; tejidos ó vestidos, bordados á tambor ó con artículos aplicados; * * * todo lo cual, hecho por completo ó en su mayor parte de lino, algodón ú otra fibra vegetal y no estando especialmente comprendido en otra sección de este Arancel; * * * entendiéndose, que ninguna clase de vestuario ú otro artículo ó tela, si es bordado á la mano ó á la máquina, pagará un derecho menor que el impuesto en cualquiera sección de este Arancel, sobre cualquier bordado de los materiales de que dicho bordado se compone.”

De las pruebas y del examen practicado con la muestra del artículo sometido á nuestra consideración, resulta que el dicho adorno relumbrante del zapato no es bordado ó hecho según la manipulación de bordados á mano ó maquinaria. Esta obra se conoce por trabajo de aplicación, pues el adorno ha sido cosido ó hilvanado sobre el zapato con hilo de algodón ó lino. La junta ha sostenido uniformemente que los artículos de aplicación no son bordados ó artículos bordados (Véanse los casos: De Maesener, G. A., 1151; Mandel, G. A., 2943; Muser, G. A., 4030). Si bien es verdad que los artículos de aplicación, telas ó vestuarios hechos de lino, algodón, ú otras fibras vegetales, se hallan especialmente mencionadas en dicho párrafo 339, se notará que la aclaratoria del citado párrafo 339, bajo el cual justifica el Vista su clasificación, se refiere únicamente á artículos bordados, excluyendo así, de una manera terminante, los artículos de otra naturaleza, incluidas las zapatillas en cuestión.

Tampoco las zapatillas se hallan comprendidas en el párrafo 179, puesto que las pruebas demuestran satisfactoriamente que el valor del cuero empleado en dichos artículos es, por lo menos, tres veces mayor que el valor de los adornos metálicos y, además, el párrafo se refiere tan sólo á mercaderías compuestas en su mayor parte de hilos metálicos, ó de los otros materiales mencionados en él.

La frase “zapatos hechos de cuero,” inserta en el párrafo 438, ha sido uniformemente interpretada en el sentido de significar zapatos compuestos en su mayor parte de cuero (casos: Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; Robitsek, G. A., 249; Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Véase también: Estados Unidos contra Churchil, 106 Fed. Rep., 672; y Alms, G. A., 4532). Una zapatilla, según muchas veces lo ha resuelto la junta, es una especie de zapato ligero, así llamado debido porque se puede poner con facilidad y usarse con traje de casa (casos: Vantine, G. A., 319; y Robitsek, G. A., 1373). Por consecuencia, estando los artículos compuestos en su mayor parte de cuero, corresponden, según los términos descriptivos del párrafo 436, “zapatos hechos de cuero,” al citado párrafo. No importa que los artículos en cuestión sean conocidos ó vendidos en el comercio, bajo el nombre de zapatillas turcas y no bajo el nombre específico de zapatos. La desig-

nación caprichosa de cualquier artículo, no descrito como tal en una ley arancelaria, no es un motivo para retirarlo de la clase genérica descrita en el Arancel (Véanse los casos: White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; Chaffin, ib., 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; Chamock, G. A., 3248).

En vista de lo erpuestu y de los fallos precedentes, sostenemos que las zapatillas de que tratamos están especialmente comprendidas en el párrafo 438 y deben ser aforadas con el 25 por ciento *ad valorem* como zapatos de cuero.

La protesta es, por consiguiente, admisible y la resolución del vista revocada; ordenándose que de conformidad, á esto se vuelva á liquidar la póliza.

SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA.

AMÉRICA DEL SUD—EXPLORACIÓN DE REGIONES DESCONOCIDAS.

Por la importancia del asunto, á que se hizo referencia, con los datos que había en aquella fecha y con el título de “Los Ríos de la América del Sud,” en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de julio del año pasado de 1901, se inserta á continuación el discurso pronunciado el 30 de diciembre último en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana en México, por el General Don RAFAEL REYES, Delegado por Colombia, dando cuenta de las exploraciones hechas por él y sus hermanos las Señores Don NÉSTOR y Don ENRIQUE del mismo apellido, y proponiendo ciertas medidas para la exploración y aprovechamiento del territorio amazónico.

El discurso tal como se encuentra en el Acta no. 23 de la Conferencia citada, fué el que sigue:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de presentar á la Conferencia el mapa de las exploraciones que, con mis hermanos ENRIQUE y NÉSTOR, hice durante varios años en la América del Sur, desde el Pacífico al Atlántico, en los inmensos territorios que riegan el Amazonas y sus afluentes, y el Paraná y los suyos.

“Confieso que, á pesar de haber sido excitado á publicar estos trabajos, por miembros de las sociedades geográficas de Londres y de París y por otras varias personas interesadas en la geografía, no lo había hecho, porque la desastrosa muerte de mis dos hermanos, durante las exploraciones, víctima ENRIQUE, el mayor, de la fiebre, y devorado NÉSTOR, el menor, por los antropófagos del Putumayo, me hacía mirar con cierto horror todo cuanto se rozara con aquella empresa, y los planos y las apuntes de ella han reposado durante largo tiempo entre mis papeles, en donde los guardaba el egoísmo del dolor. * * *

“Hoy, cuando tengo el honor inmerecido de pertenecer á esta Conferencia, en la cual están representados todos los países de las tres Américas por hijos suyos de los más distinguidos, he creído un deber

ineludible dar publicidad á este trabajo, que interesa á todas las naciones aquí representadas.

“Si hace algunos años los territorios á que me refiero no tenían sino local y relativa importancia, no sucede hoy lo mismo, porque el desarrollo de la navegación y del comercio y las necesidades crecientes de la humanidad, exigen que no permanezcan ignorados é improductivos. En las extensas selvas en que vagaban los salvajes antropófagos cuando hicimos esas exploraciones, se sostiene hoy un importante comercio por varias decenas de millones de pesos, y se levantan poblaciones de millares de habitantes. Además, el proyectado Ferrocarril Intercontinental, obra civilizadora en que con tanto interés se ocupa esta Conferencia, da grandísima importancia á los referidos territorios, de los cuales son dueños todos los países aquí representados, exceptuando Norte y Centro América y Chile.

“A mi paso por Wáshington, cuando tuve el honor de visitar al Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, me manifestó éste que conocía las exploraciones que con mis hermanos yo había hecho en Sur América, y de las que se ocupó el “New York Herald” del mes de marzo del presente año; me excitó el Presidente ROOSEVELT á dar cuenta de ellas á esta Conferencia y, con clara visión de hombre superior, me dijo: ‘Esa comarca es un nuevo mundo que se ofrece al progreso y al bienestar de la humanidad.’ Me ofreció recomendar á la Delegación Norte-americana que se ocupara con interés de este asunto, y sé que cumplió con lo ofrecido. En concepto de este muy avisado estadista, las exploraciones realizadas por mis hermanos y por mí, se relacionan íntimamente con el proyecto del Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

“Comparada la parte de la América del Sur, de que vengo ocupándome, con aquella parte del Africa explorada por el gran LIVINGSTON y por STANLEY, la superioridad en riquezas minerales y vegetales en terrenos para la agricultura, y sobre todo, en vías fluviales, está en favor de la primera. Apenas hace un cuarto de siglo que las exploraciones de aquellos dos apóstoles del progreso se terminaron, y hoy el ferrocarril recorre ya los territorios que ellos tuvieron que atravesar á pie y abriendo una ruta al través de las selvas tenebrosas; florecientes y nuevas poblaciones surgen allí, como por encanto, y se hace en la actualidad un comercio de grandísima importancia. ¿Por qué no había de suceder lo mismo en la América del Sur?

“Tenemos la convicción de que, á medida que avance la construcción del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, el que no es otra cosa que la conexión de los ferrocarriles ya existentes en los diversos países, aquella región se desarrollará con mayor fuerza é importancia que las exploradas por LIVINGSTON y STANLEY. La humanidad busca nuevos territorios para su progreso y bienestar; ya está la gran masa humana que se desborda en la América del Norte y en Europa, y, por medio de los ferrocarriles y de los vapores, invadirá la del Sur; necesario es que las repúblicas

que forman aquella parte del continente se preparen para recibirla y para conservar y hacer su integridad respetable, por medio de la paz, de la libertad y de la justicia.

“ PRIMERA EXPLORACIÓN DE PASTO AL AMAZONAS.

“A riesgo de abusar de la benevolencia de mis distinguidos colegas, haré una breve reseña de las primeras exploraciones que realicé en compañía de mis hermanos.

“Partimos de la ciudad de Pasto, situada en la cima de los Andes, bajo la línea Equinoccial. La inmensa región que se extiende desde esta ciudad, por más de 4,000 millas, hasta el Atlántico, era entonces completamente desconocida. Atravesamos á pie la gran masa de la Cordillera de los Andes, que se eleva á más de 12,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar, hasta la región de las nieves perpetuas. Al terminar ésta se encuentran inmensas sabanas, llamadas páramos, en donde no nace un arbusto, ni se mira una flor, y en donde desaparece por completo la vida animal. Durante un mes vagamos por aquellas frías soledades, guiados por la brújula; reina en ellas una neblina tan espesa como en las altas latitudes del norte, en el invierno; hubo días en que tuvimos que permanecer en un mismo sitio, en media obscuridad sin poder avanzar un solo paso. El termómetro llegó á bajar á 10 bajo cero, lo que se hacía insoportable, por la falta de abrigo y de calzado; teníamos que usar una especie de zapato, llamado alpargatas, hecho de henequén, que sólo cubre la mitad del pie, porque el calzado de cuero no puede usarse, debido á que esas sabanas están cubiertas de una espesa capa de lodo, en la que el viajero, al caminar, se hunde hasta la rodilla.

“Después de un mes de marcha por aquel desierto, en el cual perecieron, á causa del frío, dos hombres de la expedición, de los diez que á sus espaldas cargaban las provisiones, llegamos al límite de aquellas pampas solitarias que parecen el producto de una naturaleza en formación. Estábamos en las vertientes orientales de los Andes. A nuestra vista se extendía un océano de luz y de verdura, que hacía contraste con las sombras y con las soledades que acabábamos de recorrer; teníamos adelante las abruptas faldas de la Cordillera, que descendiendo en algunas partes verticalmente, continuaban en planos ligeramente inclinados y seguían luego en planos perfectos por millas de millas hasta el océano. Por las murallas graníticas de los Andes se precipitaban las aguas en elevadísimas cataratas, después seguían en torrentes por las quiebras de la Cordillera, y por último, al llegar al plano, se convertían en anchos y hermosos ríos, semejantes á grandes cintas de plata sobre un campo de esmeralda, que se perdían en el lejano horizonte. En los bosques se exhibía la lujuriosa flora tropical con todas sus bellezas. Los árboles veíanse poblados de toda clase de aves de variados colores; era, en fin, la vida la que teníamos delante, y el caos lo que dejábamos atrás.

“Penetramos en esas selvas desconocidas, abriéndonos camino con el machete, á través de la maleza y de las lianas que nos impedían el paso. Al llegar á los descensos verticales de la Cordillera, en los puntos en que eran infranqueables, teníamos que bajarlos con la ayuda de cuerdas ó maromas.

“Por quince días continuamos nuestra marcha á través de esas selvas vírgenes en que abundan las vívoras y las fieras, que afortunadamente nunca nos hicieron mal. Los torrentes los pasábamos por puentes de árboles que arrojábamos sobre ellos, ó vadeándolos á pie; al pasar así uno de esos torrentes, perdimos dos de los cargueros, y la expedición quedó reducida á sólo seis hombres. Después de grandes fatigas y soportando ya una temperatura de 30° centígrado, llegamos á una vía navegable por canoa, en cuyas orillas habita la tribu de los Mocoas, indios que, aunque salvajes, practican la hospitalidad y no son antropófagos. En medio de esa tribu permanecemos un mes, durante el cual conseguimos de los indios una canoa para seguir nuestra expedición al Amazonas, y seis indios que nos acompañaran en el viaje. Estos no conocían sino hasta seiscientas millas aguas abajo, y nos informaban que, de allí para adelante, nunca habían pasado, porque los que antes se atrevieron á hacerlo, fueron devorados por las tribus antropófagas que habitan la otra mitad del río hasta el Amazonas.

“Lanzamos nuestra canoa á merced de la corriente de ese río desconocido, al cual dejamos el nombre que le daban los salvajes, ‘Putumayo’ (aguas claras, en el idioma siona). Después de dos días de navegación, llegamos á un punto que bautizamos con el nombre de ‘La Sofía,’ el de mi esposa, en donde el río tiene seis pies de profundidad en todo tiempo y que es el término de la navegación á vapor.

“Al aventurarnos en aquella expedición tan llena de peligros de todas las clases imaginables, yo quise, y perdonad esta digresión de carácter puramente personal, consagrar con un nombre muy caro en mis afectos, aquel punto de una nueva partida hacia el gran misterio de la naturaleza americana. Tomaba ese nombre como precioso talisman para la lucha con lo desconocido y lo salvaje. Siempre fueron los puros sentimientos del alma la mejor coraza del hombre en las batallas de la vida.

“Gastamos un mes desde ‘La Sofía’ hasta el punto conocido por los salvajes de Mocoa, ó sea una extensión de seiscientas millas. En todo este trayecto el río es navegable por vapores de cinco pies de calado, sin inconveniente alguno; sus márgenes están cubiertas por espesas selvas en donde abunda el caucho ó jeve, cacao, zarzaparrilla, marfil vegetal ó tagua, hipecacuana, otras plantas medicinales y variedad de maderas finas. Visitamos las tribus nómades, que nos trataron con benevolencia y hasta con generosidad, obsequiándonos con provisiones ahumadas, productos de la caza y de la pesca, que constituyen su principal ocupación.

“Esas tribus son: los Cosacuntis, los Montepas, los Tohallá y los

Inquisilla, todas bien formadas y constantes migradoras en busca de la caza y de la pesca. Apenas tienen habitaciones de ranchos de paja y cultivan pequeñas plantaciones de plátano y yuca, que se extienden en los claros de las selvas, las cuales derriban con hachas de piedra y consumen con el fuego. Viven casi desnudos y conservan la más absoluta autonomía cada una tribu respecto de las otras. El idioma que hablan es una mezcla de Siona y de Quipchua. No tienen otra religión que la adoración de los espíritus malos, con los cuales sus sacerdotes ó payés dicen que se ponen en comunicación, para cuyo efecto se embriagan con el jugo de una planta narcótica que llaman yoco. Es preciso estar siempre en buenos términos con los payés ó sacerdotes, quienes tienen gran dominio sobre sus compañeros. El número de individuos que componen las tribus nombradas, según los informes que recogimos, es de unos 20,000.

“Entrábamos á la región habitada por indios antropófagos. La primera tribu con quien teníamos que entendernos era la poderosa y guerrera de los Mirañas. Nuestros compañeros, los indios de Mocoa, nos notificaron categóricamente que de allí para adelante no seguirían y que debíamos buscar canoa y bogas ó tripulantes en aquella tribu, porque ellos se volvían. Así lo hicimos, saltamos á tierra y con un intérprete nos dirigimos á la primera ranchería. En ella encontramos á su poderoso jefe ‘Chua,’ ó tigre, hermoso joven, de esbelta y atlética figura, de edad de unos treinta años; nos recibió como amigos, nos tendió la mano, signo inequívoco de amistad entre aquellos salvajes, y nos invitó á entrar en su cabaña. Era yo el primer hombre blanco que veían aquellos salvajes, y por lo mismo, fuí el objeto de su curiosidad infantil. Celebraban una fiesta á la luna llena y nos ofrecieron de sus manjares de carne humana, de indios Huitotes enemigos de los Mirañas, que habían hecho prisioneros.

“Por medio del intérprete pedimos á Chua—quien desde aquel día se hizo nuestro amigo y siempre nos fué fiel, llevando su cariño hasta tomar mi nombre, pues se llamó en adelante Rafael Chua—que nos diera canoas, provisiones é indios para continuar nuestra marcha hasta el Amazonas. El indio generoso nos prometió darnos todo lo que necesitáramos.

“Despedimos á nuestros compañeros los Mocoas y nos quedamos de huéspedes de los Mirañas.

“Permanecimos entre ellos por quince días, durante los cuales los acompañamos en sus expediciones de caza y pesca.

“Pasado este tiempo, Chua nos dió una canoa grande y diez robustos y jóvenes tripulantes para continuar nuestro viaje al Amazonas.

“En una hermosa mañana, dijimos adiós á nuestro amigo Chua y lanzamos nuestra embarcación sobre las aguas del Putumayo, que en aquella parte tiene más de 900 yardas de ancho y 10 pies de profundidad. Nos faltaban 600 millas para llegar al Amazonas. En toda esta

extensión el río es navegable en todo tiempo por vapores hasta de 9 pies de calado. Las selvas que cubren sus márgenes abundan en los mismos vegetales que las que acabábamos de recorrer. Visitamos ó hicimos amistad con las tribus antropófagas de los Huitotes, Beneció, Orejones, Carijones, Garaparaná y Campulla. Todas éstas nos recibieron y trataron con benevolencia y generosidad. Debemos reconocer que durante diez años que hicimos exploraciones en el Putumayo, en el Amazonas y en sus otros afluentes, nunca fuimos amenazados ni atacados por los salvajes, lo que por desgracia no aconteció con nuestro hermano menor, Néstor, quien fué devorado por los antropófagos del Putumayo, y pagó así con la vida, en plena juventud, su amor al trabajo y al conocimiento y progreso de la América.

“Gastamos dos meses en recorrer la parte baja del río, porque nos detuvimos para hacer exploraciones en sus márgenes y permanecimos algunos días visitando las diferentes tribus. Estas hablan la lengua Siona, y el número de individuos que la componen, según los informes que tomamos, es de más de . . . 60,000. Esas tribus viven en continua guerra unas con otras, con el fin de hacer prisioneros para sus festines y también para venderlos á los comerciantes que del Amazonas suben por el Putumayo unas 200 millas y que, en cambio de ellos, les daban alcohol, tabaco, cuentas de vidrio, espejos y otras baratijas. Durante el tiempo que con mis hermanos estuve en aquella región, destruimos este bárbaro comercio, aprisionando á los tratantes de carne humana, los que entregábamos á las autoridades brasileras, quienes siempre les infligieron el merecido castigo.

“Lo más penoso de aquella nuestra primera exploración, no era el calor de 45 centígrados, soportado sin sombra alguna, puesto que la canoa iba descubierta, bajo un sol abrasador, ni la fatiga de ir remando á la par de los indios durante todo el día, ni tampoco la mala y escasa alimentación, ni los peligros que se corrían en medio de aquellos antropófagos. Lo era, sí, las noches pasadas en las inmensas playas del río, sobre arenas quemantes, calcinadas por el sol, en las cuales teníamos que cavar una especie de sepultura y cubrirnos con ellas, dejando sólo descubiertas las narices, como lo hacían los salvajes, para libertarnos de las picaduras de los zancudos, los que hay en tal abundancia, que puede decirse que la atmósfera se compone de ellos, tal la llenan y obscurecen; al cerrar las dos manos, quedaba entre ellas una masa sólida de mosquitos. Con las primeras luces de la aurora, que hacen huir á los zancudos, salíamos de esas fosas, improvisados dormitorios, en los cuales reposábamos desnudos, cubiertos por una argamasa formada por la arena y por el sudor, que se había endurecido sobre nuestra piel con el frío de la mañana, y nos lanzábamos al río para que el agua nos libertara de su pesadumbre y de su asco, y luego nos poníamos los escasos y desgarrados vestidos que aun nos quedaban. Navegábamos durante todas las horas de luz, y solamente nos deteníamos

con el fin de hacer la caza y la pesca de lo que necesitábamos para nuestra alimentación. De noche preparábamos los alimentos que habíamos conseguido durante el día.

“Esa fué nuestra vida durante los meses eternos que gastamos en nuestro primer viaje del Putumayo; soportábamos las mismas fatigas que los salvajes, tanto en la conducción de nuestra pequeña y frágil nave, como en la caza, en la pesca y en las expediciones á pie, y tenemos el convencimiento de que esto fué lo que nos captó el cariño y el respeto de los salvajes, quienes no reconocen otra superioridad que la de la fuerza.

“Al fin, después de grandes fatigas, atravesando la Cordillera y recorriendo ya á pie, ya en canoa, las 1,400 millas del río Putumayo, llegamos al Amazonas. Nuestros esfuerzos habían sido coronados con éxito feliz. Habíamos conseguido el propósito que perseguíamos al emprender la expedición, propósito que era el de descubrir un río navegable á vapor, que comunicara á Colombia con el Amazonas.

“Exploraciones tan penosas como las que acabamos de describir, hicimos después, durante varios años, con nuestros hermanos ENRIQUE y NÉSTOR, en los ríos Caquetá, Napo, Ucayali, Yabará, Yuruá, etc., y los otros que se señalan en el mapa que os acompaño.

“Mi hermano ENRIQUE pereció de fiebre maligna, explorando el río Yabará. Los Peruanos le levantaron un suntuoso mausoleo en el cementerio de Iquitos.

“NÉSTOR, mi hermano menor, se perdió explorando las selvas del Putumayo, en donde, como antes queda dicho, fué devorado por los salvajes. Solamente logramos recuperar sus huesos, los que pude unir á los restos de mi hermano ENRIQUE y conducirlos á Bogotá, capital de Colombia, donde yacen depositados en la iglesia Catedral.

“Séame permitido, Excmo. Sr. Presidente, haciendo abstracción de los lazos de la sangre, y convirtiéndome en vocero de la justicia histórica, consagrar aquí, ante vosotros, un recuerdo de admiración y de respeto á esos dos héroes del trabajo y de la civilización del Continente Americano.

“DE LA DESEMBOCADURA DEL PUTUMAYO Á RÍO DE JANEIRO.

“El punto en que el Putumayo, ó Iça, como lo llaman los Brasileños, desemboca en el Amazonas, se llama San Antonio y está á 1,800 millas de la desembocadura del último en el Océano.

“Habíamos llegado á un lugar que podría decirse civilizado, en relación con las regiones que acabábamos de atravesar; por allí pasaba mensualmente un pequeño vapor, que hacía la carrera entre Pará é Iquitos y en el cual tomamos pasaje para la primera ciudad, á donde llegamos seis meses después de nuestra partida de Pasto, en Colombia.

“Publicamos un ligero relato de nuestros viajes, que causó grande impresión y fué reproducido en todos los diarios del Brasil. Era la

primera vez que de las costas colombianas del Pacífico, había atravesado la América un viajero, para llegar al Pará. En esa ciudad, hospitalaria como todas las brasileras, fuimos el objeto de manifestaciones de cariño y de aprecio, de parte de las autoridades y de personas de lo primero de aquella sociedad, como los Sres. Dr. F. A. RAÍOL, D. MANUEL PINHEIRO, D. JULIO LAROQUE, D. MANUEL ANTONIO PIMENTA BUENO, etc., etc.

“Del Pará nos dirigimos á Río de Janeiro, tocando en las ciudades de San Luis de Maranhao, Ceará, Río Grande del Norte, Pernambuco y Bahía. Las voces de la prensa nos habían ya precedido, dando á conocer nuestra expedición, y en todas esas ciudades, así como en la de Río de Janeiro, fuimos recibidos y festejados con entusiasmo.

“El mismo día de nuestra llegada á Río de Janeiro recibimos una nota del Gobernador de Palacio, en la que nos daba la bienvenida en nombre del Emperador Don PEDRO II, y nos avisaba que éste nos esperaba el día siguiente, que era de gala en la Corte, á las 4 de la tarde, en su Palacio de San Cristóbal.

“A esa hora estuvimos allá. El sol abrasador, las lluvias, el hambre y toda clase de fatigas que habíamos padecido durante seis meses atravesando el Continente, habían convertido mi cuerpo en un esqueleto forrado en una especie de pergamino; así es que, al presentarme en el salón de recepciones, al cual aún no había salido el Emperador y en el que ya estaban en uniforme de gala los grandes del imperio, ví que se me miró como á un intruso; nadie sabía quién era, y permanecí aislado de todos. Pocos momentos después el maestro de ceremonias preguntó por mi nombre, y, á través de los asistentes, quienes entonces me saludaron con deferencia, me introdujo al Gabinete de trabajo del Emperador, por quien fuí acogido no sólo con deferencia, sino también con cariño.

“Era Don PEDRO II de majestuosa y elevada estatura, de fisonomía franca y leal, y rubio como un germano. A través de sus grandes ojos azules se leían la bondad y la nobleza de su alma; de espíritu grandemente cultivado, era un sabio en el más completo sentido de la palabra. Hablaba correctamente varios idiomas, y sostuvimos nuestra conversación en francés. Tenía pasión por la geografía y por las exploraciones en los inmensos territorios del Imperio. Durante una hora recorrimos el mapa que yo había trazado de mi expedición, por la cual manifesté grande interés. Salió conmigo al salón de recepciones, en donde me presentó y recomendó á los que allí estaban presentes.

“Permanecí dos meses en Río de Janeiro, durante los cuales recibí toda clase de manifestaciones de aquella sociedad, cuyo carácter hospitalario es proverbial. Permítaseme mencionar los nombres de los caballeros que más se esmeraron en ofrecirme su apoyo para las futuras exploraciones: el Barón de Río BLANCO, Jefe del Gabinete; el Marqués de SAN VICENTE y el Barón de COTEJIPE; el Almirante Wan

den COLK; el republicano QUINTINO BOCAYUBA, actual Presidente del Senado; el Barón de Río BLANCO, hijo, redactor de “La Tarde” y actual Ministro del Brasil en Alemania.

“Cumpló con el deber de mencionar aquí también el nombre del insigne explorador y botánico RAIMUNDI, á quien debí voces de aliento para continuar las exploraciones, y el del caballero inglés ALFREDO SIMPSON, quien me acompañó en el primer viaje de vapor en el Putumayo.

“El Gobierno del Brasil nos ofreció generosamente embarcaciones y dinero para continuar nuestras exploraciones, que no acepté, como no las había pedido ni aceptado de mi país, pues todas ellas las hicimos con fondos de mis hermanos y míos.

“De Río de Janeiro regresamos al Pará, en donde compramos el vapor *Tundama* nombre de nuestra provincia natal en Colombia, y lo tripulamos y aprovisionamos para hacer el viaje por el Putumayo hasta La Sofía.

“DEL PARÁ Á LA SOFÍA.

“Subimos el Amazonas en nuestro vapor sin ningún inconveniente, hasta San Antonio. De allí penetramos en las aguas del Putumayo; podemos decir que uno de los días más felices de nuestra vida, fué aquel en que vimos flotar por primera vez la bandera de Colombia en la popa del buque, agitada por las brisas. Ese buque iba á realizar las conquistas de la civilización y del progreso para nuestra patria y á mejorar el horroroso estado de millares de salvajes, quienes al solo contacto con el hombre civilizado se sintieron como heridos por el rayo de esa misma civilización, puesto que nos habían tratado no sólo de manera hospitalaria, sino también muy generosamente.

“Gastamos dos meses navegando las 1,200 millas de este río hasta La Sofía. Teníamos que preparar allí el combustible para el vapor.

“Ayudados por el capitán portugués FRANCISCO ANTONIO BISAO, levantamos la carta geográfica del río Putumayo, la única que se ha publicado de nuestras exploraciones.

“A nuestro paso por el territorio de las tribus salvajes, las que meses antes nos vieron desprovistos de recursos y nos ayudaron para continuar la expedición, pudimos obsequiarlas con largueza y hacerles admirar los objetos y las curiosidades de una civilización desconocida para ellos, que llevábamos en el vapor. A nuestro amigo CHUA, el cacique de la poderosa tribu de los Mirañas, le obsequiamos con armas que nunca usó contra nosotros, con herramientas de agricultura, con semillas y con vestidos para sus numerosas mujeres.

“Terminamos ese viaje en La Sofía, en donde la poderosa corriente del río impide á los vapores ir más adelante. Desde este puerto, á distancia de 100 millas, se levanta majestuosa la inmensa Cordillera de los Andes, que en el horizonte se ve como gigantesca muralla de

bronce, coronada de nieve, sobre la cual, hacia el Sur, en el Ecuador, arrojan fuego y humo los volcanes del Pichincha, Cotopaxi, Chimborazo y otros. Más allá de esas elevadas cumbres estaba nuestro hogar llamándonos con esas incitaciones del cariño, que son irresistibles para el alma. Para llegar á él, después de nuestras repetidas expediciones, teníamos que atravesar á pie las fragosas selvas y los helados páramos por entre los cuales habíamos trazado nuestra primera ruta. Más tarde unimos por un camino de herradura, el río Putumayo á la ciudad de Pasto. Hoy se hace por él un importante comercio.

“Lo que hemos descrito del río Putumayo es también aplicable á los otros ríos y selvas explorados por los hermanos REYES.

“Los indios se han civilizado en parte, su condición de vida ha mejorado, y con la ayuda que prestan, se mantiene un comercio de exportación por varias decenas de millones de pesos, en caucho, cacao, plantas medicinales, etc., y ese comercio llena con sus productos las bodegas de centenares de vapores de río.

“CLIMA Y PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS.

“En la falda de la Cordillera de los Andes la temperatura varía de 0° hasta 20° centigrado, según la altura. El clima es sano y propio para los habitantes de la zona templada. Los terrenos son extraordinariamente fértiles y producen con facilidad y abundancia trigo, cebada, papas, maíz y todos los productos de la tierra fría. Desde los 18 hasta los 22 grados, se produce café de superior calidad.

“Abundan caídas de agua para el desarrollo de la fuerza eléctrica. La extensión de esta zona, que limita la hoya amazónica, es de varios centenares de millas cuadradas.

“Desde el pie de la Cordillera de los Andes hasta el Océano, el clima es ardiente y hay fiebres palúdicas, como en todas las regiones similares de éstas. El terreno es sumamente fértil y propio para los cultivos de la caña de azúcar, del cacao, del tabaco, del algodón, etc.

“Como puede verse en el mapa, en los ríos Ucayali, en el Perú; Negro, Orinoco, Meta y Vichada, en Venezuela y Colombia, hay inmensas praderías de pastos naturales, semejantes á las del Río de la Plata, en donde se pueden mantener millones de cabezas de ganado.

“MINERALES.

“En el mapa que presentamos está marcada la región de la Cordillera de los Andes que contiene abundantes minas de oro, de plata, de hierro, de cobre, de hulla, mercurio y toda clase de minerales, y también las famosas minas de esmeraldas de Muzo y Coscuez, las únicas del mundo, que existen en Colombia. En el Brasil, en el Estado de Minas Geraes, existen las famosas minas de diamantes.

“Al pie de la Cordillera, y en el lecho de los ríos que bajan de ella,

se encuentran en abundancia el oro de aluvión, y *placeres* tan ricos como los de California. Los salvajes extraen de allí importantes cantidades de oro.

“INDIOS SALVAJES.

“Es muy difícil calcular, aun aproximadamente, el número de salvajes que pueblan esta inmensa región. Creemos que pueden contarse por centenas de millares, que pueden ser atraídos fácilmente á la civilización, porque su carácter, en lo general, es benévolo y hospitalario. Ellos pueden servir en mucho para la explotación de las empresas que allí se establezcan.

“LAS MINAS DE ORO EN COLOMBIA.

“Desde antes de la conquista era reconocido por los aborígenes, el terreno que hoy forma la República de Colombia, como el más rico en oro. Cuando Colón llegó á las Antillas, los naturales le informaron que el oro que poseían en abundancia lo obtenían de los indios que habitaban las costas firmes de aquel territorio.

“Los inmensos tesoros en oro que los Pizarros y Almagro encontraron en el Perú, provenían, en su mayor parte, de las minas de Barbacoas, en la costa del Pacífico, entre Tumaco y Pasto, y de las de Nóbita, en el Chacó, cuyos naturales compraban con oro la sal de que carece esa región y abunda mucho en el Perú; actualmente existe todavía ese comercio en grande escala y se emplean en él muchos buques.

“La abundancia de oro en Barbacoas es tal, que los instrumentos de agricultura de los indios, como hachas, machetes, cuchillos, etc., y los de casa, como platos, tazas, etc., eran de oro, como lo prueban los que se encuentran en sus sepulturas, porque sabido es que era costumbre enterrar los cadáveres con los objetos de oro que poseían en vida.

“Los indios Quimbayas, que habitan sobre la Cordillera de los Andes, entre Bogotá y Popayán, poseían oro en tan grande cantidad, que hace pocos años se encontró en la tumba de uno de sus caciques un tesoro de objetos muy bien trabajados, de muchas libras de peso, con que Colombia obsequió á la Reina de España; puede verse en Madrid. Constantemente se encuentran en los cementerios de estos indios tesoros por valor de varios miles de pesos, que son las alhajas con que los enterraban.

“La historia de El Dorado, en busca del cual hizo HERNÁN PÉREZ DE QUESADA, hermano de GONZÁLO JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA, el conquistador del país que hoy se llama Colombia, su famosa expedición de Bogotá á Pasto, por las faldas orientales de los Andes, atravesando más de 200 leguas, por montañas fragosas, tiene su origen en la tradición de que, al acercarse los conquistadores, los indios ocultaron un inmenso tesoro de oro y esmeraldas en aquellas montañas, el que todavía no se ha hallado.

“Durante la época colonial, los españoles trabajaron con los indios y con los negros que llevaron de África las minas de Antioquía, del Chocó Alto, del Quildó, de Nóbita y la famosa de El Medio; las de Timbiquí, de Barbacoas y del interior del Cauca, con tan gran éxito, que los explotadores se hicieron millonarios. En algunas ciudades, como en la de Popayán, capital del Departamento de Cauca, en donde edificaron palacios para habitaciones particulares, hubo algunos como un Sr. VALENCIA, el fundador de la Casa de los Condes de Casa Valencia, que estableció con sus propios recursos una Casa de Moneda que regaló al Gobierno y construyó un acueducto para la ciudad.

“Consta en el Archivo de Indias y en todos los documentos oficiales, que era del Nuevo Reino de Granada (hoy Colombia), de donde España sacaba la mayor cantidad de oro durante todo el tiempo colonial.

“Cuando el Barón de HUMBOLDT visitó, á principios del siglo pasado, ese país, estudió los terrenos auríferos del Chacó, Antioquía y Cauca, y fué su opinión, como puede verse en su obra, que son los terrenos más ricos en oro del mundo.

“Después de la Independencia de España se decretó la libertad de esclavos, y las minas de oro dejaron de trabajarse con regularidad, y por la falta de vías de comunicación no se ha podido introducir la maquinaria moderna, que hace que aún terrenos relativamente pobres como los del Transvaal, den enormes rendimientos. El día que las minas de oro de Colombia se trabajen con esas maquinarias, lo que sucederá cuando el ferrocarril pueda transportarlas, se verá que la opinión del Barón de HUMBOLDT es exacta, y que ni el Klondike, ni el Transvaal son más ricos en oro que Colombia. No hace muchos años que en Barbacoas, en la mina de Cargazón, se recogió, en oro puro, que no hubo necesidad de labrar, 500 kilos. En las calles de aquella ciudad, en los patios de las casas y en todas partes se encuentra el oro en abundancia.

“Actualmente se explotan con grandes resultados las minas de Cana, en Panamá; la del Zancudo, en Antioquía; la famosa de Encandía y la de Timbiquí, en el Cauca.

“El Ferrocarril Intercontinental que atravesaría toda la región aurífera colombiana, abriría la explotación de esta riqueza abandonada y casi desconocida al comercio y á la industria.

“En el Chacó, en Nóbita y Quibdó se encuentra el platino en abundancia, que es tan estimado como el oro.

“LA MINA DE ESMERALDAS DE MUZO Y COSCUEZ.

“Hemos dicho que esta es la única mina del mundo, porque si bien es cierto que se encuentran esmeraldas en los Balkans, en Rusia y en la India, son pálidas y casi sin valor en el mercado; las esmeraldas de Muzó, en Colombia, son las únicas finas y puras.

“Esta mina está situada á 50 millas de Bogotá y muy cerca del trazado del Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

“Fué explotada por los indios, y los conquistadores tomaron de ella una gran cantidad de esmeraldas. Pertenece al Gobierno de Colombia, que la da en arrendamiento; los empresarios se han hecho millonarios. Debido á la falta de vías de comunicación, no se ha podido introducir maquinaria apropiada, y la explotación se hace por medios primitivos.

“Bien puede comprenderse que esta mina es una inmensa riqueza, y que el día que se explote por los métodos y maquinaria modernos, dará grandes resultados.

“Lo que dejamos dicho de las minas de oro de Colombia es aplicable á Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia, Brasil, etc., ó sea á toda la América del Sur. En el mapa que acompañamos están señalados los yacimientos minerales.

“LA CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES.

“La gigantesca Cordillera Andina arranca de la Patagonia y atraviesa á Chile, en donde llega á la altura de los más altos picos del Himalaya. Separa aquel país de la Argentina, pasa por Bolivia, Perú y Ecuador, y al llegar á Pasto, en Colombia, se divide en tres ramales que atraviesan este país y Venezuela. El ramal occidental penetra por el Istmo de Panamá y Centro América, y al llegar á México toma el nombre de Sierra Madre, y el de Montañas Rocallosas en la América del Norte.

“Si esta Cordillera ha sido un gran inconveniente para el desarrollo ferrocarrilero, en cambio contiene en sus entrañas todos los minerales que el hombre emplea en la industria y en el comercio; tiene todos los climas sanos y variados para los habitantes de la zona templada, y localidades hay, como Bogotá, Quito y algunas del Perú, que por su situación cerca de la línea equinocial, por su altura sobre el nivel del mar y por la fuerza del aire, tienen la propiedad de curar radicalmente la tuberculosis, este terrible azote de la zona templada. Creemos que este hecho debe ser conocido universalmente.

“Entre los ramales de los Andes hay extensos y fértiles valles, ya elevados y fríos como el de México y tan grandes como éste, que son las sabanas de Bogotá y la de Túquerres, en Colombia, y la de Otavalo y Quito, en el Ecuador, en los cuales á la fertilidad del terreno se une un clima sano y agradable de 12° á 16° C. todo el año, y que por lo mismo reina una perpetua primavera, ó ya valles de temperatura elevada de 20° á 26° C., como el de Cauca en Colombia, sobre el Pacífico, que tiene 120 millas de largo por 30 de ancho; regado por el río del mismo nombre, navegable á vapor, que lo atraviesa de Sur á Norte. HUMBOLDT calificó este valle de ‘Paraíso de la América,’ y á la verdad que lo es no solamente por la fertilidad del suelo y la benignidad del clima, sino por la belleza de la naturaleza y la hospitalidad de sus habitantes. En ese hermoso valle se encuentran todas las riquezas del reino mineral

y vegetal, en mayor abundancia que en ninguna otra parte de la América del Sur; las dos Cordilleras que lo limitan al Oriente y al Occidente, permiten á sus moradores escoger, dentro de sus mismas haciendas, el clima que quieran, desde 26° hasta 5° C. en las altas montañas.

“Otras de las grandes ventajas de la Cordillera de los Andes es la abundancia de caídas de aguas, verdaderas cataratas como la famosa de Tequendama en Colombia, las cuales pueden producir fuerza para aplicarla á la electricidad.

“Razón tenemos los que nacimos en esas montañas, en donde están nuestros hogares, para amarlas.

“COMUNICACIÓN ENTRE EL FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL Y LAS VÍAS FLUVIALES.

“Llamo la atención de la Conferencia al hecho muy importante de que la línea del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, que atravesará todos los países de la América del Sur, puede fácilmente, por medio de ramales, ponerse en comunicación con la inmensa red de ríos navegables que forman el Amazonas y sus afluentes, y que pueden surcar los grandes vapores transatlánticos por 3,000 millas, y vapores de río, como los del Mississipi, por 12,000 millas; lo que da una navegación fluvial de 15,000 millas, en un territorio virgen y que abunda en toda clase de riqueza mineral y vegetal.

“Estos ríos recorren los territorios de todos los países de la América del Sur, con excepción de Chile, de tal manera que se comunican ó pueden comunicarse por navegación fluvial unos con otros.

“Durante varios años exploré con mis hermanos ENRIQUE y NESTOR el río Amazonas y la mayor parte de sus afluentes, descubrimos algunos ríos desconocidos, establecimos navegación á vapor en otros, comunicamos por medio de vías terrestres la navegación fluvial con las poblaciones andinas (del río Putumayo á Pasto). En muchos de los ríos que entonces eran desconocidos, hoy navegan multitud de vapores que llevan la industria y la civilización á las selvas vírgenes en donde vagaba el salvaje antropófago. La exportación que se hace hoy por dichos ríos solamente en caucho, que crece espontáneamente en los bosques, vale más de \$20,000,000 en oro. En esas selvas crece en abundancia el cacao silvestre que ya se exporta en considerable cantidad, así como abunda toda clase de maderas finas y plantas medicinales. Se encuentra toda clase de caza, y en sus aguas, el Profesor AGASSIZ clasificó más de quinientas especies de pescados, de los cuales se hace un comercio muy importante.

“La extensión del territorio que riegan estos ríos es de más de 4,000,000 millas cuadradas, que está hoy virgen y que se ofrece al comercio y á la industria de la humanidad.

“Los nombres y extensión navegable de los principales ríos, son los siguientes:

“Las Guayanas.—El río Trombetas navegable por vapor, 200 millas.

Venezuela.—El río Negro navegable en vapor desde la ciudad de Manaos, cuya población es de 50,000 habitantes, hasta un punto por el cual se comunica por el río Casiquiare, con el Orinoco, que desemboca en el mar frente á la isla de la Trinidad. La navegación del río Negro y del Orinoco y de sus afluentes, el Meta, el Arauca y el Vichada, que son de Colombia, combinados, es de más de 1,000 millas.

“Colombia.—El río Putumayo, descubierto y explorado por nosotros, que nace en las cercanías de la ciudad de Pasto, por la cual pasará el Ferrocarril Intercontinental, tiene un curso desde su nacimiento hasta su desembocadura en el Amazonas, de 1,400 millas, de las cuales 200 recorre por la falda de la Cordillera de los Andes, por terrenos fértiles, sanos y abundantes en toda clase de minerales, y por selvas que abundan en caucho, cacao silvestre, etc., desde “La Sofía” hasta San Antonio, en el Amazonas, franca navegación en vapores durante todo el año, 1,200 millas.

“Río Caquetá ó Yapura, nace en la laguna del Bucy, de donde nace también el río Magdalena. Éste se dirige al Occidente y va á desembocar en el Atlántico en Sabanilla, y el Caquetá se dirige hacia el Oriente y tiene un curso de 1,600 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 1,300 millas.

“Ecuador.—El río Napo nace al Oriente de la ciudad de Quito, en sus cabeceras abundan toda clase de minerales tiene un curso de 1,000 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 800 millas.

“El Pastaza tiene un curso de 800 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 500 millas.

“El Tigre tiene un curso de 600 millas, de las cuales son navegables por vapor, 300 millas.

“El Perú.—El Morona, navegable por vapor de río, 200 millas.

“El Amazonas ó Marañón, que nace en el lago Lauricocha, tiene un curso de más de 4,100 millas, hasta su desembocadura en el Océano; de éstas son navegables 3,000 en vapores transatlánticos, desde el Pará hasta la ciudad de Iquitos, que tiene 30,000 habitantes (hay dos líneas directas de vapores establecidas de Liverpool á Iquitos) y en vapores de río de 400 millas, 3,400 millas.

“El ancho del Amazonas en su desembocaduras de Punta Tijoca á Cabo Norte es de 180 millas, y es tal su ímpetu al entrar en el mar, que rechaza á éste, y sus aguas son potables á más de 120 millas de la costa.

“El Amazonas tiene islas como las de Marajó ó Joanes, de más de 60 millas de largo por 24 de ancho. La diferencia de altura de las aguas del Amazonas entre la estación seca y la lluviosa es de 30 pies.

“El Huallaga, navegable por vapor de río, 300 millas.

“El Ucayalí, navegable por vapor de río, 600 millas.

“El Yuruá, navegable por vapor de río, 700 millas.

“El Yavarí, navegable por vapor de río, 900 millas.

“*Bolivia*.—El Purus que tiene una extensión de 1,800 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 1,500 millas.

“El Madera que fácilmente puede comunicarse con el Bení y el Madre de Dios, tiene un curso de 1,200 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 1,000 millas.

“*El Brasil*.—Fuera del río Amazonas ó Solimoens, como allí se llama, que recorre los Estados del Pará y Amazonas, tiene dos ríos El Uamads Xingú de un curso de 1,000 millas; de éstas navegables á vapor, 600 millas.

“El Teocantins de un curso de 900 millas, y pasa por el pie de la Sierra Esclavona que lo separa por una extensión de no muchas millas del Alto Río de la Plata ó Paraná, con el cual podría comunicarse por medio de un ferrocarril ó de un canal, y así la navegación de la hoya de río de la Plata se uniría con la inmensa del Amazonas. Este río es navegable por vapor, 500 millas.

“Total de millas, 15,000.

“Acompaño un mapa en el cual puede seguirse el curso de estos ríos, verse las exploraciones hechas con mis hermanos, y los demás datos importantes anotados en la explicación del mismo mapa.

“Es conveniente tener en cuenta que si á estas 15,000 millas de navegación fluvial se agregan las 10,223 millas de Ferrocarril Intercontinental, resultaría un total de 25,223 millas, y es fácil calcular el inmenso desarrollo industrial y comercial que produciría para pagarampliamente al capital que acometiera la obra del Intercontinental.

“Como ejemplo de las grandes facilidades de estas comunicaciones, supongamos ya terminado el Ferrocarril Intercontinental, y que un viajero que sale de Nueva York, atraviesa los Estados Unidos, México, Guatemala, el Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia y llega á la Argentina. En Buenos Aires se embarca en el río de la Plata ó Paraná y sube éste después de atravesar el Paraguay par buscar la comunicación con el río Tecantins á través de la Serranía de la Esclavona, se embarca en el Tecantins, baja por éste al Amazonas; busca el río Trombetas, por él visita las Guayanas; busca los ríos Madera y Perús, por ellos visita Bolivia; busca el Javará, el Yuruá, el Huallaga y el Morona, y por ellos visita el Perú. Por el Tigre, el Pastaza y el río Napo visita el Ecuador; por el Caquetá y el Putumayo, á Colombia; y á Venezuela por el río Negro, y subiendo éste hasta encontrar el Casiquiare que lo comunica con el Orinoco, pasa á éste, busca su afluente, el Meta, lo sube en vapor hasta Gabuyero, á 60 millas de Bogotá, capital de Colombia, y volviendo al Amazonas por la misma ruta, llega á la ciudad de Iquitos y toma allí el vapor transatlántico que, sin transborde, lo llevará al puerto de Liverpool.

“No es una hipérbole llamar al Amazonas el Mediterráneo americano, pues que en sus aguas navegan, como queda dicho, vapores transatlánticos por tres mil millas y vapores de ríos por doce mil.

“MEDIDAS QUE DEBE TOMAR LA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL, PARA EL DESARROLLO DE AQUELLA RICA REGIÓN Y PARA FACILITAR LA EJECUCIÓN DE LA OBRA DEL FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL.

“Estando todos los países representados en esta Conferencia interesados en la obra del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, siendo la mayoría de ellos propietarios de los cuatro millones de millas cuadradas que contiene la región amazónica, que puede decirse que en su totalidad está inculta y despoblada, y es, por consiguiente, de tierras baldías, y perteneciendo á ellos los ríos que la riegan en todas direcciones, consideramos que para el bien de cada país en particular, y el del Continente y la humanidad en general, sería conveniente pedir á los diversos Gobiernos:

“1°. Que se declare libre, previa la aplicación de lo que disponen los reglamentos aduaneros de cada país, y para todas las banderas del mundo, la navegación de dichos ríos; y

“2°. Que se auxilie á la empresa del Ferrocarril Intercontinental con liberales concesiones de terrenos baldíos y de minas de aquella región, que hoy están ignorados en su mayor parte y, por consiguiente, sin ningún valor.

“Este es, Exemo. Señor Presidente, el trabajo que en nombre de la Delegación de Colombia presento respetuosamente á la Conferencia que se ocupa de los destinos de la América; él no tiene otro mérito que el de la constancia con que fué realizado, el del desinterés personal y el del ardiente deseo por el bienestar y progreso de nuestro Continente.

“RAFAEL REYES.

“MÉXICO, 30 de diciembre de 1901.”

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

TRATADO DE AMISTAD, COMERCIO Y NAVEGACIÓN CON EL IMPERIO DEL JAPÓN.

Firmado en Wáshington, Febrero 3 de 1898.

Aprobado por el Congreso Argentino, Junio 5 de 1901.

Promulgado, Junio 28 de 1901.

Publicado en el Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, Noviembre 26 de 1901.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina, y Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón, igualmente animados del deseo de establecer sobre base firme y duradera relaciones de amistad y comercio entre sus respectivos Estados, ciudadanos y súbditos, han resuelto ajustar un Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegación, y al efecto han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina el Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipo-

tenciario de la República Argentina ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, y Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón al JUNSHI TORU HOSHI, de la orden del Sol Naciente de tercera clase, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, quienes, habiéndose comunicado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Habrá sólida y perpetua paz y amistad entre la República Argentina y el Imperio del Japón, y sus respectivos ciudadanos y súbditos.

ART. II. Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina puede acreditar, si así lo estimare conveniente, un Agente Diplomático ante la Corte de Tokio, y, de igual manera, Su Majestad el Emperador del Japón puede acreditar, si así lo estimare oportuno, un Agente Diplomático ante el Gobierno de la República Argentina; y cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes tendrá el derecho de nombrar, en interés del comercio, Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules y Agentes Consulares para que residan en todos los puertos y plazas de los territorios de la otra Parte Contratante en que sea permitida la residencia de iguales funcionarios consulares de otras naciones; pero antes de que cualquier Cónsul General, Cónsul, Vicecónsul ó Agente Consular pueda obrar como tal, deberá ser aceptado y admitido en la forma acostumbrada por el Gobierno ante el cual fuere constituido.

Los Funcionarios Diplomáticos y Consulares de cada una de las dos Altas Partas Contratantes gozarán en los territorios de la otra, con sujeción á las estipulaciones de ese Tratado, de los derechos, privilegios, exenciones é inmunidades que se conceden ó concedieren á funcionarios de igual categoría de cualquiera nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. III. Habrá recíproca libertad de comercio y navegación entre los territorios y posesiones de las dos Altas Partas Contratantes. Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, respectivamente, tendrán el derecho de entrar con seguridad y libremente con sus buques y cargamentos en todos los lugares, puertos, ríos y estrechos de los territorios y posesiones de la otra, en que la entrada fuere permitida á ciudadanos ó súbditos de otras naciones; pueden permanecer y residir en todos los lugares y puertos en que se consienta residir y permanecer á ciudadanos y súbditos de otras naciones, y pueden allí arrendar y ocupar casas y almacenes, y traficar por mayor y menor en todo género de productos, manufacturas y mercaderías de lícito comercio.

ART. IV. Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que todo favor, privilegio ó inmunidad referente al comercio, navegación, tránsito ó residencia en sus territorios ó posesiones que cualquiera Parte Contratante concediera actualmente ó más tarde á súbditos ó ciudadanos de alguna nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de

América, se hará extensivo á la otra Parte Contratante; gratuitamente, si la concesión en favor de la nación europea ó de los Estados Unidos de América hubiere sido gratuita, y en las mismas ó equivalentes condiciones, si la concesión hubiera sido condicional.

ART. V. No se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos á la importación en la República Argentina de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura del Japón, y no se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos á la importación en el Japón de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura de la República Argentina, sea que tal importación esté destinada al consumo, almacenaje, reexportación ó tránsito, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por la importación para idénticos fines de artículos naturales, producción ó manufactura de cualquier país europeo ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

No se impondrán otros ó más altos derechos ó gravámenes en los territorios ó posesiones de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes, á la exportación de cualquier artículo para los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por la exportación del mismo artículo para cualquier país europeo ó de los Estados Unidos de América. No se prohibirá la importación ó tránsito de cualquier artículo natural, producción ó manufactura de los territorios de cada una de las Partes Contratantes, en ó á través de los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, si tal prohibición no se extendiera igualmente á los mismos artículos naturales, producción ó manufactura de cualquier país europeo ó de los Estado Unidos de América. Ni se prohibirá en modo alguno la exportación de cualquier artículo de los territorios de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes para los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, si tal prohibición no se extendiera igualmente á la exportación del mismo artículo para los territorios de las naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. VI. En todo lo concerniente al derecho de tránsito, almacenaje, primas, facilidades, devoluciones y reexportaciones, los ciudadanos, súbditos, mercaderías y embarcaciones de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, serán, bajo todos respectos, colocados en los territorios y posesiones de la otra en el mismo pie que los ciudadanos, súbditos, mercaderías y embarcaciones de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. VII. No se impondrán en los puertos, ríos ó estrechos de la República Argentina, á los buques del Japón, ni en los puertos, ríos ó estrechos del Japón, á los buques de la República Argentina, otros ó más altos derechos ó gravámenes, por razón de tonelaje, faros, puertos, pilotaje, cuarentena, salvamento en caso de avería, ú otros derechos ó gravámenes semejantes ó correspondientes, de cualquiera naturaleza ó denominación, sea que se demanden á nombre ó en beneficio del Gobierno ó de funcionarios públicos, individuos privados, corporaciones ó establecimientos, que los que pagan ó pagaren en lo sucesivo

en iguales casos los buques de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América en los mismos puertos, ríos y estrechos.

ART. VII. Se exceptúa de las disposiciones del presente Tratado el comercio de cabotaje de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, el cual será reglado de conformidad con las leyes de la República Argentina y Japón respectivamente.

ART. IX. Todos los buques que de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos de la Argentina deben considerarse buques argentinos, y todos los buques que de acuerdo con las leyes y reglamentos del Japón deben considerarse buques japoneses, se reputarán, para los fines de este Tratado, buques argentinos y japoneses respectivamente.

ART. X. Los ciudadanos y naves mercantes de la República Argentina que se trasladen al Japón ó permanezcan en sus aguas territoriales, estarán sometidos, mientras queden allí, á las leyes del Japón y á la jurisdicción de sus tribunales de justicia; y de la misma manera los súbditos y naves mercantes de Su Majestad Imperial que se trasladen á la Argentina ó permanezcan en sus aguas territoriales, estarán sometidos, mientras queden allí, á las leyes y jurisdicción de la Argentina. Queda, sin embargo, entendido que la estipulación de este artículo no se extiende á materias relacionadas exclusivamente con la disciplina interna de las naves de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes en los puertos ó aguas territoriales de la otra.

ART. XI. Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes en los territorios ó posesiones de la otra, recibirán y disfrutarán recíprocamente en sus personas y propiedades la misma amplia y perfecta protección que se dispensa á los ciudadanos y súbditos naturales; tendrán libre y abierto acceso á los tribunales de justicia para la prosecución y defensa de sus derechos, y podrán, de la misma manera que los ciudadanos ó súbditos naturales, emplear abogados, procuradores ó agentes que los representen ante dichos tribunales de justicia.

Gozarán también entera libertad de conciencia y gozarán, en cuanto lo permitan las leyes que estuvieren en vigor, el derecho de ejercer privada ó públicamente su culto, como asimismo el derecho de enterrar á sus respectivos compatriotas, de acuerdo con los reglamentos en vigencia, en lugares adecuados y convenientes que con tal objeto se establezcan y sostengan.

ART. XII. Respecto del alojamiento militar, servicio militar obligatorio, sea en tierra ó mar, contribuciones de guerra, requisiciones ó empréstitos forzosos, los ciudadanos y súbditos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán en los territorios y posesiones de la otra, los mismos privilegios, inmunidades y exenciones que se conceden ó concedieren á los súbditos ó ciudadanos de naciones europeas ó de los Estados Unidos de América.

ART. XIII. El presente Tratado principiará á regir inmediatamente

después del canje de las ratificaciones y continuará en vigor hasta seis meses después que una de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intención de ponerle término.

ART. XIV. El presente Tratado será firmado por duplicado y en los idiomas español, japonés é inglés, y en caso de que llegara á encontrarse alguna discrepancia entre los textos español y japonés, será decidida de conformidad con el texto inglés que es obligatorio para los dos Gobiernos.

ART. XV. El presente Tratado será ratificado por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Wáshington á la brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman este Tratado y ponen sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por sextuplicado en Wáshington, el tercer día de febrero del año de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho, correspondiente al tercer día del segundo mes del trigésimo primer año de Meiji.

MARTIN GARCÍA MÉRON.

KAGORO TAKAHIRA.

LA COSECHA DE TRIGO EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Los informes sobre las cosechas del trigo argentino son objeto de gran interés. Generalmente se cree que hay un excedente de 19,000,000 de bushels que puede exportarse. Recientemente la República Argentina ha empezado á aumentar sus exportaciones, y la semana que terminó el 25 de enero se embarcaron 520,000 bushels, contra 96,000 bushels que se embarcaron en la semana anterior y 760,000 bushels durante la semana correspondiente del año pasado.

Se cree generalmente que la producción argentina podría aumentarse considerablemente si se empleasen métodos más modernos y mejorados. Después de recoger el trigo, lo trillan con una máquina trilladora, pero como por lo regular estas trilladoras pertenecen á un comerciante ó á una asociación de agricultores de la localidad, por necesidad se sufre alguna demora. En las grandes fincas de labranza, el dueño de la finca posee la trilladora, y el trigo se trilla con más prontitud. Todo el trigo se ensaca en la máquina y no se maneja ninguno á granel. En realidad ninguno de los cultivadores tiene medios para resguardar sus granos de la inclemencia del tiempo, y los sacos se apilan simplemente en el campo libre. Las compañías de ferrocarriles han suministrado techados pequeños de hierro galvanizado en las estaciones, pero estos nunca pueden guarecer más de una parte de los granos que se embarcan.

En todas las estaciones importantes hay quien haga competencia en las compras, y los exportadores en gran escala tienen estaciones regu-

lares donde hacen sus compras. En los puertos de embarque como Rosario, Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca y los puntos de menor importancia de los ríos, hay relativamente muy poco espacio para almacenaje, y cuando el exportador tiene un buque ya listo para cargar, procura trasladar directamente la carga de los carros al buque. No se usan elevadores de granos en el campo, y los pocos que hay en Rosario y Buenos Aires, se usan simplemente para facilitar la carga á granel, cuando el exportador prefiere ese método de embarque. En diciembre de 1900 se tomaron medidas preliminares para la construcción de elevadores de granos y de almacenes, en varios puertos de la República, y se dice que una casa alemana ha obtenido la debida autorización del Gobierno para realizar este proyecto, según se consignó en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1901.

El presente método es dispendioso y ocasionado á pérdidas excesivas, pero la pérdida resultante del daño que causa el tiempo después de la trilladura del trigo, es realmente mucho menor de lo que pudiera esperarse, siendo así que se limita á las capas superior y del fondo de los sacos. Para desarrollar hasta un grado máximo la cosecha de trigo argentino y obtener una compensación que guarde relación con el trabajo y el capital invertidos, sería necesario construir graneros y almacenes en las fincas y efectuar cambios radicales en los sistemas de transporte, puesto que todos los carros de ferrocarril que se usan con este fin son de plataforma, y no proporcionan ningún resguardo de la inclemencia del tiempo.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE HUAQUI.

El Poder Ejecutivo ha solicitado del Congreso una ley que declare afectas las rentas de alcoholes y aguardientes y la de exportación de goma del Departamento de La Paz hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1904, á los gastos que demande la construcción del ferrocarril de Huaqui á La Paz; es decir, pide se prorroguen hasta esa fecha los efectos de la ley de 26 de octubre de 1900.

Apoya su demanda en la baja del cambio que ha reducido considerablemente los recursos destinados á esa obra. Sue cálculos al respecto son los siguientes:

	Bolivianos.
Productos de la renta de alcoholes y aguardientes del 1° de setiembre de 1900 al 31 de agosto de 1901.....	421, 342. 64
Utilidades sobre 5,000 cajas de alcohol	40, 000. 00
Impuesto sobre gomas hasta agosto	66, 679. 09
Total	528, 021. 73

Suponiendo igual producto en los tres años que comprende la autorización de 26 de octubre de 1900, se tendrían bolivianos 1,584,065.19, que al cambio de 18 peniques equivalen á £118,804 7s. 9d.; el presupuesto de costo del ferrocarril es £170,000; resulta una diferencia de £51,195 2s. 3d., ó sean, á 18 peniques, bolivianos 682,601.50.

Del rendimiento de alcoholes y gomas en 16 meses se obtendría bolivianos 704,028.97. La diferencia, relativamente pequeña, de bolivianos 21,427.47 se aplicaría á otros gastos importantes relacionados con la misma obra.

También ha pedido el Poder Ejecutivo autorización para emitir bonos al portador por la suma de bolivianos 500,000, que ganarían un interés de 5 por ciento semestral, y cuya amortización se haría trimestralmente por sorteos á partir del 1° de enero de 1902. Esa operación tendría por objeto obtener los fondos necesarios para continuar la obra del mismo ferrocarril.

Los bonos serían garantizados con el futuro rendimiento correspondiente al Gobierno en el ramo de alcoholes y subsidiariamente con el material del ferrocarril y las obras ejecutadas y en construcción.

EL ESTAÑO EN ORURO.

Según datos oficiales, el estaño en barra y barrilla exportado del departamento de Oruro en el año de 1900 alcanzó á 81,771.28 quintales métricos en esta forma:

Oruro	11, 350. 28
Machacamarca	36, 674. 94
Poopó	3, 665. 14
Pazña	6, 153. 92
Challapata	22, 515. 99
Sevaruayo	1, 411. 01
Total	81, 771. 28

Esto, fuera de 850.75 quintales métricos de minerales á granel, procedentes solo del mismo Oruro.

Calculando á £111 la tonelada avoirdupois, esos 82,622.03 quintales métricos, ó sean 812.41 toneladas, tienen un valor de £90,177 10s. 2d.

BRASIL.

EXPORTACIÓN DE CAUCHO EN DICIEMBRE DE 1901.

Mediante la cortesía del Sr A. BEZERRA, miembro honorario correspondiente de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en Pará, se han

recibido los siguientes datos concernientes á la exportación de cacho durante el mes de diciembre de 1901, siendo las cantidades en kilogramos:

Exportados por—	Destino.						
	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburgo.	Genova.	Amberes.	América.	Total.
Manaos.....	714, 612	75, 550	29, 512	11, 650	.....	1, 041, 671	1, 872, 995
Pará.....	726, 152	163, 838	16, 203	.....	607	804, 884	1, 711, 684
Iquitos.....	98, 728	97, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196, 713
Caballo Cocha.....	24, 036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 036
Total.....	1, 563, 528	337, 373	45, 715	11, 650	607	1, 846, 555	3, 805, 428

CULTIVO DE LA SEDA EN MINAS GERAES.

Según el “Diario da Bahia,” el cultivo de la seda ha sido iniciado con gran éxito en Barbacena, Estado de Minas Geraes. Los colonos de la colonia Rodrigo Silva, en este lugar produjeron en 1901, 500 kilogramos de capullos de gusano de seda, y se anuncia que en 1902 el resultado del cultivo será de 10,000 kilogramos. La colonia de que se trata está compuesta de brasileros, italianos, y austriacos, y están bajo la dirección del Sr. AMILCAR SAVASSI. La legislatura del Estado de Minas Geraes ha autorizado la compra de grandes maquinarias para la manufactura de tejidos de seda.

FÁBRICAS DE TEJIDOS DE ALGODÓN EN SÃO PAULO.

En el Estado de São Paulo existen no menos de 14 fábricas de tejidos de algodón, de las cuales 3 están an Sorocaba, 1 en Tuby; 1 en Salto Y Tú, 1 en Piracicaba, 1 en Jundiáhy, 1 en Villa Americana, 1 en Itapetininga y 5 en la ciudad y distrito de São Paulo. Todas estas fábricas, con excepción de una, preparan sus hilos y manufacturan telas de varias clases, así como indianas corrientes. Algunas de ellas tienen más de 200 tejedoras y emplean de 300 á 400 hombres. Se puede decir que la producción media es de 8,000 metros diarios. Todas las fábricas trabajan más de las horas de ordenanza y están manejadas por personas prácticas de Lancashire, Inglaterra. Los artículos manufacturados son de muy regular calidad y bastante durables, pero no son tan perfectos como los artículos importados. La mayor parte del algodón empleado es cosechado en el Estado de São Paulo, y la maquinaria es, en su mayor parte, de manufactura inglesa.

EL CINABRIO EN OURO PRETO.

El “Côte Libre,” de Bruselas, Bélgica, dice que las exploraciones hechas en Ouro Preto, Brasil, han revelado la existencia, en aquel distrito, de particulas redondas de cinabrio, algunos de cuyos fragmentos, que pesan hasta 300 gramos, han dado al analizarse de 0.88 á 4.73 por ciento de mercurio metálico. Estos depósitos se encuentran en

una veta que tiene una inclinación de 30°, lo cual hace que la explotación resulte relativamente fácil.

NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

El Tesoro Nacional ha depositado en el Banco Nacional los fondos necesarios para la compra de letras por la suma de 780,166.86 francos, cantidad que se necesita para abonar los intereses y la amortización de la deuda externa. El cambio se mantenía á 11½ peniques por milreis.

El “Diario da Bahia” anuncia que el oro existe en abundancia en la vecindad de Pitanguy, Rio Grande do Sul, y que esta ciudad dentro de poco tiempo será uno de los principales centros auríferos de la República.

Los Señores CHARLES BOLLO y THEODORE REINECKEN, han obtenido recientemente una concesión para la construcción de un ferrocarril entre Pelotas y Porto Alegre, en el Estado de Rio Grande do Sul.

El Estado de Bahia ha hecho un contrato con JAMES WEBSTER para el servicio de transporte entre Sitio Novo y Orobo Grande, en el cual se usarán locomotoras.

El gobierno de Bahia ha contratado un empréstito con el British Bank por la suma de 300,000 milreis, por seis meses, con el interés del 9 por ciento.

El Ministro de Hacienda ha pedido á Europa, 1,000,000 de billetes de banco de las denominaciones de 500, 1,000 y 2,000 reis.

El número de emigrantes que llegaron al Estado de São Paulo, durante el mes de octubre de 1901, fué de 22,797.

COSTA RICA.

INFORME SOBRE MINAS.

Los informes recibidos de diferentes distritos abundantes demuestran una creciente actividad en la explotación de los recursos mineros del país. Se están formando nuevas compañías, y se van aplicando nuevos métodos á las minas que se están explotando. La “Abengares Gold Fields Company” (limitada) opera en el lado del Pacífico de la República y está abriendo sus minas á un nivel más bajo que antes. Con un molino de 10 trituradores, el promedio de la producción es de \$8,000 á \$10,000 mensuales, y ya se han hecho los arreglos debidos para aumentar hasta 40 el número de trituradores. La separación se hace por medio de la amalgama y el tratamiento al cianuro, y el promedio de rendimiento es 90 por ciento. Se está efectuando la reorganización de la compañía que explota las minas de oro situadas en las Montañas de Aguacate, la cual cuenta con un capital de \$5,000,000.

Estas minas han estado doce años sin explotarse, y se calcula que

hasta la fecha en que dejaron de explotarse habían producido \$7,000,000. Ya se ha comenzado la excavación de túneles en dos puntos, y se están haciendo los preparativos necesarios para obtener un gran resultado al nivel de túnel más bajo posible. Varios hombres de negocios prominentes de San José son accionistas de la nueva compañía. Las minas conocidas por “La Unión,” situadas cerca de Miramar, en el lado del Pacífico, hacía un año que no se explotaban, pero en la actualidad se están trabajando otra vez por medio de túneles nuevos y más bajos. Empléase un molino de 20 trituradores, y el tratamiento al cloro, y se dice que el mineral que se obtiene es de baja ley, pero que se encuentra en grandes cantidades. La mina denominada “El Porvenir,” situada en el río Machuca, á unas 12 ó 15 millas de la costa del Pacífico, la está explotando una nueva compañía, compuesta principalmente de americanos y llamada “The Rio Grande Gold Mining Company.” El promedio del valor del mineral es de \$40 á \$60 por tonelada. “The Thayer Mining and Milling Company” ha comprado las minas y molinos de la compañía denominada “The Bella Vista Mining and Milling Company,” y en la actualidad está operando dos molinos de 20 trituradores cada uno, pero muy pronto se propone emplear una planta mayor.

CUBA.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR.

La producción de azúcar de 1892 á la fecha ha sido como sigue:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
1892-93.....	815, 894	1897-98.....	305, 543
1893-94.....	1, 054, 214	1898-99.....	335, 668
1894-95.....	1, 004, 262	1899-1900.....	300, 073
1895-96.....	225, 221	1900-1901.....	615, 000
1896-97.....	212, 051	1901-1902 (calculada).....	800, 000

Tabaco torcido exportado de Cuba á los Estados Unidos:

1889.....	101, 698, 560	1895.....	39, 579, 400
1890.....	95, 105, 760	1896.....	40, 601, 750
1891.....	52, 015, 600	1897.....	34, 017, 583
1892.....	54, 472, 250	1898.....	27, 641, 833
1893.....	46, 033, 660	1899.....	24, 586, 166
1894.....	40, 048, 330	1900.....	38, 379, 916

CHILE.

LEY RELATIVA A LA NEGOCIACIÓN METÁLICA.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se aplaza hasta el 1° de enero de 1905, la fecha señalada por la ley número 1,054, de 31 de julio de 1898, para iniciar la conversión metálica.

El fondo de conversión en oro continuará depositado en la Casa de Moneda, afecto exclusivamente al pago de los billetes fiscales.

Se acrecentará anualmente este fondo con la suma de cinco millones de pesos en oro de dieziocho peniques, tomados en letras sobre Londres del producto de los derechos de exportación del salitre y yodo.

ART. 2°. Se destinan á rentas generales los fondos en billetes fiscales actualmente aplicados á la conversión, los cuales quedan sustituidos por las sumas á que se refiere el último inciso del artículo anterior.

ART. 3°. Las letras hipotecarias que actualmente forman parte del fondo de conversión se destinarán, desde el 1° de enero de 1905, al pago de los cánones de los censos redimidos en arcas fiscales.

Las sumas que se perciban por intereses y amortización de estas letras se harán ingresar á fondos generales, durante los tres años de prórroga de la conversión.

ART. 4°. Autorízase al presidente de la República, por el término de dos años, para que con arreglo á la ley número 277, de 11 de febrero de 1895, haga acuñar hasta cuatro millones de pesos en moneda de plata de cincuenta y cien centavos de valor, con ley de setecientos milésimos de fino y peso de diez y veinte gramos, respectivamente.

La moneda de cincuenta centavos tendrá veintiocho milímetros de diámetro y los mismos emblemas y leyendas de las demas monedas de plata creadas por la ley citada; su tolerancia en feble y fuerte será de cuarenta milésimos en la ley y de cuatro por mil en el peso.

La tolerancia en el peso de cada pieza será de cuarenta miligramos.

Para el objeto espresado en este artículo, podrá el Presidente de la República adquirir, en licitacion pública, las pastas necesarias.

ART. 5°. Queda autorizado el Presidente de la República para retirar los billetes de corte de un peso y reemplazardos por billetes de corte mayor, á medida que se efectúe el canje por la moneda de plata á que se refiere el artículo precedente.

ART. 6°. Dentro del plazo de un año, se procederá á reemplazar por billetes fiscales nuevos los billetes en actual circulación de los tipos de uno, dos, cinco, diez y veinte pesos.

ART. 7°. Miéntras los billetes de corte de un peso no fueren retirados de la circulación, se incinerarán los billetes de dicho tipo que estuvieren deteriorados por el uso, con arreglo á las disposiciones vigentes.

ART. 8°. Se deroga la ley número 1,054, de 31 de julio de 1898, en lo que fuere contraria á la presente ley.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarla y sancionarla; por tanto, promúlguese y llévase a efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

JERMAN RIESCO.
E. VILLEGAS.

SANTIAGO, 31 de diciembre de 1901.

PRODUCCIÓN DE SALITRE EN 1901.

En un informe publicado el 31 de diciembre de 1901 por los Sres. W. MONTGOMERY & Co., de Londres, se dice que el primer año del presente siglo se ha distinguido en el consumo universal de nitrato de soda, así como por su notable alza de precio. Se atribuye á esta última circunstancia las restricciones sobre su producción en unión de los definitivos arreglos comerciales; la extensión de mercados y la aplicación de principios científicos al uso del nitrato como fertilizador, ha producido también un constante aumento en el consumo. Debido al fracaso parcial de las cosechas europeas, se espera que habrá una gran urgencia para aumentar la producción de cereales en la próxima estación, lo cual, indudablemente, será un gran factor en la demanda de nitrato. El abastecimiento visible el 31 de diciembre de 1901, comparado con el de la misma fecha en 1900, muestra una deficiencia de 150,000 toneladas, pero se ha calculado que las consignaciones de Chile entre enero y marzo de 1902 llegarán á 135,000 toneladas, contra 67,000 toneladas por los meses correspondientes en 1901, así es que, al terminar el primer trimestre de 1902, habrá una existencia total de 777,000 toneladas comparadas con las 861,000 toneladas por el mismo período en 1901. El consumo de enero 1 á mayo 15 de 1901 fué de 770,000 toneladas, de manera que sólo un pequeño margen se deja para las contingencias imprevistas que surjan en el comercio del nitrato. Como, no obstante, el consumo en 1901 llegó á una cifra tan alta, no es muy probable que las cantidades de 1902 excedan á las de 1901.

El consumo total en el mundo en los últimos tres años ha sido el siguiente:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Continente de Europa.....	1,017,000	991,000	1,036,000
Reino Unido.....	123,000	135,000	118,000
Estados Unidos.....	160,000	175,000	18,000
Otros países.....	30,000	23,600	.....
Total.....	1,330,000	1,324,000	1,364,000
Embarques de Chile.....	1,373,000	1,429,000	1,263,000

PRÓRROGA DE PRIVILEGIOS DE INVENCION.

El Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas ha decretado lo siguiente:

“Núm. 3326.

SANTIAGO, 21 de noviembre de 1901.

“Vista la nota que precede, y teniendo en consideración que son numerosas las solicitudes de prórroga de privilegios exclusivos que se presentan sin observar formalidad alguna y que es necesario, para apreciar la justicia ó conveniencia que hay en otorgarlas, reglamentar la forma en que deben ser presentadas, decreto:

“Las solicitudes de prórroga de privilegios exclusivos que en lo sucesivo se presenten al Ministerio de Industrias y Obras Públicas, deberán venir acompañadas:

“1. De una copia del decreto que haya otorgado la patente del privilegio para el cual se solicita prórroga del plazo de implantación;

“2. Del poder ó mandato que autoriza al recurrente para solicitar dicha prórroga cuando proceda á nombre de otra persona; y

“3. De una exposición sustanciada de las causas que hayan impedido la implantación del privilegio dentro del plazo concedido y de las gestiones que haya ejecutado para implantarlo, expresando si ha mediado inversión de capitales en el país.

“Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

“RIESGO.

“RAFAEL ORREGO.”

COMERCIO MARÍTIMO INTERIOR.

El comercio marítimo interior ó sea de cabotaje, comprendiendo la introducción y extracción de productos nacionales y de mercaderías nacionalizadas durante el año de 1900, alcanzó á la crecida suma de \$226,761,022, cifra que comparada con la que arroja el ejercicio de 1899, da una diferencia á favor de 1900 de \$12,602,018.

Los puertos que aumentaron su tráfico en 1900 con relación á 1899 fueron los siguientes:

Valparaíso	\$1, 791, 808
Arica	834, 269
Iquique	1, 684, 273
Tocopilla	956, 734
Taltal	1, 308, 953
Caldera	3, 683, 564
Talcahuano	5, 547, 961
Coronel	2, 005, 130
Valdivia	1, 742, 683
Puerto Montt	827, 201
Ancud	794, 247

Los siguientes puertos sufrieron disminución durante el período á que se refiere:

Pisagua	\$932, 480
Antofagasta	2, 478, 943
Carrizal Bajo	2, 162, 344
Coquimbo	3, 001, 038

Los valores arriba mencionados son expresados en moneda de plata de 18 peniques.

ENTRADAS Y SALIDAS DE BUQUES EN VALPARAISO.

Durante el año de 1901 entraron en el puerto de Valparaíso 911 vapores cuya capacidad total ascendió á 1,680,030 toneladas, y 286

buques de vela cuya capacidad total ascendió á 258,130 toneladas. El total general de buques durante el expresado año fué 1,197, y el total general de toneladas fué 1,545,072. Durante el mismo período salieron de dicho puerto 916 vapores y 281 buques de vela (total, 1,197 buques) que representaban, respectivamente, 1,168,189 y 374,749 toneladas. En 1900 entraron 866 vapores con una capacidad de 1,103,210 toneladas y 210 buques de vela que representaban 246,418 toneladas; y salieron 865 vapores que representaban una capacidad de 1,124,190 toneladas y 212 buques de vela con una capacidad de 258,130 toneladas, ó sea un total general de 1,077 buques que representan una capacidad total de 1,382,320 toneladas.

Durante el año de 1901, el número de pasajeros llegados ascendió á 19,972, de los cuales 10,765 vinieron en vapores extranjeros. El número de pasajeros que salieron ascendió á 16,353, de los cuales 8,048 se fueron en buques extranjeros. En 1900 llegaron 18,784 y salieron 17,496.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

Se ha concedido permiso á los Señores HERRERA DEL RÍO Y CÍA. para construir un ferrocarril de vía estrecha de Punta de Lobos á Salar Grande de Tarapacá.

Por ley del Congreso, dictada con fecha 1° de noviembre de 1901, el arancel de aduana que rigió durante el año de 1901, se declaró vigente para el actual de 1902.

ECUADOR.

PRESUPUESTO DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DEL GOBIERNO PARA 1902.

Por ley votada en el Congreso, publicada en el “Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador,” en Quito, noviembre 9 de 1901, se dispuso que para los gastos de la Administración pública en el año económico de 1902 se destinase la suma de 13,418,504.25 sueres, que habrán de ser recaudados y distribuidos como sigue:

INGRESOS.		Sueres.
Renta aduanera	9,640,700.00	
Renta de ramos estancados	480,000.00	
Impuestos diversos	2,868,804.25	
Ventas de tierras, etc	423,000.00	
Arrendamientos	36,000.00	
		<hr/>
		13,418,504.25

Las rentas aduaneras proceden de las fuentes siguientes:

Derechos de importación.....	3, 200, 000. 00
Ciento por ciento de recargo	3, 200, 000. 00
Dos por ciento adicional sobre licores, exceptuando los vinos	5, 000. 00
Otro impuesto adicional sobre licores	300, 000. 00
Impuesto sobre la madera.....	35, 000. 00
Impuesto adicional sobre id.....	60, 000. 00
Derechos de exportación.....	1, 200, 000. 00
Cincuenta por ciento de recargo sobre id.....	600, 000. 00
Ochenta y dos centavos sobre la exportación del cacao	348, 500. 00
Derechos de piso	100, 000. 00
Recargo de ciento por ciento sobre id.....	100, 000. 00
Medio centavo sobre exportación en Guayaquil, Manta, Bahía, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas, Loja y Tulcán	152, 000. 60
Otros derechos y recargos.....	340, 200. 00
	<hr/>
	9, 640, 700. 90

Los artículos estancados son la sal y la pólvora. La primera produce 330,000 sures al año; y la segunda, 120,000.

EGRESOS.

Los egresos han de ser como sigue:

Gastos del Congreso	111, 780. 00
Id. de la Presidencia de la República	43, 623. 00
Id. de la Vicepresidencia de la República	9, 609. 00
Id. del Consejo de Estado.....	1, 560. 00
Id. á cargo del Ministerio de la Interior, Policía, Obras Públicas, etc.	3, 603, 168. 00
Id. id. del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Instrucción Pública, Justicia y culto.....	2, 168, 034. 00
Id. id. del Ministerio de Hacienda.....	2, 821, 694. 32
Id. id. del Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.....	3, 491, 502. 18
Id. id. del Ministerio de Fomento	1, 068, 802. 80
	<hr/>
Total	13, 319, 764. 30
	<hr/>
Total de ingresos	13, 418, 504. 25
Total de egresos.....	13, 319, 764. 30
	<hr/>
Superávit	98, 739. 95

REFORMAS Á LA LEY DE ADUANAS.

El Congreso de la República del Ecuador ha hecho las siguientes reformas á la Ley de Aduanas:

ART. 1. La 2ª parte del art. 11 dirá: “El Jefe de Vistas y el de Guarda-Almacenes serán designados por el Inspector de Aduanas.”

ART. 2. El art. 12 dirá: “Las Tesorerías de Hacienda de las provincias fronterizas á las Repúblicas vecinas, harán las veces de Colecturías de Aduana.”

ART. 3. El art. 13 dirá: “Son atribuciones y obligaciones del Inspector de Aduanas.”

ART. 4. En la atribución 2ª del art. 13, póngase “hicieren” en vez de “designasen.”

ART. 5. En la atribución 8ª del mismo artículo, varíese la palabra “conocer” por “reconocer.”

ART. 6. En la atribución 1ª del art. 15, suprimáanse las palabras “ó particular.”

ART. 7. En el art. 16 suprimáse la 2ª parte de la atribución 1ª:

ART. 8. La 2ª parte del N° 3º del art. 16, sustitúyase con la siguiente: “Todo retardo que pase de un mes, después de verificada la respectiva citación, para que se pida el despacho, será corregido con una multa equivalente al 10 por ciento sobre el valor de los correspondientes derechos.”

ART. 9. A la atribución 10ª del mismo artículo, agréguese: “La negligencia en el cumplimiento de este deber, hará responsable al Administrador, de los perjuicios que pudieren sobrevenir al Fisco.”

ART. 10. Suprimáanse las atribuciones 15ª y 16ª del art. 16.

ART. 11. A la atribución 21ª del citado artículo, añádase: “y los reclamos que haga el importador sobre aforo y liquidación de las mercaderías que se despachen.”

ART. 12. Suprimáse la atribución 24ª del referido art. 16.

ART. 13. A la atribución 23ª del art. 17, agréguese: “y los reclamos que se hagan por aforos, despacho y liquidación de derechos.”

ART. 14. En la atribución 1ª del art. 19, suprimáanse las palabras “excepto la correspondencia oficial, etc.”

ART. 15. En la atribución 1ª del art. 24, elimínense las palabras “robo público.”

ART. 16. En la atribución 6ª del expresado artículo, póngase: “á los seis días, á más tardar, de estar autorizado por el Vista un pedimento de despacho decretado por el Administrador, deben estar entregados todos los bultos pedidos, existentes en los depósitos de Aduana, siendo responsable, etc.”

ART. 17. Suprimáse el art. 25.

ART. 18. El inciso 2º del art. 26 debe colocarse al final de la atribución 6ª del art. 24.

ART. 19. Al art. 27, en la sección correspondiente, agréguese: “y conocimiento del Administrador.”

ART. 20. En el N° 6 del art. 39, en lugar de las palabras “se facilitará,” debe ponerse “deberá.”

ART. 21. En el inciso 2º del art. 45, cámbiese por 93 el número 94.

ART. 22. Al final de la 1ª parte del art. 51, agréguese: “el que no tendrá voto.”

ART. 23. El N° 10º del art. 56 dirá: “Pólvora y sal.”

ART. 24. La 2ª parte del N° 12, deberá decir: “con excepción de los N°s 1º, 3º, 6º, 7º, 8º y 9º.

ART. 25. En el N° 1º del art. 57, suprimáse la palabra “arados,” que se pondrá en el N° 7º del mismo artículo, y á este mismo número agréguese: “azadones, barras, barretas, palas y repuestos para arados.”

ART. 26. En el referido N° 7° deben ser hechas las siguientes reformas:

Agregar á las palapras “Botellas vacías,” “ordinarias para envases de licores.”

Suprimir las denominaciones “Cerdos gordos,” “Gasolina,” “Lama mineral.”

ART. 27. En el art. 60, después de “Alambre,” póngase “con púas.”

Agréguese: “Amianto,” “Columnas y vigas de hierro para construcciones,” “Planchas de hierro ornamentado para construcciones.”

Suprímase la palabra “Dinamita,” y después de “Vainilla de algarrobo,” las palabras restantes.

ART. 28. En el art. 61:

Suprímase “Estaño” y “Cola efervescente.”

Agréguese: “Azúcar,” “Sebo en rama,” “Machetes para rozar.”

Suprímase: “Tablas de madera para formar cajones.”

ART. 29. En el art. 63:

Después de “aguas gaseosas,” agréguese: “Que no sean de cristal ó vidrio,” “Ácido carbónico.”

En seguida de “Bronce,” póngase “Cobre,” “Estaño.”

Suprímase: “Ciruelas pasas.”

Después de “Chicha en general,” póngase: “Con excepción de las de uva.”

A la palabra “Excusados,” agréguese “y urinarios.”

Agréguese: “Fideos,” “Gasolina,” “Cola efervescente,” “Manteca de puerco ó vaca” y “Tablas recortadas para cajones.”

Suprímase: “Machetes para rozar,” “Máquinas para hojalateros y carpinteros, cuyo peso fuere menor de 50 kilos,” y “Tejados de vidrio y sus armazones.”

Póngase en el lugar respectivo: “Jamones crudos.”

Después de “Tachuelas,” se pondrá: “Y clavos de menos de media pulgada.”

ART. 30. En el art. 64:

Elimínense: “Alambiques á vapor, etc.,” “Azúcar,” “Fideos,” “Hachuelas” y “Machetes que no sean de rozar,” y agréguese “Liencillos.”

En vez de “Barriles vacíos,” póngase “Baúles vacíos,” y en lugar de “Manteca de puerco ó vaca,” póngase “Manteca que no sea de puerco ó vaca.”

Agréguese: “Ciruelas pasas,” “Frutas en jugo” y “Ollas de hierro ó acero.”

ART. 31. En el art. 65:

Agréguese: “Hachuelas,” “Machetes que no sean de rozar,” “Telas de cáñamo” y “Agua florida, Kananga, Divina de clase común y Bay rum.”

En “Etiquetas,” suprímase las palabras: Destinadas á fábricas existentes en el país.”

ART. 32. En el art. 66:

Elimínense: “Etiquetas en blanco para botellas;” y las palabras “para niños,” después de “juguetes;” “para varios usos,” después de “papel caneva perforado;” “Liencillo” y “Agua de florida, Kananga, etc.”

ART. 33. En el art. 67:

Agréguese “concertinas” después de “Acordiones.”

Después de la palabra “Alcoholes,” póngase “de más de 25 gramos Cartier.” En vez de “Carriles,” debe ponerse “Guarnieles.”

Después de las palabras “vestidos costurados de algodón,” póngase las demás suprimiendo “ó de lino.”

ART. 34. En el art. 68:

Después de “Encajes, sean de algodón,” agréguese “de lino ó lana;” determínese en “Guantes” la excepción á los de piel ó seda.

Agréguese: “Vestidos costurados de lino, como camisas, camisones, cuellos, puños, etc. Se exceptúan los de punto de media, que pagarán 50 centavos kilo, y los que tengan forro de seda, que se aforarán á dos sueres kilo.”

Suprímase: “Adornos confeccionados, etc.”

ART. 35. Al art. 69:

Agréguese: “Adornos confeccionados, que no sean de seda, para vestidos, calzado, etc.,” y “formas para sombreros.”

ART. 36. En el art. 70, agréguese, después de las palabras: “Guantes de seda,” “y de piel.”

ART. 37. En el art. 71, agréguese: “Adornos confeccionados de seda para vestidos” y “Vajilla de plata.”

ART. 38. En el art. 72, suprímase la palabra “ciento.”

ART. 39. Elimínense los arts. 76 y 77.

ART. 40. El art. 78 dirá: “Si en un bulto resultaren efectos de distinta clase ó mercaderías no pedidas y de más alto aforo, y si no se hubiese expresado claramente en el pedimento sus varios contenidos, todos serán aforados como los de más alta clase.”

ART. 41. En art. 81, después de las palabras “Todo bulto de mercaderías que resultare robado,” agréguese: “ó que no fuere entregado á la Aduana por el buque.”

ART. 42. En el art. 85, suprímase el último inciso.

ART. 43. El art. 86, en su inciso 2º, dirá: “En los sobordos se cobrará por derechos consulares el 10 por ciento sobre los derechos que se hubiesen abonado por la certificación de la factura consular.”

ART. 44. Al final del inciso 3º del art. 86, agréguese: “que formarán parte de los ingresos nacionales.”

ART. 45. En el art. 87, suprímase el último inciso.

ART. 46. En el inciso 4º del art. 95, elimínense las palabras “como, por ejemplo, la que habría si se aforaran los fideos á quince centavos kilo, en vez de diez.”

ART. 47. En el art. 111, póngase “veinte” en vez de “cinco.”

ART. 48. Suprímase el art. 118.

ART. 49. El art. 159 dirá: "Por todos los efectos que se importen á a República, excepto los inflamables, que pagarán la mitad, se cobrará en las Aduanas dos centavos por cada pie cúbico."

"Por cada 50 kilogramos de plomo, hierro y demás metales, cinco centavos."

"El derecho de piso se cobrará por cada mes ó fracción de mes, dándose por terminado todo mes empezado."

ART. 50. En el art. 167, las citas al art. 55 deberán referirse al art. 57, y debe suprimirse el art. 5.

ART. 51. Al inciso final del art. 170, agréguese: "Y sus recargos."

ART. 52. Suprímase el art. 181.

ART. 53. Agréguese el siguiente artículo: "El Ministro de Hacienda codificará la Ley de Aduanas, insertando las presentes reformas, y cuidará de enmendar las citas que estuvieren mal hechas."

ART. 54. La presente Ley regirá desde el 1º de enero de 1902.

Dado en Quito, capital de la República del Ecuador, á nueve de octubre de mil novecientos uno.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 323 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes diciembre de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en febrero.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Los datos ya publicados por el Departamento del Tesoro, relativos al comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos, muestran que el valor total de los artículos importados por los Estados Unidos durante el año común de 1901 exceden en \$51,271,342 á los que se importaron en

1900, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones fué \$12,565,194 menor en 1901 que en 1900. El comercio total tuvo un aumento de \$38,706,148, ó sea de \$2,307,095,827 en 1900 á \$2,345,801,975 en 1901.

En el resumen de 1901, relativo al comercio extranjero del país, no se han incluido ni las importaciones del Puerto Rico ni las exportaciones á esta isla ni á Hawai, por más que se han incluido en el total correspondiente al año de 1900, siendo así que las dos juntas han enviado productos á los Estados Unidos por valor de \$11,697,551, y han recibido mercancías de los Estados Unidos en dicho año por valor de \$10,288,782. En 1901 ambas islas se consideraron como partes de los Estados Unidos. El total general de exportaciones en 1901 incluye el valor de las mercancías extranjeras reexportadas por valor de \$27,296,929 y \$24,936,001 en 1901 y en 1900 respectivamente.

Al examinarse la estadística de las importaciones, se ve que la mayor parte del aumento obtenido en 1901 se debe á los artículos que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación (que muestran un aumento de \$26,000,000), y los artículos de lujo, etc., muestran un aumento de \$18,000,000. Los artículos ya manufacturados listos para el consumo, representan una parte relativamente pequeña de dicho aumento (es decir, \$6,300,000), y los comestibles y animales muestran un aumento de poco más de una cuarta parte de un 1 por ciento, ó sea \$600,000. El promedio de las importaciones libres en 1901 fué 43.33, comparado con 41.28 en 1900. Los derechos cobrados en las aduanas ascendieron á \$243,329,967 en 1901, contra \$240,304,737 en 1900.

La baja en el valor de los artículos manufacturados exportados se debió, en gran parte, á la disminución en el total general de las exportaciones de cobre y manufacturas de este metal, incluso lingotes, barras y cobre viejo. El valor de dichas exportaciones sólo ascendió á \$33,534,899 en 1901, comparado con \$57,542,610 en 1900.

CLASIFICACIÓN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

La siguiente relación contiene la clasificación de las importaciones y las exportaciones y el valor oficial de cada clase, así como el valor total tanto de las importaciones como de las exportaciones:

Comparación de las importaciones.

Clasificación.	1901.	1900.	Aumento.
Comestibles y animales	\$219,934,786	\$219,338,443	\$596,343
Materia prima que se emplea en los procedimientos de fabricación.....	304,031,545	280,380,796	23,650,749
Artículos manufacturados entera ó parcialmente que se emplean como material en las manufacturaras y artes mecánicas.....	37,185,552	84,803,857	2,381,695
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	138,757,953	132,475,418	6,282,535
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	130,511,220	112,151,200	18,360,020
Total	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342

Comparación de las exportaciones.

Clasificación.	1901.	1900.	Disminución.
Productos de—			
Agricultura	\$940,246,488	\$904,655,411	^a \$35,591,077
Manufacturas	395,144,030	441,406,942	46,262,912
Minas	40,416,597	39,222,902	^a 193,695
Bosques	50,491,255	54,481,146	3,989,891
Pesca	7,426,684	8,074,684	548,000
Diversos	4,358,936	5,169,027	810,091
Extranjeros	27,296,929	24,936,001	^a 2,360,928
Total	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

^aAumento.

Las importaciones y exportaciones de oro y plata durante el año de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior, fueron como sigue:

	1901.		1900.	
	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
Oro	\$54,761,880	\$57,729,889	\$66,749,084	\$54,134,623
Plata	31,146,782	55,638,901	40,100,443	66,221,664

IMPORTACIONES POR LAS GRANDES DIVISIONES DEL GLOBO.

Las siguientes tablas muestran el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior:

	1901.	1900.	Disminución.
IMPORTACIONES.			
América del Norte	\$158,732,432	\$130,361,453	\$28,370,979
América del Sur	120,384,151	102,706,633	17,677,548
Europa	454,496,304	441,610,461	12,885,843
Asia	125,093,643	120,378,219	4,714,324
Oceanía	10,813,409	23,067,642	^a 12,254,233
África	10,901,087	11,025,306	^a 124,219
Total	880,421,056	829,149,714	51,271,342
EXPORTACIONES.			
América del Norte	199,240,353	198,788,019	452,334
América del Sur	42,557,504	41,248,051	1,309,453
Europa	1,099,574,016	1,116,399,524	^a 16,825,508
Asia	59,068,723	58,726,173	342,550
Oceanía	35,288,230	39,805,176	^a 4,516,946
África	29,652,093	22,979,170	6,672,923
Total	1,465,380,919	1,477,946,113	12,565,194

^a Disminución.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El valor total de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de toda la América Latina en 1901 fué \$214,317,110, ó sea un 24.34 por ciento del valor total general de las mercancías extranjeras compradas. Esto acusa el gran aumento de \$44,065,763, comparado con el año anterior en que los productos recibidos de los mismos países

fueron por valor de \$170,251,347, y sólo representaron un 20.53 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á toda la América Latina en 1901 ascendió á \$117,961,744, ó sea nada más que como un 8.05 por ciento del valor total de las exportaciones del país. En 1900 las exportaciones á la América Latina subieron á \$118,865,364, ó sea un excedente de \$1,502,590 respecto del año de 1901. Además de la estadística del comercio de los países latino-americanos comprendidos en la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, las cifras que aparecen en este artículo incluyen otras que representan transacciones comerciales con Cuba, las Antillas francesas, Miquelon, Langley, etc., Belize y la Guayana francesa, en cuanto á las importaciones, y las mismas islas y colonias, con la adición de las islas Falkland, en cuanto á las exportaciones.

Considerando las Repúblicas latino-americanas que pertenecen á la Unión Internacional, separadamente y en conjunto, la estadística correspondiente al año común de 1901 muestra que las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de aquellos países y las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á los mismos, fueron como indica la tabla siguiente, en que se dan también las cifras correspondientes al año anterior, por vía de comparación:

IMPORTACIONES.

Países.	1901.	1900.	Aumento.
República Argentina.....	\$9,455,634	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Brasil	79,350,725	64,914,507	14,436,218
Bolivia ^a	26	22	4
Chile.....	9,236,009	7,474,061	1,761,948
Colombia.....	3,541,395	3,080,427	463,868
Costa Rica.....	3,196,231	2,959,439	236,792
Ecuador.....	1,421,563	1,577,486	^b 155,923
Guatemala.....	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haití.....	1,127,641	1,357,775	^b 230,134
Honduras.....	1,269,229	1,114,466	144,763
México.....	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua.....	2,199,313	1,729,747	469,566
Paraguay ^a		1,740	1,740
Perú.....	3,416,178	2,910,531	505,647
Salvador.....	1,111,414	746,936	364,478
Santo Domingo.....	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay.....	1,974,977	2,086,893	^b 111,916
Venezuela.....	7,153,520	1,529,858	623,662
Total	167,280,224	138,181,054	29,099,170

^a Como quiera que Bolivia y Paraguay no tienen puertos de mar, la mayor parte de las importaciones se han incluido en la estadística de otros países: es decir, en el caso de Bolivia, se han incluido en las Chile y Perú, y en el caso de Paraguay, se han incluido en las de la República Argentina y Uruguay.

^b Disminución.

EXPORTACIONES.

Países.	1901.	1900.	Disminución.
República Argentina.....	\$11,117,521	\$11,095,538	\$21,983
Bolivia.....	111,580	120,033	8,453
Brasil.....	11,136,101	11,516,681	380,580
Chile.....	4,809,244	4,596,525	*212,719
Colombia.....	3,304,190	2,605,544	*698,646
Costa Rica.....	1,688,754	1,588,670	84
Ecuador.....	1,822,955	1,590,055	*232,900
Guatemala.....	1,522,338	1,128,418	*393,920
Haití.....	1,956,343	3,720,279	1,763,936
Honduras.....	1,109,546	1,126,832	17,286
México.....	36,771,568	38,270,933	1,499,365
Nicaragua.....	1,364,518	1,767,399	402,881
Paraguay.....	16,155	8,487	7,668
Perú.....	3,148,610	2,311,886	*836,724
Salvador.....	799,191	755,586	*42,605
Santo Domingo.....	1,700,371	1,782,760	82,389
Uruguay.....	1,480,820	1,738,742	257,922
Venezuela.....	3,052,393	3,016,762	35,631
Total.....	86,912,198	88,842,130	1,929,932

* Aumento.

El valor de las importaciones en los Estados Unidos procedentes de las 18 Repúblicas arriba mencionadas representa un 19 por ciento del valor total en 1901, y un 16.57 por ciento del correspondiente á 1900. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para estas Repúblicas sólo representó como un 5.95 por ciento de sus exportaciones totales en 1901, y un 6.02 por ciento las correspondientes á 1900. Por consiguiente, el saldo del comercio á su favor fué \$80,368,026 en 1901, contra \$49,338,924 en 1900.

SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA DESDE UN PUNTO DE VISTA BRITÁNICO.

La situación de los Estados Unidos entre sus competidores comerciales, y especialmente con aquellos de Europa, está ilustrada por varios estados publicados por el "London Daily Mail Year Book for 1902." En varios capítulos de este libro se analiza y discute las condiciones prominentes en los Estados Unidos. Bajo el encabezamiento de ríqueza, los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar de las grandes naciones; las cantidades correspondientes á los varios países que se comparan son: Estados Unidos, £16,350,000,000; Reino Unido, £11,806,000,000; Francia, £9,690,000,000; Alemania, £8,052,000,000; y Russia, £6,425,000,000. Mientras que los Estados Unidos se encuentra el primero en la lista, se muestra igualmente que es el país cuya deuda nacional es la más reducida, siendo las cantidades:

Estados Unidos.....	£221,000,000
Alemania.....	651,000,000
Reino Unido.....	706,000,000
Rusia.....	711,000,000
Francia.....	1,239,000,000

El tanto por ciento de la deuda, con relacion á la riqueza, es como sigue:

	Por ciento.
Estados Unidos	1.4
Reino Unido.....	6.0
Alemania.....	8.1
Rusia	11.1
Francia.....	12.8

Bajo el encabezamiento de “Competencia comercial,” dice el citado anuario que el primer año del Siglo XX se inauguró muy mal para dos de las principales naciones industriales.

Ei comercio de los Estados Unidos fué bueno y no mostró ninguna declinación desde el período floreciente de 1899 y 1900; y, al contrario, en más de las industrias, los Estados Unidos han continuado aumentando de una manera desproporcionada; y el de Francia, que ha permanecido menos expansivo al desarrollo, no fué afectado ni por la declinación ni aumento general. En Inglaterra y Alemania, sin embargo, la declinación se hizo sentir con fuerza.

Bajo el título de producción de trigo en el mundo, se ve que los otros países están muy lejos del lugar que ocupan los Estados Unidos en la producción de este cereal; los cálculos de la cosecha universal, por 1901, son como sigue en “quarters” ingleses (8 bushels):

Estados Unidos.....	90,000,000	España	13,000,000
Rusia.....	42,000,000	Rumania y Bulgaria	12,000,000
Francia.....	38,000,000	Alemania	11,000,000
India.....	30,000,000	Reino Unido.....	7,000,000
Italia.....	17,000,000	Australia	7,000,000
Hungria.....	16,000,000		

El producto del trigo de la República Argentina no está incluido en estos cálculos.

Bajo el capítulo de “Lucha por el comercio de hierro,” este libro llama la atención al hecho de que los Estados Unidos son ahora los más grandes productores de hierro y acero en el mundo, y dice:

“Se notará que el Reino Unido ha perdido terreno produciendo 396,749 toneladas menos en 1900 que en 1899; el total de la producción de la Gran Bretaña fué cerca de 5,000,000 de toneladas menos que en América. Una circunstancia poco satisfactoria en el comercio británico de hierro y acero, es que en 1900 importamos más hierro y acero que en ningún año anterior, y exportamos menos, mientras que los Estados Unidos exportaron más que nunca.”

Las tablas que acompañan este estado muestran que la producción de hierro en 1900 ha sido como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	13,789,242
Reino Unido.....	8,908,570
Alemania.....	8,494,852
Francia.....	2,699,494
Rusia.....	2,821,000

La producción de acero fué como sigue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	10, 087, 322
Gran Bretaña	4, 901, 054
Alemania	4, 799, 000
Francia.....	1, 624, 046
Rusia.....	1, 494, 000

PROGRESO DURANTE UN SIGLO.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro ha publicado recientemente interesantes datos relativos al desarrollo industrial, comercial y financiero de los Estados Unidos durante el siglo diez y nueve. Entre los hechos que resaltan, está el desarrollo de la producción, el ensanchamiento del comercio, el crecimiento de la riqueza, el aumento de la moneda en circulación, así como el de los depósitos en bancos de ahorros y otros bancos, la disminución de interés en la deuda pública, y varios otros hechos que demuestran el adelanto del país.

Con referencia á la producción, se ve que el algodón ha aumentado de 155,556 fardos en 1800 á 9,436,416 fardos en 1900; la producción de lana, de 35,802,114 libras en 1840 á 302,502,328 libras en 1901; trigo, de 151,999,906 bushels en 1866 á 522,229,505 bushels en 1900; maíz, de 867,946,295 bushels en 1866 á 2,105,516 bushels en 1900; cobre, de 650 toneladas en 1850 á 270,588 toneladas en 1900; hierro, de 165,000 toneladas en 1830 á 15,800,000 toneladas en 1901; petróleo, de 21,000,000 galones en 1860 á 2,661,233,568 galones en 1900; carbón, de 3,358,899 toneladas en 1850 á 267,850,000 toneladas en 1901, y oro, de \$50,000,000 en 1850 á \$79,171,000 en 1900.

Durante el período que se compara, la exportación de mercaderías ha aumentado de \$70,971,780 en 1800 á \$1,487,764,991 en 1901, y las importaciones de \$91,252,768 en 1800 á \$83,172,165 en 1901. La riqueza del país ha aumentado de \$7,135,780,000 en 1850 á \$94,300,000,000 (calculado) en 1900; el aumento *per capita* ha sido de \$307.69 á \$1,235.86.

El total del dinero en circulación en 1860 fué de \$435,407,252, mientras que en 1901 fué de \$2,175,387,277. En 1830 los depósitos en los bancos de ahorro llegaron á \$6,973,304, mientras que en 1901 subieron á la suma de \$2,597,094,580.

La extensión ferrocarrilera se evidencia haciendo notar que el total de millas en 1850 era tan sólo de 9,021, mientras que en 1901 llegó á 199,378 millas; asimismo se nota el proporcional aumento de transporte y disminución de fletes. También está calculado que el territorio de la República se ha cuadruplicado y que la población ha aumentado dieziseis veces durante el período que se compara.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1901

Las importaciones de café hechas por los Estados Unidos durante el año común de 1901 ascendieron á 1,072,009,182 libras y se valoraron

en \$70,156,044. Estas cifras representan la mayor cantidad de este artículo que jamás han importado los Estados Unidos, y exceden en 286,090,648 libras á las de 1900, en 193,810,468 libras á las de 1899 y en 267,745,247 libras á las de 1898. El abastecimiento neto en 1901 también fué el mayor que jamás se ha anunciado, habiendo ascendido á 1,027,926,869 libras, y el café exportado durante ese período de doce meses ascendió á 44,082,313 libras. En cuanto á los otros años comparados, los abastecimientos en bruto, las cantidades reexportadas y el abastecimiento neto, fueron como sigue:

Año.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Abastecimiento neto.
	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>
1898.....	804,263,935	23,244,566	781,019,369
1899.....	878,198,584	26,552,552	851,645,972
1900.....	785,918,534	44,625,914	741,292,620

De las importaciones hechas en 1901, casi un 80 por ciento (por peso) procedieron del Brasil, como un 8.80 por ciento procedieron de la América del Sur, un poco más de un 6 por ciento de Centro América, y un poco más de un 2 por ciento de México, quedando solamente como un 3 por ciento que representa las compras hechas en el resto del mundo.

En cuanto á las importaciones de la América Latina, se dice que procedieron de los siguientes países, estableciéndose una comparación entre la estadística de 1901 con la de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Brasil.....	857,104,258	\$50,942,481	608,429,596	\$41,945,564
Otros países sudamericanos.....	94,333,994	6,804,717	56,052,222	4,993,145
Centro América.....	65,684,172	6,748,306	43,961,550	4,246,571
México.....	22,897,373	2,200,143	30,010,567	2,859,690
Las Antillas.....	7,971,330	628,989	9,148,580	739,700
Total.....	1,047,991,127	67,324,636	747,602,515	54,784,670

Los siguientes son los demás países de los cuales se hicieron importaciones de café durante los dos años comparados:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Indias Orientales.....	11,168,965	\$1,279,654	22,224,166	\$2,928,761
Otros países asiáticos.....	4,078,007	590,062	3,562,864	537,896
Reino Unido.....	4,750,201	526,946	2,128,942	263,289
Los Países Bajos.....	1,934,059	224,057	1,967,483	251,728
Alemania.....	1,750,612	173,017	4,416,834	331,131
Francia.....	150,001	17,549	2,159,374	222,257
Otros países europeos.....	78,045	5,372	1,721,330	176,420
África.....	37,445	3,161	49,813	5,505
De otros países.....	70,720	11,590	85,213	9,114
Total.....	24,018,055	2,831,408	38,316,019	4,726,101

PRODUCCIÓN MINERAL EN 1900.

Las cálculos de la producción mineral de los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1901, según datos suministrados á la Oficina de estadística del Tesoro en enero del presente año, indican que la producción de oro, plata, hierro, acero, cobre, carbón y aceite mineral, llegó á su máximo. Estos cálculos determinan la producción del oro en 1901 en \$80,218,800, contra \$79,171,000 en 1900, que fué la cantidad mayor de oro producida en los Estados Unidos. La producción de plata es calculada en 59,653,788 onzas, contra 57,647,000 onzas en el año anterior.

La producción del hierro en lingotes está estimada en 15,800,000 de toneladas, contra 13,789,242 en 1900, habiendo sido ese año el más abundante en este producto. La producción de carbón es calculada en 267,850,000 de toneladas, contra 240,965,917 toneladas en 1900, año que se distinguió por su gran producción. Los cálculos sobre petróleo colocan la producción en 2,772,000,000 de galones, contra 2,661,233,568 galones en 1900, cantidad que había excedido los años anteriores. El único artículo en la lista que muestra una pequeña disminución en 1901, comparándolo con 1900, es el cobre que disminuyó en 5,000 toneladas; la producción en ese año llegó á 265,625 toneladas. Estas cifras no sólo acusan un aumento en la producción de los Estados Unidos respecto de los años anteriores, sinó también un exceso con respecto á demás países.

En 1900 las estadísticas de Rusia con referencia á la producción de petróleo excedían un poco á las de los Estados Unidos, pero es probable que con las enormes cantidades que se dan como producidas en 1901, este último país vendrá á ocupar el primer lugar. Con respecto á la competencia en la producción de carbón, "The London Daily Mail Year Book" dice que los "Estados Unidos nos han vencido como país productor de carbón en los últimos dos años." La producción total de los Estados Unidos en 1900 excedió á la de todos los demás países, y la de 1901 excedió á la de 1900 en 27,000,000 de toneladas. Es, pues, evidente que los Estados Unidos van á la vanguardia de los países productores de carbón.

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA.

Los cálculos preliminares del Sr. ROBERTS, Director de las Casas de Moneda, sobre la producción de oro y plata en los Estados Unidos, durante el año civil de 1901, indican solamente una pequeña ganancia respecto de la producción del año anterior. La producción de Alaska decayó como en \$1,000,000, mientras que en el Estado de Colorado hubo un pequeño aumento en el oro; los otros distritos han permanecido estacionarios. La producción de plata excedió á la del año anterior como en 2,000,000 de onzas finas.

El número total de onzas finas de oro producido aparece ser de

3,880,578, con un valor de \$80,218,800. El total de onzas finas de plata producida fué de 59,653,788, teniendo un valor comercial de \$35,792,200. El valor de la plata acuñada es aproximadamente de \$77,000,000. Se produjo oro, en mayor ó menor escala, en veinte y tres Estados y Territorios, y plata en veinte y dos Estados. Colorado es el Estado más productor de oro; el valor de su producción en 1901 fué estimado en \$29,000,000 y el de plata en \$20,833,333. El producto de oro de California se calculó en \$15,730,000, mientras que el de la plata sólo fué de \$1,118,333. Otros Estados productores en gran escala fueron: Montana, con \$5,023,300 oro y \$14,500,000 plata; Utah, \$3,824,300 oro y \$10,250,000 plata; Alaska, \$6,904,400 oro y \$55,000 plata; Arizona, \$4,193,400 oro y \$2,995,500 plata.

POBLACIÓN TOTAL EN 1900.

La Oficina del censo ha publicado un informe, el cual muestra que la población entera de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo la de sus distantes posesiones, fué de 84,233,069 el 1° de junio de 1900. El número de habitantes fué dividido como sigue: Estados Unidos, el continente, 75,994,575; Islas Filipinas, 6,961,339; Puerto Rico, 953,243; Hawaïi, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa americana, 6,100; personas en el servicio militar y naval del país, fuera del territorio del los Estados Unidos, 91,219. Las cifras que representan la población de Filipinas han sido tomadas de los cálculos estadísticos de la Comisión de Filipinas.

El informe anuncia que el duodécimo censo se tomó tan sólo en Alaska y Hawaïi, además de los Estados Unidos, pero que las cifras correspondientes al resto de los dominios de los Estados Unidos, han sido tomados de las mejores fuentes de información. El informe dice, que á la terminación del Siglo XVIII, la población era como de 5,333,000; y comparando estas cifras con las de 1900, se ve que el número de habitantes de los Estados Unidos ha aumentado muy cerca de dieciseis veces en cien años.

PRODUCCIÓN DE PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS EN 1901.

La estadística demuestra que no sólo se importaron más piedras preciosas y perlas á los Estados Unidos durante todo el año de 1901, sino también que la producción del país excedió con mucho á la de cualquier otro año en la historia del país. Los rasgos principales de esta industria pueden expresarse de la manera siguiente: (1) La producción continuada de safiros azules finos en el condado de Fergus, Estado de Montana, y los de colores de fantasía en el condado de Granito; (2) la explotación sistemática de la región de agua marina en el condado de Mitchell, en la Carolina del Norte; (3) un aumento de producción de turquesas en Nevada y en las minas de Nuevo México, en los condados de Grant y Santa Fe; (4) la gran venta de la piedra de adorno, conocida

por “turquesa matriz,” en la cual la joya y la ganga se sacan juntas, procedentes de todas estas minas de turquesas; (5) una extracción semejante de la joya y la roca ó filón de la región de esmeralda en el oeste de la Carolina del Norte, con el nombre de “esmeralda matriz;” (6) la explotación de los hermosos granates color rosado púrpura que en la actualidad se conocen por “rodolita,” en el condado de Macon, en la Carolina del Norte, y (7) el descubrimiento de turmalinas de primorosos colores en una nueva localidad en el condado de San Diego, Estado de California.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE GOMA ELÁSTICA EN 1901.

El promedio del precio por libra de la goma elástica en bruto importada por los Estados Unidos en 1901, fué 51 centavos, comparado con 57.92 centavos in 1900. Así pues, aunque las importaciones en 1901 excedieron en 5,815,627 libras á las del año anterior, el valor total de las del último año sufrió una disminución de \$457,571. El número de libras importadas en 1901 fué 55,152,180, que representaban un valor total de \$28,120,218, y el total de las libras importadas en 1900 fué 49,337,183 valuadas en \$28,577,789. Estas importaciones, en ambos años, se hicieron de todos los países del mundo, pero la mayor parte de ellas procedieron del Brasil. Los países latino-americanos suministraron las siguientes cantidades en 1901, comparadas con las de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Centro-América.....	1, 247, 517	\$644, 917	1, 363, 131	\$747, 570
México.....	267, 565	113, 440	362, 960	178, 344
Antillas.....	42, 844	16, 152	35, 125	13, 152
Brasil.....	33, 719, 709	17, 124, 146	30, 571, 680	16, 918, 455
Otros países sudamericanos.....	1, 336, 131	567, 229	1, 161, 897	603, 356
Total.....	36, 613, 766	18, 465, 884	33, 494, 793	18, 460, 907

Los precios de factura de la goma elástica de las diferentes secciones del país varían, según puede verse por el promedio del precio por la libra de goma procedente de los países latine-americanos durante los dos años comparados, como sigue:

Países.	1901.	1900.
	Centavos.	Centavos.
Centro-América.....	51. 70	54. 84
México.....	42. 32	49. 17
Antillas.....	37. 70	37. 16
Brasil.....	50. 78	55. 31
Otros países sudamericanos.....	42. 45	51. 89

IMPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR.

En 1901 los Estados Unidos importaron 3,712,210,968 libras de azúcar que representaban un valor de \$79,619,806 comparadas, con las

3,757,029,255 de libras importadas en 1900, valuadas en \$91,742,493. Sin embargo, el total general correspondiente á este último año, comprendía 222,496,938 libras de azúcar de Hawaii, valuadas en \$9,159,432, y como quiera que dicho azúcar en la actualidad se considera como un producto nacional, los ingresos derivados de esa fuente no se incluyeron en la estadística de 1901. Por consiguiente, los verdaderos ingresos fueron mayores que los de 1901, aunque el valor total no fué tan grande. El peso total del azúcar importado, que en el arancel se clasifica como del "tipo holandés, que no exceda del núm. 16," fué 3,588,734,000 libras, y representaba un valor de \$76,503,947, en 1901, y además 3,701,447,303 libras de azúcar de Hawai, valuadas en \$90,101,689 en 1900. En 1901 las importaciones de azúcar de un grado más alto que el tipo holandés, núm. 16, pesaron 123,476,908 libras y se valoraron en \$3,115,859, comparadas con las importaciones en 1900, cuyo peso total ascendió á 55,581,952 libras, valuadas en \$1,640,804.

Las importaciones de azúcar de la América Latina durante los dos años comparados, fueron de un azúcar de un grado más bajo que el tipo holandés núm. 16, y se descomponen como sigue:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Centro América.....	8,954,556	\$220,491	2,542,007	\$56,295
Cuba.....	1,302,860,514	29,969,244	652,290,972	852,261
México.....	1,313,984	34,386	566,151	14,520
Brasil.....	368,266,987	6,442,317	123,522,066	2,320,508
Otros países sudamericanos.....	277,358,035	5,994,414	288,873,991	7,064,251
Total.....	1,958,754,076	42,660,852	1,067,795,187	26,307,835

El azúcar de la América Latina que entró en el mercado americano en 1901 representaba más de la mitad de la cantidad total, y más de la mitad del valor de las importaciones de azúcar hechas por los Estados Unidos, de todas las naciones del mundo, en tanto que en 1900 dichas importaciones sólo representaban poco más de la cuarta parte, tanto del peso total como del valor total del azúcar recibido en los puertos de los Estados Unidos.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN 1901.

La construcción de ferrocarriles en los Estados Unidos, durante el año de 1901, excedió á cualquier año de los trascurridos desde 1890. El total de millas construidas fué de 5,057, las que agregadas á las 194,321 millas, que había listas en 1900, hacen un total de 199,378 millas.

En la distribución de esta red de ferrocarriles por Estados, Texas ha sido el más favorecido, pues le corresponden 583 millas; sigue Oklahoma con 428 millas; New México, 275; Georgia, 303; Wisconsin, 196; Missouri, 189; Indiana, 174; Minnesota, 171; Illinois, 164;

Michigan, 164; Louisiana, 160; Territorio Indio, 157; Arkansas, 156, y Pennsylvania, 153. Ningún otro Estado presenta un aumento de 150 millas en sus líneas en 1900.

Al mismo tiempo que ha tenido lugar la extensión de líneas y el aumento de carga, con la expansión de los intereses comerciales del país, el costo del transporte se ha reducido considerablemente. De acuerdo con la estadísticas, parece que el costo del transporte de una tonelada en 1882 era de \$1.24; en 1887, \$1.03; en 1890, 93 centavos; en 1895, 84 centavos; en 1897, 80 centavos, y en 1900, 75 centavos.

INFORME SOBRE LAS COSECHAS.

El oficial encargado del ramo de estadística en el Departamento de Agricultura, en un informe publicado en el mes de enero, calcula que el promedio de la producción de trigo en los Estados Unidos en 1901 fué 14.8 de bushels por acre, comparado con 12.3 de bushels en los años de 1900 y 1899, y con 13.3 de bushels, que ha sido el promedio de producción en los últimos diez años.

El área nuevamente sembrada de trigo de frío se calcula provisionalmente en 32,000,000 de acres, ó sea un aumento de un 2.9 por ciento, comparada con el área que se calcula haberse sembrado en la estación de siembras de 1900.

El área nuevamente sembrada de centeno de frío, se calcula provisionalmente en 1,250,000 acres, ó sea un aumento de un 2.9 por ciento comparada con el área que se calcula haberse sembrado en el otoño de 1900.

El Departamento de Agricultura no ha publicado ningún informe acerca del estado del trigo de frío después del 1° de diciembre de 1901. En esa fecha era un 86.7 por ciento del estado normal, comparado con un 97.1 por ciento en esa misma fecha en 1900.

Un boletín mensual sobre la cosecha, publicado por la Oficina Meteorológica del Departamento de Agricultura en el mes de febrero dice lo que sigue:

Los informes relativos al trigo de frío por lo general no son favorables, excepto en Kansas y Nebraska, donde la perspectiva es halagadora, aunque en algunas secciones del primero de estos Estados el ganado se ha comido la cosecha demasiado. El deshielo y la congelación alternativamente, y la poca ó ninguna protección suministrada por la nieve durante la mayor parte del mes de enero, en el valle del Misisipí y del Ohio, y en los Estados centrales del Atlántico, han sido muy perjudiciales al trigo de frío. En Kentucky y Tennessee hay un área considerable en tan mal estado, que se cree más acertado ararla y dedicarla á otras cosechas. La perspectiva general del trigo de frío es halagadora en la costa del Pacífico.

HONDURAS

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El Mensaje dirigido al Congreso Nacional por el Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras, General Don TERENCIO SIERRA, el 1° de enero de 1902, es un documento interesante, del que se insertan, á continuación algunos de los párrafos más importantes.

“Al presentarme ante vosotros á informaros de la situación general del país en el año que acaba de transcurrir, me es grato poder aseguraros que reina en Honduras la más completa paz, y que ella no se ha alterado en ningún punto de la República, ni ha habido el más leve temor de que llegara á turbarse.

* * * * *

“Paréceme que el país ha progresado en todos sentidos: la paz se afianza; la seguridad de que todos gozan es notoria; la población aumenta; la propiedad adquiere cada día mayor valor; la salubridad mejora, quizá por nuestro más extenso conocimiento de las prescripciones higiénicas y su acertada aplicación; el comercio y la agricultura prosperan; la instrucción se ensancha; el crédito nacional se consolida; las comunicaciones son ahora menos difíciles, y, en fin, hasta los desvalidos encuentran en nuestro suelo establecimientos de caridad donde hallan amparo y alivio las humanas miserias.

* * * * *

“El gasto hecho en la Policía de la capital, durante el año próximo anterior, fué de \$35,543.

* * * * *

“Se hacen importantes reformas en las cárceles, y es mejor cada día la higiene en casi todas los lugares de detención. El único establecimiento penal bien organizado que tenemos es la Penitenciaría de esta ciudad; los gastos de ella ascendieron á \$9,398.75.

* * * * *

“En el Hospital General se realizó una transformación considerable. La parte nueva agregada al edificio se inauguró el 15 de septiembre de 1900: en ella se ven todos los adelantos modernos que la ciencia y la experiencia aconsejan. Además, se han traído instrumentos de cirugía de última invención y están ya en uso: ésta es una mejora que facilita notablemente las operaciones. Fueron asistidos en nuestro Hospital General 723 enfermos, de los cuales sólo 37 murieron, ó sea poco más de un 5 por ciento. Los gastos del establecimiento ascendieron á \$24,356.78.

* * * * *

“Al Hospital de Amapala entraron, en el año, 241 enfermos, de los

cuales murieron 14. Suman \$15,445.56 los gastos de esa benéfica institución, cantidad suministrada por la Tesorería de dicho Hospital, que cobra un módico impuesto sobre las mercaderías por aquel puerto introducidas.

* * * * *

“Respecto de Estadística, os diré que la Oficina del ramo se ocupa en levantar el censo general de la República, y que los datos hasta ahora obtenidos, por deficientes que sean, no nos darán un número de habitantes menor que el que, por cálculos más ó menos arbitrarios, se ha atribuido á Honduras hasta esta fecha.

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“Un año hace que teníamos 768 escuelas primarias. Hoy contamos con 784, es decir, 16 más que en aquella época. Aunque lentamente, la evolución del país en el sentido de su adelanto va notándose en todo, y no podía ser una excepción la Instrucción Pública.

“Los alumnos matriculados ascienden á 28,026; los profesores son 595; las profesoras 321.

“La Escuela Superior de Niñas establecida en esta ciudad, así como la Escuela Normal, han dado excelentes resultados; y respecto de la primera puedo aseguraros que los padres de familia, jueces irrecusables en la materia, están de ella altamente satisfechos.

“Tenemos seis Colegios Nacionales; hay siete privados que reciben subvención del Tesoro, y dos más sin auxilio oficial ninguno. Los alumnos de todos esos Colegios son en la actualidad 662, y sus profesores 159.

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“Lo que pudiera deciros de la Administración de Justicia en sus relaciones con el Poder Ejecutivo, lo sabréis por la Memoria del señor Secretario del ramo; pero ne dejaré de manifestaros, aunque ello parezca innecesario, que la más absoluta independencia ha caracterizado los fallos y todos los actos de los tribunales hondureños.

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“De la estadística judicial resulta que los delitos cometidos en Honduras durante el año que acaba de pasar ascendieron á 1,866; esta guarismo excede en 297 al de 1900; pero no es posible averiguar con toda certeza si hubo efectivamente mayor número de crímenes en este último año que en el anterior, lo que nada tendría de extraño dado el aumento de la población, ó si la superior eficacia de la policía y el laudable celo de las autoridades judiciales han logrado descubrir muchas infracciones de las leyes penales, infracciones que antes quedaban ignoradas.

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“La situación militar que os presenté el año pasado es casi la misma de hoy, con la favorable diferencia de que el número de milicianos, que era entonces, incluyendo jefes y oficiales, de 46,927, es en la actualidad de 47 622.

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“La situación de nuestra Hacienda, gracias á la paz en que vivimos y á las economías que ésta nos permite hacer, es á todos luces satisfactoria.

“Las rentas públicas produjeron en bruto \$2,986,952.77 y líquidas \$2,607,062.57. Agregando á esta suma el saldo de 1900 y otras entradas extraordinarias, tenemos que los ingresos de nuestro erario ascendieron á \$3,017,273.40. Los gastos fueron \$2,840,397.21. Quedó, pues, á favor del tesoro un saldo de \$176,876.19.

“La amortización de la deuda pública ascendió en el año último á \$805,144.73, con lo que la deuda total de la República quedó reducida á \$1,285,207.75.

“Cúmpleme manifestaros que la cantidad de ochocientos y tantos mil pesos amortizados en 1901 corresponde, en su mayor parte, á deudas contraídas por administraciones anteriores á la mía.

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“El balance general de la nación se resume así: Activo (representado por numerario, especies, etc.), \$2,600,011.85; pasivo, \$1,332,400.40.

“Por consiguiente, hay un saldo á nuestro favor de \$1,267,611.45.

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“La importación de Honduras, calculada en moneda del país, fué, en el año último, de \$4,168,599.51, y su exportación, de \$6,183,023.37; quedó, por tanto, á favor de nuestra balanza comercial la suma de \$2,014,423.86.

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“El cambio, con relación al oro americano, fué de 115 á 130 por ciento; cambio sumamente favorable si se toma en cuenta el de la mayor parte de los países de Hispano-América en el mismo período de tiempo. Me refiero, por supuesto, á las naciones que se rigen por el patrón de plata.

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“La agricultura mejora paulatinamente; sobre todo, se ensancha el cultivo del tabaco. Las excesivas lluvias perjudicaron en algunos departamentos la cosecha de cereales; pero en los pocos lugares donde llegó á sentirse verdadera escasez, fué ésta aliviada luego, ya introduciendo granos de otras lugares de la República, ya auxiliando el Gobierno con dinero á los vecindarios más pobres.

“Nuestra ganadería no ha obtenido en este último año tan buenas utilidades como en los anteriores. La exportación fué menor, especialmente á los Estados centroamericanos.

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“Aunque por modo visible progresa la minería en Honduras, se halla todavía lejos de la producción que de ella debemos esperar; atendiendo á los grandes veneros de riqueza que encierran las entrañas de nuestro suelo. La exportación de metales subió en el año á \$2,279,115.50, cantidad que, comparada con la de 1900, que fué de 1,808,822, indica un mediano adelanto en esa industria. Gracias á

nuestras liberales leyes de minería, á las vías de comunicación que actualmente se construyen, y, particularmente, á la prodigiosa riqueza de nuestro territorio, podemos esperar que Honduras recobre la importancia que, como país minero, tuvo al lado de Méjico y el Perú en la época colonial.

“Comienzan á establecerse nuevas industrias de menor importancia. Contamos con tres fábricas más de puros y cigarrillos, con algunos telares, con varias fábricas de jabón y velas, y con otras diversas empresas que contribuyen á acrecentar la riqueza nacional y á promover su progreso.

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“El servicio de Correos se ha mantenido, poco más ó menos, en el mismo estado en que se hallaba hace un año. El movimiento de paquetes postales aumentó considerablemente; y aunque este servicio no rinde al Correo provecho alguno, es para el comercio de gran utilidad. La confianza del público en cuanto al respeto que se tiene aquí por la correspondencia es absoluta. Puedo aseguraros que no hay noticia de que en todo el año se haya extraviado una carta, una tarjeta, la pieza más insignificante de las que han pasado por nuestras estafetas.

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“El telégrafo se mantiene en el buen estado de costumbre, y en el año á que vengo refiriéndome se han reconstruido formalmente algunas líneas y se han colocado 120 millas más de alambre; con éstas, el total de nuestra red telegráfica alcanza á 3,166 millas. El número de mensajes, que aumentó de una manera notable, llegó á un total de 543,599, ó sea un exceso de 31,405 sobre el guarismo de los del año de 1900. Hay en la actualidad algunas líneas en construcción; para atender á esto tenemos en los almacenes del telégrafo material suficiente, lo mismo que para las reparaciones, que serán bien pocas en este año, pues todo nuestro servicio telegráfico ha sido cuidado con tal esmero, que son rarísimas é insignificantes las interrupciones.

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“Durante el año último arribaron á los puertos de Honduras 2,999 embarcaciones, con un tonelaje de registro de 491,199. Esas naves nos trajeron 5,168 pasajeros y llevaron 3,928; de manera que han quedado en el país 1,240.

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“Los trabajos en las carreteras han seguido sin interrupción; la del sur, especialmente, ha avanzado bastante. Está ya abierta al servicio público la sección de Tegucigalpa á Sabanagrande, que mide 55 kilómetros.

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“Aunque no es satisfactorio todavía el movimiento de acuñación en nuestra Casa de Moneda, fué en este año superior al de 1900; se acuñaron \$3,948.52 más que en la época citada.

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“Especial atención ha consagrado el Gobierno á la Escuela de Artes y Oficios, convencido como está de que una de las necesidades más urgentes de Honduras es tener hábiles artesanos. Para llegar á este resultado no sólo se mejoraron los talleres existentes sino que se estableció uno de zapatería y se está estableciendo una tenería; además, se ensancha actualmente el edificio para abrir otros talleres, como de carrocería, talabartería, etc. Ultimamente se ha dotado á la Escuela con una caldera nueva y una máquina de vapor, nueva también.

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“Considerable es el número de obras públicas llevadas á cabo en todo el país.

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“Nos hallamos felizmente en paz con todas las naciones, y mantenemos muy cordiales relaciones de amistad con nuestras hermanas las Repúblicas de la América Central.

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“Guatemala dió en enero del año pasado una prueba del espíritu fraternal que la anima respecto de las otras cuatro secciones del Centro. Declaró libres de todo derecho de importación las mercancías de procedencia centroamericana. No dudo que aplaudiréis conmigo tan noble rasgo, que viene á confirmar lo establecido en el Tratado de Amistad vigente que con aquella República tenemos.

“Lo mismo que con Guatemala, se han mantenido en perfecta buena armonía nuestras relaciones con El Salvador. Representantes de Honduras asistieron al Congreso Jurídico de San Salvador. Los trabajos de aquel Congreso os fueron ya presentados por la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.

“A pesar del asunto de límites que con Nicaragua discutimos, no se han alterado en un ápice nuestras relaciones con el Gobierno de aquella República. Debo decir algo acerca de ese asunto. Las Comisiones de uno y otro Estado trazaron sin dificultad la línea divisoria desde el Pacífico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte, es decir, en la parte poblada de ambas Repúblicas; mas al continuar el trazo hacia el Atlántico, hubo sustancial divergencia entre las dos Comisiones. Tomando en cuenta el espíritu fraternal de que están animados ambos pueblos y nuestras buenas relaciones con el Gobierno del General ZELAYA, no dudo que, dentro de poco, todo se arreglará armoniosamente.

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“En el mes de agosto de 1900 recibimos invitación del Gobierno de Méjico para enviar Delegados á la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, que debía reunirse en la capital de aquella República el 22 de octubre de 1901. Aceptó Honduras la invitación del Gobierno mejicano, y con la conveniente oportunidad fueron nombrados, para representarnos en el Congreso Pan-Americano de Méjico, los Señores

Doctores Don JOSÉ LEONARD y Don FAUSTO DÁVILA que se hallan actualmente allá.

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“La convención celebrada con el Reino de Bélgica para la extradición de criminales, el 10 de abril de 1900, fué ratificada en febrero de 1901.

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“Por decreto del 23 de agosto de 1900, el Gobierno de Francia prorrogó hasta el 31 de diciembre de aquel año, la aplicación de la tarifa mínima francesa á los géneros coloniales procedentes de Honduras. Actualmente se estudia una convención aduanera propuesta por Su Excelencia el Señor de POURTALÉS GORGIER, lo mismo que otra sobre el cambio de paquetes postales con valor declarado.”

MÉXICO.

COMPARACIÓN ENTRE EL RESUMEN DEL PRESUPUESTO VIGENTE Y EL DE LA INICIATIVA PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1902-1903.

El presupuesto que el Secretario del Tesoro ha presentado para el año económico de 1902-1903 se destina á hacer frente á los siguientes gastos, comparados con los gastos semejantes del año económico anterior:

Ramos.	Iniciativa para 1902-93.	Presupuesto vigente.	Aumento.	Diminución.
Poder Legislativo.....	\$1,145,984.80	\$1,130,983.30	\$15,001.50	.....
Poder Ejecutivo.....	308,273.06	183,986.84	124,286.22	.....
Poder Judicial.....	426,908.35	537,368.20	.....	\$110,459.85
Secretaría de Relaciones.....	688,934.70	755,127.25	.....	66,192.55
Secretaría de Gobernación.....	5,151,421.80	4,852,778.10	298,643.70	.....
Secretaría de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	3,218,620.90	2,889,677.50	398,943.40	.....
Secretaría de Fomento, Colonización é Industria.....	996,266.21	996,686.16	.....	419.95
Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.....	9,214,190.74	8,699,840.09	514,350.65	.....
Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público:				
Servicios administrativos.....	7,087,372.05	7,197,509.10	.....	110,137.05
Deuda Pública.....	22,216,893.00	21,007,902.45	1,208,990.55	.....
Secretaría de Guerra y Marina.....	14,283,950.22	14,023,242.84	260,707.38	.....
Sumas.....	64,738,815.83	62,275,101.83	2,750,923.40	287,209.40

Importa el presupuesto	\$62,275,101.83
Importa el aumento.....	2,463,714.00
Importa la iniciativa.....	64,738,815.83

PRODUCCION DE AZÚCAR

Según la prensa mexicana, el año 1902 promete sur un gran período para la producción de azúcar en la República. Tanto los capitalistas extranjeros como los del país están invirtiendo grandes sumas en la mejora y engrandecimiento de los ingenios existentes, así como en la fundación de otros nuevos. En los Estados de Jalisco, Michoacan,

Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, y Veracruz, el capital americano, especialmente de New-York, Michigan é Illinois, y el francés de Paris, se invierte en nuevos y extensos ingenios, equipándolos con maquinarias de última invención para la producción de azúcar. También el capital nacional se emplea liberalmente en aumentar la capacidad y producción de los ingenios antiguos, agregándoles nuevos terrenos para caña y maquinaria moderna para la molienda y refinería. El "Mexican Herald" anuncia que maquinaria por valor de \$350,000 ha sido ordenada para entregarse en mayo á varios ingenios. Productores de azúcar bien entendidos, vaticinan que la producción de este año excederá en un 25 á 30 por ciento al de 1901.

Durante 1901 principiaron sus labores seis grandes é importantes ingenios, completamente provistos de maquinaria y demás cosas necesarias. Los establecimientos de refinería de San Cristóbal y Panuco, ambos en el Estado de Veracruz, y Alvarado en el Estado de Sinaloa, se explotan con grandes capitales, estando provistos de maquinaria moderna: estos sólo rendirán según se espera, considerables ganancias. Á esto debe agregarse el aumento correspondiente á los otros tres ingenios nuevos, así como la ganancia que resultará en los otros pequeños ingenios antiguos cuyos medios de producción han sido mejorados. Si la producción de azúcar en la República continua aumentando durante los próximos dos ó tres años, en la misma proporción que en los últimos cinco años, México llegará á ser un exportador de este producto.

EXPOSICIÓN PERMANENTE DE PRODUCTOS FABRILES É INDUSTRIALES.

Se ha organizado en la capital de México, con un capital social de \$300,000 en plata mexicana, una compañía comanditaria por acciones, que tiene por objeto establecer una Exposición permanente de productos fabriles mexicanos. A la cabeza de esta empresa se encuentra el Señor Don JOSÉ LANDERO y Cos, en cuyo favor se ha hecho por la Secretaría de Fomento la correspondiente concesión; y tan pronto como se obtenga, sobre lo que parece no haber duda, la sanción del Senado, empezarán á construirse los edificios necesarios para el objeto. A las manufacturas mexicanas que habrán de exhibirse allí se agregarán las extranjeras que se consumen actualmente en el país.

Los edificios tendrán que estar terminados y listos para su uso dentro del término de dos años, al fin de los cuales se efectuará solemnemente la inauguración del concurso.

Además de las manufacturas se exhibirán permanentemente colecciones completas de todos los productos de la industria, la minería y la agricultura de México, y las del mismo género que se reciban de otros países.

La compañía tendrá el derecho de cobrar á los expositores la

cantidad que se determine, por el espacio que les conceda; pero el que se ponga á disposición del gobierno, para cualquiera exhibición oficial que tenga por conveniente hacer, será otorgado gratuitamente.

Será obligación de los expositores marcar claramente en los artículos exhibidos el nombre del fabricante ó productor, el del agente que dicho fabricante ó productor tenga en México, si es extranjero, el precio del artículo, el objeto á que se le destina, y cuantos mas detalles sean precisos para informar completamente á los visitantes.

La compañía, por su parte, estará obligada á publicar en castellano, inglés, francés, alemán é italiano, un catálogo general de los artículos expuestos.

Se permitirá á la compañía la importación, libre de derechos, de los materiales que necesite para la construcción de los edificios. Los artículos extranjeros que vengan al concurso se admitirán como en calidad de depósito por el término de un año, y si al transcurrir este plazo no han sido exportados, satisfarán derechos conforme al arancel.

El Gobierno suministrará á la compañía todos los datos que sean accesibles y necesarios para impartir conocimiento exacto de la situación industrial del país, y de los recursos de los diferentes Estados y Territorios. Todos estos datos podrá publicarlos la compañía en el Catálogo General de la Exposición.

Se permitirá á los expositores que vendan los artículos expuestos, ó que los utilicen como muestras. Los artículos extranjeros que queden sin venderse no pagarán derechos, sino después de haber estado más de un año en el país.

PRECIO DE TERRENOS BALDÍOS.

El Diario Oficial del 14 de enero de 1902 publica la siguiente lista de los precios á que deberán venderse, en el próximo año económico de 1902-3, en plata mexicana y por hectárea, los terrenos baldíos de la nación, en los diferentes Estados y Territorios:

Precio de cada hectárea.		Precio de cada hectárea.	
Aguascalientes	\$2. 20	Oaxaca	\$1. 20
Campeche	1. 95	Puebla	3. 30
Chiapas	3. 00	Querétaro	2. 20
Chihuahua	1. 10	San Luis Potosí	2. 50
Coahuila	1. 10	Sinaloa	1. 20
Colima	1. 10	Sonora	1. 10
Durango	1. 10	Tabasco	3. 60
Guanajuato	2. 20	Tamaulipas	1. 20
Guerrero	1. 20	Tlaxcala	2. 20
Hidalgo	2. 50	Veracruz	2. 75
Jalisco	2. 20	Yucatán	2. 20
México	2. 75	Zacatecas	2. 20
Michoacán	3. 00	Distrito Federal	6. 10
Morelos	4. 40	Territorio de Tepic	2. 50
Nuevo León	1. 10	Territorio de la Baja California ...	.55

mines se trouvent près de Pastoria, au nord de Guerrero. Elles ont dû être exploitées il y a très longtemps.

Guidé par un indien, M. PUEBET a pénétré dans l'une d'elles. Il est descendu à plus de 100 mètres de profondeur. Dans ces galeries, le cinabre se trouve sous forme de grands gisements, à fleur de terre. Des roues en pierre, des *metates*, des haches en silex ont été trouvées en abondance dans ces galeries, ce qui permet à M. PUEBET de croire que l'exploitation de ces mines remonte à une époque antérieure à la conquête.

RÈGLES AU SUJET DU TRAFIC DU HENEQUEN.

Le journal "Mexican Herald," du 3 janvier 1902, dit que les cultivateurs et les exportateurs de Yucatan proposent de s'entendre pour ne pas vendre ou expédier aucune de cette fibre au-dessous d'un prix qu'ils fixeront. Si le prix sur les marchés étrangers (principalement New-York qui consomme 90 pour cent des exportations de Yucatan) descend au dessous d'un certain minimum, leur intention est de garder le henequen, espérant ainsi que les demandes augmenteront le prix de la marchandise. Les négociants en henequen sont tous des capitalistes qui peuvent se permettre de conserver leur article jusqu'à ce qu'ils jugent à propos de le vendre.

FABRIQUE DE POUDRE SANS FUMÉE.

Le Ministre de la Guerre vient de passer un contrat pour l'établissement d'une fabrique de poudre sans fumée. Cette usine sera construite dans les environs de Santa-Fé, sur des terrains cédés par les habitants de cette localité au gouvernement fédéral.

Les travaux qui seront incessamment entrepris d'après les plans de M. ALBINO VILLEGAS, ingénieur, devront être terminés avant juillet 1903.

LE COCO À HUILE.

De nombreux propriétaires d'Acapulco et de Manzanillo se livrent depuis quelque temps à l'exploitation du coco à huile qu'ils exportent.

Le coco à huile est un produit que l'on considérait jusqu'ici, dans ces régions, comme absolument négligeable. Aujourd'hui, ce commerce prend des proportions considérables et ceux qui s'y livrent fondent sur l'exportation de ce produit les plus grandes espérances.

LE CAOUTCHOUC MEXICAIN.

Il paraît, d'après des renseignements français, que le caoutchouc mexicain est coté actuellement sur les marchés américains et européens, de 47 à 55 cents la livre, prix excessivement élevé et qui n'est dépassé que par celui de Para (Brésil) dont les prix varient de 49 à

87 cents. Ces chiffres témoignent de l'excellente qualité du produit mexicain et sont dignes d'encourager les planteurs et d'augmenter la production.

EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE.

Les statistiques douanières montrent que pendant l'année fiscale 1901, le Mexique a exporté en Angleterre 6,583 tonnes de cuivre et plus de 23,000 tonnes aux Etats-Unis et en Europe, soit, pendant les douze mois, un total général d'exportation de 30,000 tonnes. Etant donné le fait que de nouvelles mines ont été creusées depuis la publication des statistiques officielles, on croit que, pendant l'année courante, les exportations dépasseront matériellement celles de 1901.

UNE EXPOSITION PERMANENTE À MEXICO.

Le Ministère de Fomento a soumis à l'approbation de la Chambre des Députés le contrat qu'il vient de conclure avec M. JOSÉ de LANDERO représentant de la "Compagnie Mexicaine d'Exposition Permanente."

Ce contrat se rapporte à la construction d'un grand édifice dans lequel seront exposés, en permanence, les produits nationaux.

NICARAGUA.

IMPORTATION DES ESSENCES.

Le "Diario oficial," du 18 avril 1901, publie le décret suivant:

"ARTICLE I. Ne pourront importer des essences pour la préparation des liqueurs que les fabricants munis d'une autorisation écrite du Directeur Général du Ministère compétent et moyennant paiement des droits établis dans le tarif.

"ARTICLE II. De même des huiles essentielles ne pourront être importées que par les pharmaciens ou les médecins pour être exclusivement employées à la préparation des médicaments ou prescriptions médicales.

Dans la demande en autorisation d'entrée à adresser au Ministère des Finances, les intéressés devront donner l'indication détaillée des essences à importer pour que l'autorisation ne s'applique qu'aux quantités jugées nécessaires aux besoins de la pharmacie."

PARAGUAY.

LES BOIS PRINCIPAUX DU PAYS.

On a constaté récemment une augmentation dans l'exportation du bois paraguayen et l'on croit que les bois mous de cette république

seront aussi recherchés, dans peu de temps, pour la fabrication du papier. Des 60 classes de bois qu'on emploie dans le pays, 20 classes seulement sont exportées dont voici les noms respectifs des principales:

1. *Curupai*.—Bois dur de couleur rouge, très durable et très employé pour des traverses et des pilotis. Jouit d'un bon marché en Argentine.

2. *Cèdre*.—Bien qu'il soit inférieur en grain et en odeur à la classe cubaine, une grande quantité de ce bois est exportée en Argentine et en Allemagne; avec ce dernier pays le commerce commença durant la guerre Hispano-Américaine. Le cèdre paraguayen est très demandé à Bremen où il est employé à la fabrication de boîtes à cigares. A vrai dire, ce bois est beaucoup plus semblable au caoba (acajou) qu'au cèdre, mais il a le grain et l'odeur de ce dernier.

3. *Laurier noir*.—On l'emploie pour des traverses mais n'étant pas dur comme le curupaie et étant inflammable, n'est pas beaucoup recherché.

4. *Palo de Rosa (Bois de rose)*.—Est pareil au bois de rose d'Angleterre mais sa couleur est plus claire. Il est très sec, prend un bon lustre et se prête à la fabrication de meubles. Il possède aussi des propriétés médicinales.

5. *Hirá-ro*.—Est un bois pur et flexible; aussi la demande en est elle considérable pour voitures et construction de bateaux, parcequ'il ne peut ni se contourner ni se fendre.

6. *Lapacho (noir et jaune)*.—Ce bois est excessivement demandé à Buenos-Ayres où on l'emploie pour la fabrication de charettes et la construction des ponts. On l'emploie aussi pour des traverses bien qu'il ne convienne pas, car il peut facilement prendre feu s'il n'est pas entièrement couvert de terre.

7. *Petereby negro*.—On l'emploie sur place pour la fabrication de meubles. Comme il est susceptible d'être bien travaillé et qu'il prend bon lustre, il aura un meilleur marché en Europe lorsqu'il sera mieux connu.

8. *Quebracho colorado* est le plus important des bois paraguayens; des quantités considérables sont exportées en Allemagne, principalement à Hambourg où on en trouve toujours un stock considérable. On l'emploie particulièrement dans le tannage et la demande en augmente chaque année. Les capitalistes allemands trouvent dans ce bois, un bon placement pour leur argent et une ligne de bateaux à vapeur est exclusivement employée dans ce commerce. Dans ce pays, il y a une fabrique d'extrait de quebracho et probablement plusieurs autres s'établiront avant peu de temps.

D'après une analyse faite récemment, les blocs de quebracho produisent une moyenne de 25 pour cent de substance tannique et un maximum de 29 pour cent. Le quebracho paraguayen contient plus d'extrait tannin et a une couleur plus fine que celui que l'on trouve en

Argentine. L'exportation des blocs de quebracho depuis 1895 jusqu'à 1898 a été la suivante:

	Tonnes.
1895.....	115,000
1896.....	114,000
1897.....	185,000
1898.....	147,000

Pendant l'année 1900, le bois a été très rare en Allemagne. Le prix des blocs de quebracho va probablement augmenter car les arbres coupés avec rapidité, obligent à pénétrer plus avant dans les forêts vierges, ce qui augmente le coût des travaux.

9. *Urunday-mi* est un des meilleurs bois durs du pays; il possède plusieurs des qualités du curupai et est plus durable que ce dernier.

10. *Iatane* est un beau bois de couleur dorée, semblable au bois satiné, et prend un bon vernis. Des caisses fabriquées avec ce bois protègent avec sécurité leur contenu contre les insectes de toute espèce. Ce bois a un grain fin et dur et durera des années dans la terre et l'eau. On l'emploie ici pour la fabrication de proues et de poupes de bateaux.

Palo Santo (Lignum vitæ).—Bois lourd et de couleur sombre, dont la quantité est très limitée. On l'emploie à la place de bronzes pour les coussinets de machines et les arbres moteurs. On en fait aussi des poulies. Le Palo Santo a les mêmes propriétés médicinales que le Lignum vitæ. Jusqu'à présent il a été exporté principalement en France.

DIVERSES CULTURES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Des diverses cultures du Paraguay, la plus grande partie se consomme dans le pays; cependant le tabac et les fruits s'exportent en certaines quantités, le premier en Allemagne et les autres dans la République Argentine.

Le tabac paraguayen est généralement le moins cher sur les marchés d'Allemagne, et comme tel pourra se vendre avec profit. L'essai d'une meilleure élaboration et, par conséquent, avec augmentation du prix n'a pas encore donné de bons résultats. On a dit que durant l'année 1900, les demandes ont été plus fortes que pendant les années antérieures et que les prix reçus ont été quelque peu meilleurs.

Le coton croît bien au Paraguay et est d'une qualité supérieure, chaque plante donnant 6 livres de fibres. On dit qu'une compagnie nord-américaine est sur le point d'établir une fabrique de tissus de coton à l'Assomption.

Les oranges, les bananes et les ananas viennent bien au Paraguay et s'exportent en quantités considérables à Buenos-Ayres. Des efforts ont été faits pour la culture de la *yerba-maté* ou thé du Paraguay et on dit qu'ils ont été couronnés d'un succès considérable. On exporte en France, en certaines quantités, des essences distillées de feuilles et de fleurs d'orangers.

La gomme n'existe pas en grande quantité, à l'état vierge, au Paraguay; mais les efforts tentés pour la cultiver, sont en progrès et l'on espère que l'espèce la plus convenable pour la culture artificielle sera la *maniocoba* du Brésil, à cause de sa croissance rapide et de sa robustesse en général. Le *maniocoba*, d'après ce qu'on dit, a donné un résultat excellent au Brésil et dans l'Amérique Centrale et l'on eroit que le gouvernement paraguayen offrira des avantages spéciaux aux agriculteurs, dans le but de développer cette industrie.

L'INDUSTRIE DE L'ÉLEVAGE.

Il y a, probablement, dit M. GOSLING, Consul d'Angleterre à Assomption, peu de pays comme le Paraguay où ce commerce puisse être installé avec un si petit capital et une telle espérance de prompt bénéfice. Les bénéfices de l'élevage pourront se calculer de 20 à 25 pour cent, mais dans quelques *estancias* bien dirigées, ils sont, sans doute, beaucoup plus forts et pourront atteindre jusqu'à 40 pour cent. La question des travailleurs est moins difficile dans cette classe d'industrie que dans n'importe quelle autre, parce que le péon paraguayen, bien qu'il ne soit pas généralement travailleur, est cependant bien préparé pour ce genre de travail, qui est agréable et intéressant pour lui.

Il y a peu de maladies parmi le bétail et la fièvre aphteuse qui a fait tant de ravages dans la République Argentine, a été très bénigne dans ses résultats au Paraguay. Cependant les chevaux souffrent cruellement d'une maladie appelée "mal de cadera" qui, bien que rapide dans ses effets, paraît être de même nature qu'une fièvre cerebro-spinale et un grand nombre de chevaux meurent chaque année. Inutile de dire que les colons qui essaient de s'établir au Paraguay doivent s'attendre à trouver quelques difficultés en face des nombreux et véritables avantages que le pays offre.

L'INDUSTRIE DES VIANDES DE CONSERVES.

Les industries du Paraguay sont encore dans l'enfance et n'offrent que peu d'intérêt en dehors du pays. Une loi, cependant, fut promulguée au mois de septembre de l'année dernière, ayant rapport à l'établissement de "saladeros" ou fabriques de viande de conserves qui, dans la suite, pourra devenir un commerce important. Les principaux points intéressants de cette loi sont que, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1910, les machines, matériaux nécessaires pour boîtes, sel commun et produits chimiques pourront être importés libres de droits. Les concessionnaires paieront, cependant, au gouvernement un petit impôt de 10 à 15 centavos pour chaque animal tué. Un "saladero" établi sur le Rio a donné, cette année, des résultats satisfaisants; 2,500 têtes de bétail ont été sacrifiées. Chaque bœuf vaut £2 rendu sur le marché et a produit 85 livres de cuir salé qui se vend à Montévidéo à raison de \$2 par quintal. Ainsi chaque animal tué, outre de donner 180 livres de

viande et 39 livres de graisse, a produit £1 10s. en moyenne de son cuir, ce qui fait un gain de 8s. à 14s. pour chaque animal.

RENSEIGNEMENTS MINIERS.

Au mois de septembre dernier on a accordé une concession à une entreprise particulière pour rechercher et exploiter des minéraux dans un vaste territoire situé au sud de l'Assomption et qui s'étend jusqu'aux frontières argentines, entre les limites des rivières Parana et Paraguay. Peu après la découverte de l'or et de traces d'argent et de cuivre, on a fait un arpentage.

On dit que le lingot d'or contient de 8s. jusqu'à £2 par tonne. On a également trouvé de petits dépôts de cuivre de bonne qualité mais pas en filons contenus, ainsi que de riches dépôts de fer, mais le manque de communication rend, pour le moment, difficile au Paraguay, le développement de la richesse minérale.

EXONERATION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION SUR LES BICYCLETTES.

En vertu d'une loi du 31 août 1901, les bicyclettes, en général, et leurs accessoires sont exonérés des droits d'importation dans la République du Paraguay pour le terme d'un an, à partir de cette date.

SALVADOR.

CHANGEMENTS DANS LE TARIF.

En vertu de la loi du 21 mai 1901, publiée dans le "Diario Oficial" du 24 mai 1901, l'exportation de l'indigo est exempte de tout droit et impôt.

Le même journal officiel dit que, en vertu de la loi du 17 mai 1901, les sacs contenant du café destiné à l'exportation seront exempts de tous droits et impôts.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 27 mai 1901, dit que la loi du 22 mai 1901 rétablit le droit de 5 centavos par kilogramme applicable à l'importation du fil de couleur.

D'après le "Diario Oficial" du 19 août 1901, le Ministère des Finances aurait décidé que le tissu de coton écriu dit *mantadril*, muni d'une simple raie de couleur n'ayant pas plus d'un centimètre de largeur, suivrait le régime du No. 5 du tarif à 20 *centavos* le kilogramme et non pas la taxe du No. 10 qui s'applique au même tissu quand il est de couleur.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 7 octobre, 1901, dit que le Ministère des Finances aurait aussi décidé que la ouate de coton en feuilles, pour garniture intérieure de vêtements, non dénommée dans le tarif, serait rangée sous le No. 3 et taxée à raison de deux centavos le kilogramme.

En vertu des ordonnances ministérielles des 14 et 18 octobre, 1901, publiées dans le "Diario Oficial" des 17 et 18 octobre 1901, l'impor-

tation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation de l'indigo, suivra le régime du No. 22 du tarif à la taxe de 50 centavos le kilogramme et respectivement, le montant des droits acquittés à l'importation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation des minerais sera remboursé en monnaie courante aux exportateurs de ces produits au moment de l'exportation.

URUGUAY.

PRINCIPALES EXPORTATIONS DE MONTEVIDEO PENDANT NEUF MOIS.

Voici quelles ont été les principales exportations de Montevideo, pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1901.

Peaux de bœuf	seches..	624,302
Peaux de bœuf	salées..	458,920
Peaux de mouton	balles..	9,589
Poils	idem..	64,927
Bœuf découpé en longues		1,012
et Minces tranches séchées	balles..	393,124
Bœuf frais	tonnes..	2,685
Suif, têtes de pore		33,904
Farine	sacs..	21,988
Son	idem..	6,824
Blé	idem..	4,428
Maïs	idem..	118,535
Graine de lin	idem..	6,176
Os et cendre d'os	tonnes..	7,900
Langues de bœuf	boîtes..	15,888
Cornes	nombre..	998,016

COMMERCE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Les statistiques publiées dans les rapports préliminaires anglais "Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom," montrent que le commerce du Royaume-Uni avec l'Amérique latine pendant l'année civile 1901 a diminué en comparaison de celui de l'année 1900. La publication anglaise dont il s'agit ne donne pas toutes les transactions commerciales entre la Grande-Bretagne et les différents pays de l'Amérique latine, mais mentionne seulement les articles principaux d'importation et d'exportation. Des renseignements plus complets ne seront pas publiés avant plusieurs mois. Pendant l'année civile 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par la Grande-Bretagne de la l'Amérique latine, s'est montée, d'après les rapports dont il s'agit, à £15,353,076 (\$74,715,744.35) contre £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94) en 1900. La valeur des exportations de la Grande-Bretagne à l'Amérique latine, autant quelle peut être constatée dans les rapports incomplets anglais, se montait en 1901 à £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) contre £13,505,818 (\$65,726,063.30) en 1900.

Voici quels ont été les articles importés par la Grande-Bretagne de la République Argentine pendant les deux périodes en question, ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations données dans les rapports anglais:

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Importations.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Bétail		£667,500	+ £667,500
Mouton et agneau		289,000	— 289,000
Blé	£2,670,355	6,088,923	— 3,418,568
Maïs	2,616,524	1,514,313	+ 1,102,211
Viande fraîche de mouton	1,950,599	1,689,078	+ 261,521
Sucre brut	307,825	107,564	+ 200,261
Suif et stéarine	273,068	239,288	+ 33,780
Peaux	74,300	18,629	+ 55,671
Graine de lin	1,516,736	682,122	+ 834,614
Totaux	9,409,407	11,296,417	— 1,887,010

Le tableau ci-dessus ne comprend pas, pour l'une ou l'autre année, les importations de bœuf frais, de beurre, de fromage, de quebracho et un ou deux autres articles d'importance.

En 1900, le nombre de bestiaux vivants importés de la République Argentine par la Grande-Bretagne, se montait à 38,562 et celui de moutons et d'agneaux, à 178,969, contre aucun en 1901. Le nombre de livres de blé importées en 1901 était de 808,040,000, soit 13,467,333 boisseaux (en admettant qu'un boisseau contienne 60 livres), contre 1,852,400,000 livres (30,873,333 boisseaux) en 1900. La quantité de maïs importée était de 1,044,360,000 livres ou 18,649,286 boisseaux de 56 livres chacun, contre 652,620,000 livres ou 11,653,929 boisseaux en 1900. Les autres articles étaient: graine de lin, 664,528 quarts en 1901, contre 310,664 quarts en 1900; mouton frais, 127,165,400 livres en 1901, contre 111,479,500 livres en 1900; suif et stéarine, 20,440,400 livres en 1901, contre 17,826,900 livres en 1900; sucre, 67,422,300 livres en 1901, contre 21,756,900 livres en 1900; peaux, 3,263,100 livres en 1901, contre 757,500 livres en 1900.

Ci-après, détaillés, les articles exportés de la Grande-Bretagne à la République Argentine pendant les années 1901 et 1900 ainsi que leurs valeurs:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonade (marchandises à la pièce)	£1,174,882	£1,561,838	—£386,956
Jute (marchandises à la pièce)	326,451	321,072	+ 5,379
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	49,190	46,340	+ 2,850
Tissus de laine	116,987	192,884	— 75,897
Laine filée	164,769	361,763	— 196,994
Tapis	26,692	45,867	— 18,175
Quincaillerie et coutellerie	46,335	56,897	— 10,562
Fer pour les chemins de fer	587,543	322,539	+ 265,004
Fer galvanisé	321,364	321,676	— 312
Tous les autres fers	394,382	433,673	— 39,291
Fers-blancs	50,491	73,734	— 23,243
Ciment	31,955	32,549	— 594
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine	41,642	57,645	— 16,003
Totaux	3,332,683	3,818,477	— 485,794

Les articles principaux importés du Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900 étaient les suivants :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Café	£228,001	£90,805	+£137,196
Sucre brut	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Coton brut	270,041	669,595	— 399,554
Peaux fraîches	27,485	31,200	— 3,715
Totaux	680,920	847,013	166,093

Le rapport anglais ne mentionne pas spécifiquement les importations de caoutchouc.

En 1901, les importations de café pesaient 13,262,400 livres et en 1900, 4,385,300 livres; les importations de sucre avaient un poids total de 34,373,800 livres en 1901 et de 10,658,000 livres en 1900; le poids des peaux importées en 1901 était de 1,156,900 livres et en 1900, de 1,283,500 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900 :

Articles.	1900.	1901.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Charbon et autres combustibles	£722,526	£803,837	£81,311
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	800,000	1,196,298	— 396,298
Jute (marchandises à la pièce)	30,816	15,236	— 15,680
Fil de jute	336,768	262,380	+ 74,388
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	41,142	67,061	— 25,919
Tissus de laine	52,508	71,080	— 18,572
Laine filée	83,917	122,293	— 38,576
Quincaillerie et coutellerie	48,093	63,631	— 15,538
Fer pour les chemins de fer	71,933	94,948	— 23,015
Tous les autres fers manufacturés	186,894	320,417	— 133,523
Fers-blancs	45,945	74,187	— 28,242
Ciment	10,492	21,453	— 10,961
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine	57,446	64,417	— 6,971
Cuir	31,356	39,767	— 8,411
Huile de graines	52,016	54,183	— 2,167
Cuivre ouvré	35,893	63,136	— 27,243
Totaux	2,607,745	3,334,324	— 726,519

Pendant l'année 1901, la Grande-Bretagne a exporté au Brésil, 813,473 tonnes de charbon, de coke et de combustible patenté, contre 793,560 tonnes durant l'année 1900.

CHILI.

Pendant l'année civile 1901 l'Angleterre a importé du Chili, disent les rapports anglais, pour £1,455,435 de cuivre sous toutes les formes (minerai, matte, cuivre cémentatoire, non ouvré et en partie ouvré, etc.), contre £1,417,137 en 1900. Si tout le nitrate de soude importé par la Grande-Bretagne provient du Chili, ce qui est probable, la valeur d'importation de cet article chilien a augmenté de £910,047 en 1901, contre £1,155,462 en 1900, montant la valeur totale de 1901 à £2,365,482 et celle de 1900 à £2,573,467. Pendant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre n'a pas importé de blé du Chili, tandis qu'en 1900 la valeur du blé reçu du Chili se montait à £868.

Ci-après les articles que l'Angleterre a exportés au Chili pendant les deux années en comparaison :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£744,384	£998,277	- £253,893
Tissus de laine	112,590	144,046	- 31,456
Laine filée	148,751	212,858	- 64,107
Tapis	31,478	45,105	- 13,627
Quincaillerie et coutellerie	35,159	32,680	+ 2,479
Fer pour les chemins de fer	86,688	25,199	+ 61,489
Fer galvanisé	115,536	144,459	- 28,923
Tous les autres fers	151,230	190,211	- 38,981
Total	1,425,816	1,792,835	- 367,019

PÉROU.

Pendant les années en question, les importations provenant de la République Péruvienne comprenaient les articles suivants :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation ou diminution.
Sucre	£41,761	£129,353	- £87,592
Cuivre	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Laines d'alpaca, de llama et de vigogne	226,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

Durant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre a importé du Pérou, 9,573,700 livres de sucre, contre 24,010,700 en 1900. Les quantités de laine d'alpaca, de lama et de vigogne importées pendant les années 1901 et 1900, furent respectivement 4,641,248 et 4,236,566 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Pérou, pendant les deux années 1901 et 1900 :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tissus de laine	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Laine filée	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Fer pour les chemins de fer	16,744	27,952	- 11,208
Tous les autres fers	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total	536,257	478,785	+ 57,472

Toutes les autres marchandises importées de l'Amérique Latine, furent les suivantes :

Importation de l'Amérique Centrale: 23,837,000 livres de café, évaluées à £739,006 en 1901, contre 17,789,700 livres évaluées à £611,882 en 1900.

Importation de l'Amérique du Sud: 63,118,476 livres de laine, évaluées à £604,699, contre 30,205,932 livres en 1900, évaluées à £957,804.

Les articles importés des autres pays de l'Amérique Latine ne sont pas spécifiés, mais voici ceux exportés dans ces pays par la Grande-Bretagne:

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
ANTILLES.			
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	£155,830	£252,129	— £96,299
Fer manufacturé	57,669	72,813	— 15,144
Sacs d'emballage et autres	11,375	18,409	— 7,034
Total	224,874	343,351	— 118,477
CUBA ET PORTO-RICO.			
Fer pour les chemins de fer	14,184	20,243	6,059
Riz, farine de riz et farine	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840
MEXIQUE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	252,901	401,288	— 148,387
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	26,783	39,641	— 12,858
Fer galvanisé	63,976	79,900	— 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	— 177,169
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	385,943	485,131	— 99,188
Fer galvanisé	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Sellerie et harnais *	39,847	43,546	— 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	— 102,288
COLOMBIE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VÉNÉZUÉLA.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	295,957	350,858	— 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	311,967	344,092	— 32,125
Tissus de laine	32,515	49,201	— 16,686
Fer pour les chemins de fer	43,178	72,858	— 29,680
Tous les autres fers manufacturés	51,787	66,941	— 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	— 92,645
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD (PAYS NON SPÉCIFIÉS).			
Locomotives	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Machines agricoles à vapeur	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Autres machines à vapeur	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Machines agricoles	82,981	107,568	— 24,587
Machines pour l'exploitation des mines	36,604	34,985	+ 1,619
Machines à tisser	108,735	130,122	— 21,387
Autres machines	356,799	410,918	— 53,119
Machines à coudre	38,190	56,368	— 18,178
Totaux	1,091,794	1,145,236	— 53,442

* Y compris l'Amérique du Sud.

Un des principaux articles que la Grande-Bretagne a, depuis des années, exporté à l'Amérique latine, ont été les cotonnades. Ce commerce paraît, pour quelques raisons, diminuer, c'est du moins ce que montrent les statistiques des deux dernières années. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre de mètres et la valeur des cotonnades que la

Grande-Bretagne a exportés à l'Amérique latine pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Pays.	1901.		1900.	
	Mètres.	Valeur.	Mètres.	Valeur.
Antilles (autres que l'Inde Anglaise).....	81,069,400	\$752,167	84,048,300	\$761,628
Mexique.....	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Amérique Centrale.....	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombie.....	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela.....	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,858
Pérou.....	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chili.....	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brésil.....	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay.....	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
République Argentine.....	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Totaux.....	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE EN 1901.

Le "Engineering and Mining Journal" du 4 janvier 1902, contient un article très long au sujet des industries minières et de la métallurgie aux Etats-Unis. Ce même article donne aussi un aperçu approximatif du rendement minier des différents pays du monde producteurs de minéraux. Les données suivantes relatives à la production minière de l'Amérique Latine, pendant l'année 1901, ont été obtenues de cette publication.

Pendant l'année 1901, la production d'or du Mexique a augmenté légèrement; il en est de même de celle de l'Amérique Centrale, particulièrement dans la République du Salvador où, au moyen de capitaux américains, l'on a creusé de nouvelles mines importantes. On n'a pas encore reçu des pays de l'Amérique du Sud, des statistiques complètes au sujet de leur rendement mais il est un fait authentique, c'est que le Pérou et le Chili ont fait des efforts, pour le développement de cette industrie, qui ont été couronnés de succès.

La production de l'argent du monde a, en 1901, un tant soit peu diminué. Le Mexique, le second pays producteur du globe, a vu sa production d'argent diminuer. Les causes de cette diminution sont cependant temporaires et disparaîtront avant longtemps, étant dues, dans quelques cas, à de nouveaux développements qui ont arrêté momentanément le rendement de ce métal blanc, et dans d'autres, à la découverte de minerais moins bons. En Bolivie, la grande mine Huanchaca n'a pas produit la quantité d'argent des années précédentes, quoique ce déficit constaté dans la production de l'Amérique du Sud ait été, en partie, comblé par le plus grand rendement du Chili et du Pérou. Les fameuses mines Cerro de Pasco qui, pendant de nombreuses années, ont été exploitées seulement dans le but d'obtenir de l'argent,

se développent graduellement en mines de cuivre au fur et à mesure que sa profondeur augmente, mais continuent néanmoins à donner de grandes quantités d'argent. En Colombie, l'exploitation des mines a été sérieusement entravée par suite des troubles qui règnent dans le pays.

Voici le rang qu'occupaient, en 1900, les pays du monde producteurs de cuivre, par rapport à leur production: Etats-Unis, Espagne, Japon, Chili, Australie, Mexique et Allemagne. La production, dans la plupart de ces pays, fut aussi grande et dans quelques-uns plus abondante en 1901 qu'en 1900. Pendant la première période, le Chili a produit 26,111 tonnes de cuivre et le Mexique 22,403 tonnes. En 1901 les mines chiliennes ont augmenté grandement leurs exportations, et il est évident que dans un futur peu éloigné, ce sera le Mexique qui produira la plus grande quantité de ce métal; des gisements importants de cuivre ayant été trouvés dans ce dernier pays et exploités par des capitalistes des Etats-Unis. Le percement des puits des mines Nasosari fait des progrès et la mine Boles continue à donner un très grand rendement. Dans l'Amérique du Sud, un certain développement a été donné, en 1901, à l'industrie minière du Pérou, et le projet pour l'achèvement de la ligne de chemins de fer dans Cerro de Pasco et la construction de tunnels pour l'écoulement ou l'épuisement des eaux est en train de se réaliser.

En 1901, la production du plomb mexicain a un peu diminué pour les mêmes raisons que celles qui, pendant toute l'année, ont entravé l'exploitation des mines d'argent. En ce qui concerne la production de l'étain d'un bout à l'autre du monde, la Bolivie a conservé, en 1901, la position qu'elle occupait parmi les six sections productrices de ce métal, le rendement, pendant les deux années dont il s'agit, étant estimé à 6,000 tonnes. De petites quantités de ce métal sont aussi produites au Mexique et sont utilisées dans le pays. La production du nitrate de soude au Chili a été réglée par la quantité exportée, et les prix ont été très satisfaisants à cause des associations industrielles qui se sont formées.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Sous le titre "Nombres géographiques indigènes de la República de Honduras," Tegucigalpa, 1901, in-8, 118 pages, le Dr. ALBERTO MEMBRENO vient de faire paraître un travail d'étymologie du plus grand intérêt, fruit de longues études et de laborieuses recherches et qui comble heureusement une lacune dans la bibliographie historique du Honduras.

- L'auteur, grâce à la connaissance du nahuatl et des divers dialectes des Indiens qui habitent actuellement certaines parties du Honduras, a pu donner l'étymologie de la plupart des noms de lieux de la République et de ceux d'origine aztèque du Guatemala et du Nicaragua renseignés dans l' "Anuario" de la Direction générale de statistique du Guatemala (1858) et dans la "Geografía de Nicaragua" de SOMENSTERN (1874), travail très difficile si l'on tient compte des modifications profondes que beaucoup de noms géographiques ont subies au cours des siècles et qui, parfois, les rendent absolument méconnaissables. Il résulte de cette étude que les noms de lieux nahoas sont nombreux en Honduras et se sont maintenus même parmi les tribus indiennes qui ont conservé leur idiome, que les mots qui, ont une terminaison empruntée à ces idiomes (telles que *terrique*, *guera*, *ire*, *li*, etc.), ont comme premier élément un mot nahoa; enfin, que le fait qu'après trois siècles les Espagnols n'ont pu faire adopter leurs dénominations géographiques par les peuplades indiennes, prouve à l'évidence que la domination nahoa a dû être de très longue durée au Honduras.

En résumé, le travail de M. MEMBRENO, le premier du genre publié au Honduras, présente, au point de vue linguistique et historique, un grand intérêt pour le pays, et il ne peut manquer d'attirer l'attention des Américanistes en Europe.

La "Revista Maritima Brasileira" a fait paraître, avec son numéro du mois d'octobre, un supplément qui sera consacré désormais à la publication des renseignements relatifs aux compagnies nationales et étrangères qui ont des lignes de bateaux à vapeur le long de la côte et sur les rivières du Brésil. Ce supplément traitera aussi de toutes les questions se rapportant aux chantiers de construction navale, aux arsenaux et aux bassins de radoub, etc., et donnera d'autres renseignements très complets au sujet du commerce maritime de la République. Cette revue publiera aussi en portugais, en français et en anglais, un glossaire des termes maritimes employés et qui ont été trouvés être d'un très grand service.

Un journal mexicain, le "Mundo," constate que l'industrie sucrière commence à prendre un grand développement au Mexique.

De toutes parts, écrit ce journal, les capitalistes forment des sociétés pour exploiter la culture de la canne. Il y a une tendance marquée chez les cultivateurs mexicains à abandonner la culture du maïs pour ce produit beaucoup plus rémunérateur.

On estime à environ 22 pour cent l'augmentation constatée dans la superficie des plantations de canne à sucre pendant l'exercice écoulé.

"Do Rio a Buenos Aires," tel est le titre d'un volume de 316 pages, contenant de nombreuses illustrations et dont l'auteur est M. ARTHUR DIAS, un des journalistes qui ont accompagné le Président CAMPOS dans la visite qu'il a faite récemment à la République Argentine. Cet ouvrage décrit longuement et d'une manière très intéressante les incidents du voyage et les impressions personnelles des voyageurs.

PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.

	PRICE.
Mexico, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development of (1900)-----	\$0.75
Map of Mexico, Agricultural and General (1901), per set-----	1.00
Brazil, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development (1901)-----	.50
Bibliography of Brazil (1901)-----	1.00
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican Product (1901)-----	.10
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, 1890, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper-----	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco-----	1.00
International American Conference Reports of Committees and Discussions thereon, 1890 (Revised under the direction of the Executive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890), Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—	
Quarto edition, bound in paper, 4 vols-----	1.00
Quarto edition, bound in cloth, 4 vols-----	3.00
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	PRICE.
Vol. 1, Part 1.—First Annual Report, Handbook No. 3, and Breadstuffs in Latin-America-----	\$0.55
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July 1, 1901.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRAZIL.

PREPARED BY

P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S.,

Chief of Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress.

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P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S. •

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La lista más completa de Libros, Artículos de Revistas y Mapas referentes al Brasil que se ha publicado, y que comprende todo lo de valor relativo á historia, biografía, gobierno, leyes, religión, educación, alicientes y ventajas ofrecidas á inmigrantes, topografía, la costa, suelo, riqueza mineral, flora, fauna, clima, ventajas naturales, facilidades de transporte y á todas las otras materias concernientes á la naturaleza del país.

De especial interés á los bibliotecarios y particularmente útil en las bibliotecas.

Este trabajo está publicado bajo los auspicios de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas y será remitido, mediante el recibo de un dollar, á las personas que lo soliciten.

DIRIGIRSE AL

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

De la América del Sur, 63,118,476 libras de lana, valuadas en £1,604,699, contra 30,205,932 libras, en 1900, valuadas en £957,804.

No se han enumerado las importaciones de otros países latino-americanos, pero las exportaciones á dichos países fueron como sigue:

Países.	1901.	1900.	Aumento ó desminu- ción.
ANTILLAS.			
Tejidos de lino en pieza	£155,830	£252,129	— £96,299
Manufacturas de hierro	57,669	72,813	— 15,144
Sacos	11,375	18,409	— 7,034
Total	224,874	343,351	— 118,477
CUBA Y PUERTO RICO.			
Hierro para ferrocarriles	14,184	20,243	— 6,059
Arroz, harina de arroz y harina	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840
MÉXICO.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	252,901	401,288	— 148,387
Tejidos de lino en pieza	26,783	39,641	— 12,858
Hierro galvanizado	63,976	79,900	— 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	— 177,169
CENTRO AMÉRICA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	335,943	485,131	— 99,188
Hierro galvanizado	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Talabartería y arneses	39,847	43,546	— 3,699
Total	415,350	547,638	— 102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Tejidos de hilo en pieza	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	295,957	350,858	— 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Tejidos de algodón en pieza	311,967	344,092	— 32,125
Tejidos de lana	32,515	49,201	— 16,686
Hierro para ferrocarriles	43,178	72,858	— 29,680
Otras manufacturas de hierro	51,787	66,941	— 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	— 92,645
AMÉRICA DEL SUR (NO SE MENCIONEN LOS PAÍSES).			
Locomotoras	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Máquinas agrícolas	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Otras máquinas	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Maquinaria agrícola	82,981	107,568	— 24,587
Maquinaria para minas	36,604	34,985	+ 1,619
Maquinaria para textiles	108,735	130,122	— 21,387
Otra clase de maquinaria	356,799	410,918	— 53,119
Máquinas de coser	38,190	56,368	— 18,178
Total	1,091,794	1,145,236	— 53,442

Uno de los artículos de exportación principales de la Gran Bretaña á la América latina durante muchos años ha sido el de los tejidos de algodón en pieza. Por alguna causa parece que este comercio está disminuyendo, según lo demuestran las cifras correspondientes á los dos últimos años. En la siguiente tabla se incluye el número de yardas ex-

portadas y el valor de las mismas en 1901, comparadas con una estadística semejante de 1900:

Países.	1901.		1900.	
	Yardas.	Valor.	Yardas.	Valor.
Las Antillas (que no son inglesas)	81,069,400	£752,167	84,084,300	£761,628
México	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Centro América	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,858
Perú	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile	69,243,100	744,384	98,023,500	998,277
Brasil	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
República Argentina	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCCIÓN MINERA DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El "Engineering and Mining Journal," correspondiente at 4 de enero de 1902, publica una extensa revista de la industria minera y metalúrgica de los Estados Unidos, y en dicho artículo incluye un resumen de la producción de los demás países del mundo que producen minerales. De dicha revista se han obtenido los siguientes datos relativos á la producción de minerales de la América latina durante el año de 1901.

En Mexico hubo un pequeño aumento en la producción de oro consignada en 1901, y otro tanto puede decirse de la América Central, y especialmente de San Salvador, donde se han abierto algunas minas importantes con capital americano. Ninguno de los países sudamericanos ha presentado hasta ahora un informe completo acerca de su producción, pero se sabe que el Perú y Chile están aumentando su explotación de minas y que están obteniendo buenos resultados.

No cabe duda de que la producción de plata del mundo en 1901 muestra cierta disminución. México, que es el segundo país productor de plata del globo, ha mermado su producción. Las circunstancias que causaron esta merma fueron principalmente de índole transitoria, y es muy probable que desaparezcan antes de mucho tiempo, puesto que en muchos casos dicha merma se debe á la suspensión de la producción, en espera de nuevos sucesos, y en otros casos al descubrimiento de minerales de clases inferiores. En Bolivia, la gran mina denominada Huanchaca no ha dado tan buen resultado como otros años, aunque esta deficiencia de la producción de la América del Sur la compensa en parte el aumento obtenido en el Perú y en Chile. Las famosas minas de Cerro de Pasco, que durante tantos años se explotaron para obtener plata solamente, se están convirtiendo gradualmente en minas de cobre de una profundidad creciente, por más que la proporción de plata que rinden continúa siendo grande. La explotación de minas se ha interrumpido seriamente en Colombia á causa del estado anormal del país.

Los países productores de cobre del mundo, clasificados según su producción el año de 1900, son los siguientes: Los Estados Unidos, España, el Japón, Chile, Australia, México y Alemania. En 1901 la producción de la mayor parte de estos países fué tan grande—y en algunos de ellos mayor—que en 1900. En el período primeramente mencionado, la producción de Chile fué 26,111 toneladas, y la de México fué 22,403 toneladas. En 1901 las minas chilenas aumentaron considerablemente sus embarques, y es evidente que el mayor aumento en la producción de este metal, que debe esperarse en el inmediato futuro, ha de proceder de México, donde se están explotando muchos depósitos de cobre importantes con capital americano. La apertura de las minas de Nasosari progresa, y la producción de las de Boleo continúa siendo grande. Una gran parte del trabajo de desarrollo efectuado en la América del Sur en 1901, tuvo lugar en el Perú, en tanto que está formalizándose el proyecto de terminar los ferrocarriles en el Cerro de Pasco y el del desagüe de las minas por medio de un túnel.

En 1901 la producción de plomo en México mostró una disminución debida á las mismas causas que influyeron en la explotación de las minas de plata durante todo el año. En la producción de estaño en todo el mundo en 1901, Bolivia sigue conservando su puesto entre las seis naciones que producen este metal, habiéndose fijado el cálculo de la producción de ambos años en 6,000 toneladas inglesas. En México también se producen pequeñas cantidades que se usan en el país. La producción de nitrato en Chile se ha regulado por la cantidad exportada, y los precios han sido satisfactorios, debido á las combinaciones industriales que se han formado.

CULTIVO DEL RAMIÉ.

De “El Economista Hispano-Americano” reproducimos el siguiente interesante trabajo:

“La facilidad del cultivo y de la aclimatación del ramié, su pronto desarrollo, el poco capital exigido, y los beneficios considerables que su explotación promete al agricultor, deben hacer que se extienda, en grandes proporciones, la siembra de esta planta.

“Las aplicaciones en que puede utilizarse esta fibra tan rica, son tan numerosas que, por mucho tiempo, no tendrá límite su consumo para la manufactura, por considerable que sea su explotación agrícola.

“El cultivo del ramié es simplemente una cuestión de días, y apenas necesita de cuidado. La planta crece y se reproduce con una exuberancia portentosa, y su duración, sin resiembros, es materialmente fabulosa, pues dura cincuenta ó más años; conociéndose en la China plantas de más de cien años.

“Uno que otro plantío se ha hecho, de vez en cuando, en el país, como por ensayo para un artículo de exportación. Todos ellos han probado perfectamente, creciendo la planta y llegando á su máximo de desarrollo; y si no han tenido buen resultado mercantilmente, no debe culparse por eso ni á los terrenos ni á la temperatura, sino á la imprevisión en todo sentido, á la pequeña escala en que se emprendió la negociación como simple ensayo, á la falta de maquinaria empleada para su beneficio, á la inoportunidad de la cosecha, á la falta de conocimientos para el empaque, á la falta de diligencia para asegurar mercado de consumo, y por fin, á la falta de perseverancia y de una concentración formal y seria en el asunto.

“La planta del ramié no tiene enemigos; ni el barreno, ni el gusano, ni ningún otro insecto la persigue. Tampoco le hacen mal las escarchas, los hielos ni las sequías; pues que siendo una planta pivotante, entierra sus raíces en el subsuelo hasta encontrar la humedad que necesita. La abundancia de agua tampoco le causa ningún perjuicio, y sus raíces pueden resistir en los terrenos anegados. La cantidad de *tanino* que contiene la planta, la pone al abrigo de la *filoxera*.

“Otra de las ventajas, y quizás la más importante, es que produce tres, cuatro, cinco y hasta seis cosechas en un año, según la calidad del terreno, el número de riegos y la temperatura del lugar. Así, con una temperatura de 22° C., con pocos riegos y en setenta y cinco días de vegetación, da de tres á cuatro cortes; con una temperatura media de 27°, con riegos algo más abundantes, cinco cortes; con temperatura de 28° á 30° y abundante riego, hasta seis cortes al año; calculándose que cada corte rinde de 18 á 22 toneladas de tallos verdes por hectárea.

“La producción mínima de cada corte puede calcularse, por consiguiente, en 16 toneladas de tallos verdes por hectárea de 10,000 metros cuadrados.

“Tomando, pues, un término medio, podemos decir que por cada corte, en una hectárea de 10,000 metros cuadrados, se obtienen 20 toneladas de tallos verdes.

“La resistencia del ramié á la tracción es digna de toda atención; y así lo ha comprobado la Sociedad de Ingenieros Civiles de París, que ha establecido su resistencia comparativa con las demás plantas textiles, como sigue:

Ramié.....	100
Cañamo	36
Lino	25
Seda	13
Algodón.....	12

“Las fibras son de calidad superior á las de los demás textiles, en su solidez, en su duración y en su resistencia también á los agentes químicos y atmosféricos.”

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

En la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha recibido un ejemplar del libro de clasificación de los artículos de Exposición que ha de tener lugar en San Luis en 1903. Se requieren en él 43 páginas para hacer la debida enumeración de los grupos en que se dividirán dichos artículos.

Éstos se reparten entre en 15 departamentos, de la manera siguiente: Educación, 8; las artes, 6; bellas artes, 13; manufacturas, 34; transporte, 6; agricultura, 27; horticultura, 7; bosques, 31; minería y metalurgia, 5; pesca y caza, 5; antropología, 4; economía social, 13, y cultura física, 3. El total muestra 144 grupos y 807 clases, y bajo cada clasificación puede exhibirse un número de artículos. Nada puede dar una idea más clara y cabal, en tan reducido espacio, de la diversidad de ocupaciones humanas, ni de una manera tan comprensiva el gran alcance de la Exposición que se está preparando para el año de 1903, á la cual han sido invitadas todas las naciones del mundo.

Muchos países han aceptado ya la invitación que se les ha enviado, y los trabajos de construcción están progresando rápidamente. El promedio del espacio de terreno para los edificios será 200 acres. El de las areas adyacentes será de 1,000 acres. El capital disponible en la actualidad asciende á un total de \$15,000,000, sin contar una asignación de \$1,000,000 hecha for el Estado de Missouri, y varias otras gruesas sumas asignadas por otros Estados para edificios y los artículos que han de exhibirse. Tanto el libro de clasificación como el Reglamento de la Exposición, se enviarán gratis, por el correo, at que los pida al Director de la Exposición Universal, Saint Louis, Missouri.

En la biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha recibido el tomo 1, Núm. 1, del "Journal of Geography" correspondiente al mes de enero de 1902, revista mensual ilustrada, consagrada al adelanto de los conocimientos geográficos. El Señor RICHARD E. DODGE, catedrático de geografía en la Escuela Normal perteneciente á la Universidad de Columbia, de Nueva York; J. PAUL GOODE, catedrático de geografía en la Universidad de Pennsylvania, Filadelfia, y EDWARD M. LEHNERTS, catedrático de geografía de la Escuela Normal del Estado, en Winona, Minnesota, son los redactores de esta revista. Entre los asuntos de que trata el número de enero, debemos mencionar especialmente el que se titula "Useful Products of the Century Plant" (Productos Útiles de un Magney), ó sea una disertación sobre México, por WILLIAM R. MARSHALL, y la primera parte de un trabajo intitulado "Trade and Industries of Western South America" (El Comercio y las Industrias del Oeste de la América del Sur), por EMORY R. JOHNSON.

La "Revista Maritima Brazileira," trae desde el número correspondiente al mes de octubre de 1901, una sección adicional que en lo sucesivo se ha de consagrar á la publicación de informes relativos tanto á las compañías nacionales como á las extranjeras de navegación costera y pluvial que operan en el Brasil. Además, se ocupará de los astilleros, arsenales y diques secos, etc., y publicará otros informes detallados relativos al comercio marítimo de la República. En otra sección de la Revista se publica un glosario de términos marítimos en portugués, francés é inglés, el cual ha de encontrarse muy útil y valioso.

"Do Rio a Buenos Aires" es un tomo de 316 páginas, esmeradamente impreso, que contiene numerosos grabados, cuyo autor, el Señor ARTURO DIAS, es uno de los periodistas que acompañaron al Presidente CAMPOS SALLES durante su viaje á la República Argentina. En dicho libro se describen con suma amenidad los episodios del viaje, y el autor expresa minuciosamente sus impresiones acerca de Buenos Aires y la República Argentina.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

FEVEREIRO DE 1902.

No. 2.

BRAZIL.

O ORÇAMENTO DA RECEITA PARA 1902.

O “Diario Official” de 27 de Dezembro de 1901, publica a lei do orçamento da receita do Brazil para 1902. A receita geral da Republica do Brazil para 1902 é orçada em ouro 42,876:666\$637 e papel 257,461:000\$, contra 58,870:641\$000, ouro, e 286,092:200\$000, papel, para o exercicio de 1901, e será realizada com o producto do que fôr arrecadado dentro do mencionado exercicio sob os titulos abaixo designados:

[Em milreis.]

Verbas.	Importancias.	
	Ouro.	Papel.
Direitos de importação.....	33, 430, 000	130, 680, 000
Rendas internas	1, 000, 000	72, 744, 000
Taxas de consumo		34, 870, 000
Renda extraordinaria.....	90, 000	7, 645, 000
Fundo de resgate		2, 920, 000
Fundo de garantia.....	8, 356, 667	
Fundo de amortização dos empréstimos internos.....		6, 000, 000
Fundo destinado ás obras de melhoramentos de portos		2, 530, 000
Fundo destinado ao serviço de soccorro naval.....		72, 000
Total.....	42, 876, 667	258, 061, 000

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE MANÁOS A MAHÚ.

No dia 16 de Dezembro de 1901, foi approvedo o seguinte decreto, auctorisando o Governo a conceder ao Engenheiro JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR a construcção de uma estrada de ferro de Manáos até a foz do rio Mahú.

“ARTIGO 1º. Fica o Governo auctorisado a conceder ao engenheiro JOAQUIM HUET BACELLAR, respeitados os direitos adquiridos, a construcção, uso e gozo de uma estrada de ferro que, partindo de Manãos, siga o rumo geral do norte até á foz do rio Mahú.

“§1º. As condições technicas do traçado e todos os seus pontos obrigados serão fixados definitivamente pelo Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas, ouvido o da Guerra, á vista dos estudos que lhe forem apresentados, respeitados os direitos de concessões anteriores.

“§2º. Obrigar-se-ha o concessionario a apresentar os estudos definitivos dentro do prazo de dous annos, a contar da data do decreto do Poder Executivo, fazendo-lhe a respectiva concessão, e a iniciar os trabalhos da construcção dentro do prazo de dous annos a contar da data da approvação dos estudos.

“§3º. Findos esses prazos, caducará a concessão, salvo si o Poder Executivo julgar attendivel alguma consideração de força maior, podendo então prolongar os prazos a mais um anno no maximo.

“ART. 2º. O prazo da concessão será de 50 annos, contados da data da assignatura do contrato, revertendo a estrada ao dominio da União ao findar-se o referido prazo.

“PARAGRAPHO UNICO. Serão concedidos ao concessionario todos os favores e vantagens inherentes a taes concessões que não tragam onus para o Thesouro Federal.

“ART. 3º. O Poder Executivo, além das clausulas que lhe parecerem convenientes, estabelecerá no contrato o minimo de kilometros a constituir-se annualmente.

“ART. 4º. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

“M. FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.

“ALFREDO MAIA.

“CAPITAL FEDERAL, 16 de Dezembro de 1901.”

EXPORTAÇÃO DA BORRACHA NO MEZ DE DEZEMBRO DE 1901.

O Senhor A. BEZERRA, membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional, teve a bondade de remetter a esta Secretaria o seguinte quadro demonstrativo da exportação da borracha pelos portos de Manãos e Pará no mez de Dezembro de 1901:

Exportação.	Liverpool.	Havre.	Hamburgo.	Genova.	Antuerpia.	América.	Grande Total.
	<i>Kilo</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
De Manãos	714, 612	75, 550	29, 512	11, 650	.....	1, 041, 671	1, 872, 995
Do Pará	726, 152	163, 838	16, 203	.....	607	804, 884	1, 711, 684
De Iquitos	98, 728	97, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	196, 713
De Cabello Cocho.....	24, 036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 036
Total.....	1, 563, 528	337, 373	45, 715	11, 650	607	1, 846, 555	3, 805, 428

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

DECISÕES DO DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO DOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DA AMERICA, ANNO DE 1902.

[Relativas á Tarifa aduaneira, Leis de navegação, Imigração, etc.]

No. 23445.^a

VALOR DAS MOEDAS ESTRANGEIRAS.

Por esta decisão, expedida a 1º de Janeiro de 1902, fixa-se o typo, em ouro dos Estados Unidos da America, das moedas estrangeiras representativas do valor das mercadorias que forem importadas no paiz.

Nesta traducção são omittidas as moedas que não são americanas.

Republica Argentina:

O peso	\$0. 965
O peso ouro	4. 824
$\frac{1}{2}$ peso ouro	2. 412

Bolivia:

O boliviano 413
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Brazil:

O milreis 546
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Colombia:

O peso 413
O condor	9. 647
O doble condor	19. 294

Costa Rica:

O colón 465
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Cuba:

O peso (ouro) 926
O doblón isabelino ou centén	5. 017
O alfonsino	4. 823

Chile:

O peso .....	. 365
O escudo	1. 825
O doblón	3. 650
O condor	7. 300

Republica Dominicana. (Não apparece):

Equador:

O sucre .....	. 487
A peça de 10 sures	4. 8665

O Salvador:

O peso 413
--------------	-------

Guatemala:

O peso 414
--------------	-------

Haiti:

A gourde 965
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Honduras:

O peso 413
--------------	-------

Mexico:

O peso (ouro) 983
O peso (prata) 449

Nicaragua:

O peso (prata)	\$0. 413
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Paraguay. (Não apparece.)

Pern:

O sol 487
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Uruguay:

O peso (ouro)	1. 034
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Venezuela:

O bolivar 193
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No. 23446.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 2 de Janeiro de 1902, dispõe-se que se fará um reembolso dos direitos de exportação para certos artigos de aço fabricados pela companhia denominada "International Metal Lath Company," estabelecida em Niles, Ohio.

No. 23447.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 6 do mesmo mez, manda-se fazer uma restituição dos direitos de exportação sobre raquetas para o jogo chamado "lawn tennis," fabricados pela companhia de Chicago conhecida sob o nome de "Spalding Manufacturing Company."

No. 23448.

Por esta decisão, expedida no dia 7 do mesmo mez, em forma de circular aos inspectores e demais empregados das alfandegas dos Estados Unidos, com o objecto de evitar que se commettam fraudes no transporte das mercadorias importadas e despachadas em bond, manda-se que se affixem sellos de chumbo nos fardos, caixões e carros em que aquellas forem conduzidas.

Dispõe esta circular qual a forma e côr dos rotulos que devem ser affixados sobre os envolveros e sobre os carros, e quaes os seus dizeres, ao mesmo tempo que o aviso declarando que qualquer pessoa que destruir os sellos, incorrerá na multa de mil pesos e poderá ser presa por um periodo de tempo que não exceda de cinco annos.

No. 23449.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS—CERTIFICADO DE IMPORTAÇÕES.

[Circular No. 4.]

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO, 7 de Janeiro de 1902.

Aos empregados das alfandegas e outros interessados:

A expedição de copias de certificados de importações, nos casos em que se provar que os originaes não foram destruidos, podendo causar

perda ao fisco, é conveniente que o administrador da alfandega que expedir os ditos certificados originaes de importação os remetta directamente ao inspector da alfandega do porto em que devem ser usados, e que em caso algum sejam entregues ás partes interessadas.

Portanto, modifica-se o Regulamento das Alfandegas como se segue:

“ART. 1164. Quando o importador de materia prima usada ou que deva ser usada na fabricação de artigos exportados ou que se hão de exportar, com a restituição da quantia dos direitos, de qualquer porto que não seja o porto de importação, ou quando a pessoa a quem tenha sido entregue a dita materia prima, pedir por escripto ao inspector da alfandega do porto em que importou a dita materia prima, um certificado de importação e do pagamento dos direitos, o inspector da alfandega expedirá e transmittirá o dito certificado ao inspector da alfandega do porto designado no pedido, no qual se reclamará a restituição dos direitos, devendo o dito certificado ser expedido de accordo com a formula no. 794, e nelle se expressará claramente o nome do porto no qual deverá ser usado.

“Este certificado pode ser apresentado no porto de exportação, e si qualquer parte da materia prima nelle descripta fôr usada na fabricação de artigos exportados de outro porto que não seja aquelle em que for apresentado, o inspector de alfandega que tiver em seu poder o certificado, mediante pedido por escripto da pessoa que o apresentou, transmittirá uma copia do mesmo para ser usada no outro porto. A dita copia deverá ser feita na forma do modelo no. 183.”

O. L. SPAULDING.

Subsecretario.

No. 23450.

ESTATUARIA.

As estatuas de marmore que de accordo com os devidos certificados resultem ser obras de escultores profissionaes reconhecidos no paiz onde foram feitas, serão introduzidas de conformidade com o paragrapho 454, lei de 1897, com um direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESSOURO,

7 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de um relatorio do fiscal Federal no districto do sul de Nova York, dizendo que a appellação no caso dos Estados Unidos, appellante, contra TOWNSEND & TOWNSEND, appellado (processo 2996), foi resolvida contra o Governo no Tribunal de appellação dos Estados Unidos do segundo districto, no dia 11 do mez proximo passado, tendo o Tribunal confirmado a decisão do de jurisdicção inferior, sem expor razões.

As mercadorias que fizeram objecto do processo, consistiam em estatuas de marmore importadas para a venda como sendo estatuaría

para cemiterios,” e representavam “A Fé,” “A Memoria,” “A Historia,” “O Anjo,” “O Pesar,” etc., todas as quaes foram sujeitas ao pagamento de um direito, como manufacturas de marmore, de 50 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 115 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897. Os importadores protestaram, allegando que as mercadorias eram “estatuas,” isto é, obras profissionaes do um escultor, e sujeitas ao pagamento do direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 454 da mesma lei.

As provas apresentadas neste caso demonstraram que os escultores que fizeram as estatuas, cujos certificados estavam juntos ás facturas eram escultores profissionaes de reputação em Carrara e tinham feito as estatuas por modelos que elles mesmos tinham desenhado.

Baseando-se nestas provas, o Tribunal confirmou a decisão do de jurisdicção inferior, declarando que as estatuas deviam ser introduzidas pagando um direito de 20 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 454 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, como se dizia no protesto dos importadores.

O Procurador Geral communicou a este Departamento que se não continuará o processo. Ficais auctorizado, portanto, a remetter a usual relação certificada para o reembolso da quantia paga em excesso dos direitos cobrados.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

No. 23451.

TIJOLOS PARA LIMPAR.

Os tijolos para limpar preparados com pedra pomes moida e mesclada com areia e depois impressada, serão sujeitos a um direito de \$6 por tonelada, de conformidade com o paragrapho 92, lei de 1897, como pedra pomes inteira ou em parte manufacturada.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
7 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de um relatorio do fiscal federal do districto sul de Nova York, em que communica que a appellação no caso dos Estados Unidos contra R. J. WADDELL & Co. (No. 3159), foi resolvida recentemente contra o Governo no Tribunal districtal de appellação dos Estados Unidos do segundo circuito.

As mercadorias que fizeram objecto do processo, consistiam em tijolos para limpar, preparados com pedra pomes moida e areia mescladas e impressadas em tijolos de differentes tamanhos. Foram submettidos a despacho como “artigos compostos de substancias mineraes dos quaes

não existe classificação especial,” e sujeitos á taxa de 35 por cento *ad valorem*, conforme o paragrapho 97 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897. Os importadores protestaram, allegando que as mercadorias iam ser classificadas como pedra pomes manufacturada inteira ou em parte e sujeitas á taxa de \$6 por tonelada, de conformidade com o paragrapho 92 da mesma lei. A reclamação foi apoiada pelo Tribunal districtal de appellação dos Estados Unidos, confirmando o Tribunal a decisão do de jurisdição inferior, sem expor razões.

O Procurador Geral comunicou a este Departamento que se não continuará o processo. Ficaes auctorizado, portanto, a remetter a usual relação certificada para a restituição da quantia paga em excesso dos direitos exigidos.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

No. 23452.

Por esta decisão que é a dada no dia 3 de Janeiro de 1902, pela Junta Geral de Avaliadores (United States Board of General Appraisers) na cidade de Nova York, declara-se que os artigos de algodão inteiramente acabados, como os cobertores de cama, ou as mantas para cavallos, que não tenham mescla de outra substancia, cujas orlas ou bordas estejam cosidas ou ribeteadas, devem ficar comprehendidos no paragrapho 310 da lei de 1897, como “tecidos de algodão de todas as classes, em peça ou em outra forma,” e por conseguinte devem pagar direitos de accordo com o disposto no quadro I da dita lei, e não de accordo com o paragrapho 332, como “manufacturas de algodão não especificadas.”

No. 23453.

Esta decisão, que é a adoptada pela Junta Geral de Avaliadores, a 3 de Janeiro de 1902, com o No. 5,058, dispõe que nos casos que se encontram pendentes, por virtude de appellação estabelecida em devida forma perante a “Board of Reappraisement,” o administrador da alfandega carece de auctoridade para fazer uma liquidação; e a que fizer será nulla e sem nenhum valor.

No. 23454.

Por esta decisão (G. A. 5059) dispõe-se que os tecidos de algodão para fazer luvas que se assemelham aos artigos de ponto de meia que

se fazem na machina milanese, e enjos fios não podem ser contados, desfiando-os ou por outro meio pratico, devem pagar direitos como manufacturas de algodão não especificadas, conforme o paragrapho 322 da lei de tarifa de 1897, mas não de accordo com as disposições (paragraphos 305 até 310 inclusive) da referida lei relativas aos tecidos de algodão cujos fios podem ser contados.

Nos. 23455, 23456, e 23457.

Pela primeira destas tres decisões modificam-se alguns artigos do Regulamento para o serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha dos Estados Unidos.

Pela segunda, estabelece-se a classe de armazem ou deposito em que o chá deve ser depositado, enquanto durar a inspecção ou exame daquella mercadoria.

Pela terceira dispõe-se como devem ser classificadas as mercadorias conhecidas com o nome de *bean stick* e *bean cake*, quando se importarem nos Estados Unidos ou suas possessões.

No. 23458.

Por esta decisão mandam-se publicar de novo para conhecimento geral, varios artigos do codigo intitulado “Estatutos Revisados dos Estados Unidos” e do Regulamento da Junta de Inspectores relativos ao bom serviço dos vapores nos Estados Unidos, e aos deveres de seus officiaes.

No. 23459.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS SOBRE PRECINTAS DE COURO CRÚ.

Reembolso de direitos sobre precintas de couro crú, feitas com couros seccos arsenicados por Chas. A. Schieren & Co., Nova York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
11 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Na exportação de precintas de couro crú, manufacturadas por CHAS. A. SCHIEREN & Co., de Nova York, N. Y. inteiramente de couros seccos arsenicados, será concedido um reembolso igual á quantia dos direitos de importação cobrados sobre o material que tem sido usado, menos a deducção legal de 1 por cento.

A declaração preliminar deverá especificar as marcas e numeros dos volumes e o conteudo de cada volume, como o indica a factura de

exportação. No caso das precintas com pontas metallicas, deverá ser declarado o numero de cartões e o numero de pés lineaes das precintas contidas nelles em em cada volume. Quando as precintas são ponte-adas, deverá ser declarado o numero total de embrulhos que contêm 100 pés de precintas das differentes larguras commerciaes cada um, e o comprimento total das diversas larguras contidas em cada volume e no embarque inteiro.

O pedido de restituição de direitos deverá conter o numero total de pés lineaes de cada largura commercial das precintas exportadas, e o numero de pés quadrados de couro representado pelas precintas separadamente e em conjuncto. O citado pedido deverá conter, além das declarações de estylo, que as precintas foram fabricadas do material e na maneira estabelecida na declaração jurada pelos manufactureiros, datada de 18 de Dezembro de 1901.

Na liquidação, será tomada como base para o reembolso de direitos, a quantidade de couro que foi importado e que possa igualar a quantidade de precintas exportadas (medida superficial) como fica declarada no pedido de reembolso de direitos, depois de comprovar-se oficialmente as dimensões declaradas; mas em caso algum excederá um lado de couro de rez importada para cada 15 pés quadrados de precintas exportados.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

[No. 23460.]

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS SOBRE ASPHALTO REFINADO.

Ficam extensivas as instrucções deste Departamento, de 26 de Outubro de 1899 (Decisão No. 23042), ás exportações de asphalto refinado manufacturado pela "Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company" de Nova York, N. Y.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
11 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: As instrucções deste Departamento de 26 de Outubro de 1899, estabelecendo um typo para conceder a restituição de direitos sobre asphalto refinado manufacturado pela "Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company," pela presente ficam extensivas ás exportações de asphalto refinado, manufacturado inteiramente de asphalto crú importado do lago de Trindade pela Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company de Nova York.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York.

No. 23461.

Por esta decisão, que foi expedida a 13 de Janeiro de 1902, manda-se que as barras de ferro, de forma oval e de diversos tamanhos, em cuja fabricação foi usado como combustível o carvão de lenha, e que não estejam especificadas na lei de 1897, devem pagar direitos á razão de \$12 por tonelada, como “barras e peças de ferro laminado ou batido, não especificadas,” conforme o paragrapho 124 da mesma lei.

No. 23462.

ARTIGOS FABRICADOS POR ENCARCERADOS.

A compensação de que trata o art. 4 da lei de 22 de Junho de 1874, não pode ser concedida nos casos que envolvem a importação de artigos manufacturados por encarcerados.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
13 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse do vosso officio de 3 do corrente em que communicais que certa pessoa em Kingston, Canadá, deseja dar informações a este Governo relativas á importação illegal nos Estados Unidos, de certos artigos manufacturados no Canadá por encarcerados, com a condição de que receba uma recompensa pelas ditas informações.

Tambem requereis que se vos informe si o Departamento concederia ou não, ao denunciador, a metade da quantia resultante da apprehensão dos artigos feitos por encarcerados, ja sejam introduzidos nos Estados Unidos na forma legal, ou clandestinamente.

Em resposta, tenho a honra de informar-vos que a secção 31 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897 prohibe a introdução de generos, objectos e mercadorias manufacturadas inteiramente ou em parte, em paiz estrangeiro, por encarcerados, e o Secretario do Thesouro está auctorizado para prescrever as medidas que forem necessarias para o fiel cumprimento desta disposição. Esta lei é uma reproducção das leis anteriores sobre a materia.

A decisão No. 11934, de Outubro de 1891, deste Departamento, diz que quando se provar por testemunho sufficiente que se tem effectuado contra a lei, a importação de mercadorias manufacturadas por encarcerados, as ditas mercadorias poderão, á opção do importador, ser exportadas immediatamente sem pagarem direitos, ou, não seguindo este modo de proceder, as mercadorias serão apprehendidos, iniciando-se o juizo respectivo para sua condemnação e destruição de accordo com a lei.

Esta disposição está ainda em vigor e desta se depreheende que, como os artigos desta descripção não podem entrar nos Estados Unidos para

o consumo, não é possível cobrar direitos, nem dispor delles, por meio de hasta publica, e como a secção 4 da lei sobre denuncias dispõe a compensação para denunciantes sómente nos casos em que os direitos estiverem retidos ou se tiver incorrido em uma multa, pena ou confiscação, um pedido de recompensa como denunciante não pode ser considerado favoravelmente por este Departamento.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Sr. LEGARE PHENIZ,

*Agente Especial do Departamento do Thesouro,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.*

No. 23463.

REEMBOLSO DE DIREITOS—MARCAS DE SACCOS.

A decisão deste Departamento, de 28 de Abril de 1899 (No. 21067), é applicavel ao lado do sacco que leva a marca pela qual seu conteudo é conhecido no commercio.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
14 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de vosso officio de 21 do proximo passado, transmittindo a reclamação de Bemis Brothers Bag Company, pedindo que se lhes conceda o desconto sobre os 4,480 saccos contendo farinha de caroço de algodão, por estarem comprehendidos, com anterioridade, na guia No. 1501 e exportados pelo vapor *Othello* no dia 22 de Novembro de 1901.

Parece que foram cumpridos todos os requisitos do regulamento, com a excepção de que as palavras “para reembolso de direitos,” não apparecem no mesmo lado do sacco em que se encontram as marcas de embarque.

Em resposta, tenho de informar-vos que a decisão deste Departamento de 28 de Abril de 1899 (no. 21067) prescreve que “taes marcas devem ser feitas com tinta indelevel, no lado do sacco que exhibe as marcas, e em letras não menores de 2 pollegadas de altura com um largo proporcional.” Esta decisão refere-se ao lado do sacco que leva a marca pela qual seu conteudo é conhecido no commercio, e não é applicavel á marca de embarque. Pode haver casos em que o conteudo dos saccos não está designado por nenhuma marca ou nome commercial, e nos quaes só apparece a marca de embarque; em tal caso, a decisão acima mencionada será cumprida, si as palavras “para reembolso” apparecem no lado do sacco em que se encontram as marcas de embarque.

A vista dos factos expostos, ficais auctorizado pela presente para

proceder á liquidação do despacho em questão, e expedir um certificado para o reembolso de direitos.

Com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Sub-secretario.

INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova Orleans, La.

No. 23464.

OBRA CHAMADA DE “APPLICAÇÃO” NÃO É “BORDADO”—CHINELLAS OU SANDALIAS PAGARÃO OS DIREITOS ESTABELECIDOS PARA CALÇADO.

As chinellas ou sandalias turcas enfeitadas com fios metallicos, feitas em sua maior parte de couro, pagarão direitos de accordo com o paragrapho 438 da lei de 1897, como “calçado feito de couro” e não como artigos bordados com fios metallicos, em virtude do disposto nos paragraphos 339 e 179.

A designação caprichosa de qualquer artigo, não descripto como tal em uma lei aduaneira, não é motivo para retiral-a da classe generica descripta na Tarifa.

A mercadoria em questão consiste em chinellas turcas, despachada pelo avaliador como “calçado feito de couro e bordado na parte superior com fios metallicos.” Foi classificada pelo inspector conforme o paragrapho 179, da lei de tarifa de 1897, em virtude da condição inserta no paragrapho 339 da mesma lei. As partes protestam que os artigos citados devem pagar direitos á razão de 25 por cento *ad valorem*, segundo o provisto no paragrapho 438 da dita tarifa, como “botas e sapatos feitos de couro.”

Os direitos, de accordo com o paragrapho 179, são 60 por cento *ad valorem* sobre “rendas, bordados, tranças, galões, enfeites ou outros artigos feitos inteiramente ou em maior parte de arame ou lamella de ouropel, franjas ou fios de metal.” A parte a proposito do paragrapho 339, diz o que segue:

“339. * * * vestidos * * * e outros artigos ou tecidos bordados de qualquer maneira á mão ou por machina, seja com uma letra, monogramma, ou de outro modo; artigos de bastidor ou applicados; * * * todos os precedentes, compostos em todo ou em principal parte de linho, algodão, ou outra fibra vegetal, e não especificados em outra parte desta tarifa; * * * com tanto que não paguem nenhuns vestidos ou outro artigo ou tecido, bordados á mão ou á machina, uma taxa menor que a imposta em qualquer quadro desta tarifa sobre quaesquer bordados das mesmas materias que com ponham taes bordados.”

Das provas e do exame da amostra do artigo submettido á nossa consideração, encontramos que tal enfeite de fios metallicos não é bordado ou feito da mesma maneira como bordados á mão ou á machina.

Este é o que se conhece sob o nome de trabalho de applicação, sendo cosido o enfeite sobre o sapato com fio de algodão ou linho. A Junta tem sustentado uniformemente que os artigos de applicação não são bordados ou artigos bordados (como nos casos: De Maesener, G. A., 1151; Mandel, G. A., 2943; Muser, G. A., 4030). Ainda que os artigos, tecidos ou vestidos applicados, feitos de linho, algodão ou outras fibras vegetaes, são especificados no dito paragrapho 339, observar-se-há que a ultima parte do citado paragrapho, em virtude do qual o Inspector justifica sua classificação, refere-se unicamente a artigos bordados, excluindo assim, de uma maneira implicita, os artigos de outra natureza, inclusive as chinellas em questão.

As chinellas não podem ser comprehendidas no paragrapho 179, porque as provas demonstram satisfactoriamente, que o valor do couro nos ditos artigos é, pelo menos, tres vezes o valor dos enfeites metallicos, e além disto, o paragrapho refere-se sómente a mercadorias compostas em sua maior parte de fios metallicos, ou dos outros materiaes mencionados nelle.

A phrase “sapatos feitos de couro,” inserta no paragrapho 438, tem sido uniformemente interpretada para significar sapatos compostos em sua maior parte de couro (como nos casos: Wise, 93 Fed. Rep., 443; Robitsek, G. A., 249; Sang Chong, G. A., 3790; Wing Tuck & Co., G. A., 4547. Tambem, veja-se: Estados Unidos contra Churchill, 106 Fed. Rep., 672, e Alins, G. A., 4531). A Junta já decidiu muitas vezes que uma chinella é uma especie de sapato ligeiro, assim chamada devido a que se pode pôr com facilidade e usal-a em trajo de casa. (Casos: Vantine, G. A., 319, e Robitsek, G. A., 1373.)

Por conseguinte, estando os artigos compostos em sua maior parte de couro, são comprehendidos no dito paragrapho 438, como “sapatos feitos de couro.” Não tem significação alguma que os artigos em questão sejam conhecidos ou vendidos no commercio sob o nome de chinellas turcas, e não sob o nome especifico de sapatos. A designação de qualquer artigo, não descripto como tal em uma lei aduaneira, não é um motivo para retiral-a da classe generica descripta na tarifa (casos: White, 53 Fed. Rep., 787; Claffin, 121; 2 C. C. A., 647; Charnock, G. A., 3248).

Em vista dos casos precedentes e do exame feito, consideramos que as chinellas de que tratamos, devem pagar direitos á razão de 25 por cento *ad valorem*, de conformidade com o paragrapho 438.

Por conseguinte, a classificação do requerente é confirmada e a decisão do inspector revogada.

PROGRESSO DURANTE UM SEculo.

Estatisticas interessantes relativas ao desenvolvimento industrial, commercial e financeiro dos Estados Unidos, durante o seculo XIX,

foram publicadas ultimamente pela Secção de Estatística do Departamento do Thesouro. Entre os factos apresentados demonstrando o progresso do paiz são o desenvolvimento da producção, o desenvolvimento do commercio, o augmento da riqueza publica, o augmento da circulação monetaria, o augmento dos depositos nas caixas economicas e o crescente numero de depositantes nas caixas economicas e outras instituições bancarias e o decrescimento na importancia dos juros da divida publica.

Quanto á producção do paiz vê-se que a producção de algodão subiu de 155,556 fardos em 1800 a 9,436,416 fardos em 1900; a de lã, de 35,802,114 libras em 1840 a 302,502,328 libras em 1901; trigo, de 151,999,906 alqueires em 1866 a 522,229,505 alqueires em 1900; milho, de 867,946,295 alqueires em 1866 a 2,105,516 alqueires em 1900; cobre, de 650 toneladas em 1850 a 270,588 toneladas em 1900; ferro em linguados, de 165,000 toneladas em 1830 a 15,800,000 toneladas em 1901; petroleo, de 21,000,000 gallões em 1860 a 2,661,233,568 gallões em 1900; carvão de pedra, de 3,358,899 toneladas em 1850 a 267,850,000 toneladas em 1901, e ouro, no valor de \$50,000,000 em 1850 a \$79,171,000 em 1900.

Durante o periodo de que se trata, o valor das exportações tem crescido de \$70,971,780 em 1800 a \$1,487,764,991 em 1901, e o das importações de \$91,252,768 em 1800 a \$823,172,165 em 1901. A riqueza publica do paiz subiu de \$7,135,780,000 em 1850 a \$94,300,000,000 em 1900, a riqueza por cabeça sendo de \$307.69 em 1850 e de \$1,235.86 em 1900.

A circulação monetaria em 1860 foi de \$435,407,252, comparada com \$2,175,387,277 em 1901. Em 1830 os depositos nas caixas economicas foram de \$6,973,304, ao passo que em 1901 attingiram a \$2,597,094,580.

Pode-se ter uma idea do augmento havido na extensão das vias ferreas pelo facto de que em 1850 a extensão total foi de 9,021 milhas, ao passo que em 1901 attingiu a 199,378 milhas. Houve um augmento nos transportes de fretes e uma diminuição nas taxas destes. Calcula-se que no periodo em referencia a area da Republica tem quadruplicado e a população tornou-se dez-e-seis vezes maior.

SITUAÇÃO ECONOMICA SOB O PONTO DE VISTA INGLEZ.

A posição que occupam os Estados Unidos entre seus concurrentes commerciaes, particularmente os da Europa, se vê dos dados estatisticos publicados no Annuario do "London Daily Mail" para o anno de 1902. Nos diversos capitulos desta obra se analysam e se discutem os principaes elementos da situação economica dos Estados Unidos. Quanto á riqueza, os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar na lista das grandes nações, as cifras para os diversos paizes sendo como segue: Estados Unidos, £16,350,000,000; Reino Unido, £11,806,000,000; França, £9,690,000,000; Allemanha, £8,052,000,000; Russia, £6,425,000,000.

A divida publica dos Estados Unidos é a mais pequena como se pode ver do seguinte quadro:

Estados Unidos	£221, 000, 000
Allemanha	651, 000, 000
Reino Unido.....	706, 000, 000
Russia	711, 000, 000
França	1, 239, 000, 000

A proporção por cento da divida á riqueza é como segue:

Estados Unidos	1. 4
Reino Unido.....	6. 0
Allemanha	8. 1
Russia.....	11. 1
França	12. 8

Tratando da concorrência commercial diz o Anuario que o primeiro anno do seculo XX começou infelizmente para duas das quatro principais nações industriaes do mundo. O commercio dos Estados Unidos não mostrou diminuição sobre o dos annos de grande prosperidade de 1899 e 1900, mas, ao contrario, a maioria das industrias continuavam a gozar de grande prosperidade. A França, que tinha respondido em menor gráo a essa prosperidade, não foi affectada pela decadencia ou pelo progresso nos outros paizes. Na Inglaterra e na Allemanha, porém, a depressão industrial foi severamente sentida.

Quanto a producção de trigo do mundo, vê-se que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar entre os paizes productores deste cereal. A colheita de trigo do mundo em 1901 foi distribuida assim, em quarteiros inglezes:

Estados Unidos	90, 000, 000	Hespanha.....	13, 000, 000
Russia	42, 000, 000	Romania e Bulgaria	12, 000, 000
França	38, 000, 000	Allemanha.....	11, 000, 000
India	30, 000, 000	Reino Unido	7, 000, 000
Italia	17, 000, 000	Australia	7, 000, 000
Hungria	16, 000, 000		

A producção de trigo da Republica Argentina não está comprehendida neste calculo do “Daily Mail.”

No capitulo intitulado “Fight for the Iron Trade” (Lucta pelo Commercio de Ferro), o annuario chama a attenção para o facto de que hoje os Estados Unidos são o paiz maior productor de ferro e aço do mundo. A este respeito diz o seguinte:

“Notar-se-á que o Reino Unido tem retrogrado, produzindo 396,749 toneladas menos em 1900 que em 1899, a producção total da Grã Bretanha sendo de cerca de 5,000,000 toneladas menos que a dos Estados Unidos. Outra feição pouco satisfactoria do commercio de ferro e aço da Grã Bretanha é que em 1900 importámos o ferro e o aço em maior quantidade, e exportamos menor quantidade destes productos que em qualquer anno anterior, ao passo que as exportações de ferro e aço dos Estados Unidos foram as maiores jamais registradas.”

Os quadros que acompanham a esta exposição mostram que a produção de ferro em linguados em 1900 foi como segue:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	13, 789, 242
Reino Unido	8, 908, 570
Allemanha.....	8, 494, 852
França	2, 699, 494
Russia.....	2, 821, 000

A produção de aço foi a seguinte:

	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos	10, 087, 322
Grã Bretanha.....	4, 901, 054
Allemanha	4, 799, 000
França	1, 624, 046
Russia.....	1, 494, 000

CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS.

O relatório mensal sobre as colheitas, publicado pela Secção Meteorologica do Departamento de Agricultura, diz o seguinte: As informações relativas á condição do trigo são em geral pouco satisfactorias excepto em Kansas e Nebraska, onde a perspectiva é animadora, ainda que em algumas secções destes dous Estados a colheita soffreu por ser usada como pasto. A falta de neve para proteger as sementeiras durante a maior parte do mez de Janeiro, e as frequentes geladas alterando com os degelos nos Estados banhados pelos rios Mississippi e Ohio e nos Estados centraes da costa do Atlantico, tem deixado o trigo em condições muito desfavoraveis. Em uma zona consideravel de Kentucky e Tennessee a condição do trigo é tão desfavoravel que a area semeada será lavrada de novo e semeada de outras colheitas. A condição do trigo de inverno na costa do Pacifico é muito satisfactoria.

CONSTRUÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO EM 1901.

A construção de vias ferreas nos Estados Unidos em 1901 excedeu á de qualquer anno anterior desde 1890. A extensão das linhas construidas em 1901 foi de 5,057 milhas. Accrescentando-se a extensão das linhas em trafego em 1900, que foi calculada em 194,321 milhas, a extensão total attinge a 199,378 milhas.

Essas novas vias ferreas são distribuidas assim: Texas occupa o primeiro lugar, com 583 milhas; seguem-lhe Oklahoma, com 428 milhas; New Mexico, com 275 milhas; Georgia, com 303 milhas; Wisconsin, com 196 milhas; Missouri, com 189 milhas; Indiana, com 174 milhas; Minnesota, com 171 milhas; Illinois, com 164 milhas; Michigan, com 164; Louisiana, 160 milhas; Territorio Indiano, 157 milhas; Arkansas, 156 milhas, e Pennsylvania 153 milhas. Dos outros Estados, nenhum augmentou suas vias-ferreas por extensão maior de 150 milhas.

Ao passo que a extensão das vias ferreas e a quantidade de cargas transportadas têm augmentado constantemente como resultado do assombroso desenvolvimento commercial do paiz, os preços pelo transporte de cargas têm soffrido consideravel redução. Segundo estatísticas subministradas pela Repartição de Estatísticas, o preço por tonelada de carga transportada foi de 1.24 centavos em 1882; 1.03 centavos em 1887; 93 centavos em 1890; 84 centavos em 1895; 80 centavos em 1897, e 75 centavos em 1900.

PRODUÇÃO DE MINERAES EM 1901.

Estatísticas da produção mineral dos Estados Unidos em 1901, organisadas pela Secção de Estatística do Departamento de Thesouro, mostram que a produção de ouro, prata, ferro, aço, cobre, carvão de pedra e oleo mineral em 1901 foi a maior jamais registrada. A produção de ouro em 1901 foi calculada em \$80,218,800, contra \$79,171,000 em 1900, que representa a maior produção de ouro até agora realizada nos Estados Unidos. A produção de prata em 1901 é calculada em 59,653,788 onças, comparada com 57,647,000 onças no anno anterior. A produção de ferro em linguados é calculada em 15,800,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma, contra 13,789,242 toneladas em 1900, que foi a maior produção registrada nos annos anteriores a este. A produção de carvão de pedra é calculada em 267,850,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma, contra 240,965,917 toneladas em 1900. A produção de petroleo em 1901 foi estimada em 2,772,000,000 gallões, contra 2,661,233,568 gallões em 1900, que foi a maior produção havida anteriormente a este anno. O cobre é o unico producto na lista cuja produção mostra uma ligeira diminuição em 1901 comparada com a de 1900. A produção deste mineral em 1901 foi de 265,625 toneladas, ou seja 5,000 toneladas menos que em 1900. Estes algarismos mostram não só que a produção de mineraes nos Estados Unidos em 1901 excedeu á de qualquer anno anterior, mas que excedeu á de qualquer outro paiz.

Em 1900 as cifras da produção de petroleo da Russia excederam ás dos Estados Unidos, mas é provavel que a enorme produção dos Estados Unidos estimada para 1901, fará que este paiz occupe outra vez o primeiro lugar na lista dos paizes productores de petroleo. Quanto á concorrência na produção do carvão, diz o Anuario do "London Daily Mail" que "os Estados Unidos nos têm sobrepujado nos ultimos dous annos como um paiz productor de carvão." A produção total de carvão dos Estados Unidos em 1900 excedeu á de qualquer outro paiz, e como a produção de 1901 foi 27,000,000 toneladas mais que em 1900, é evidente que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar na lista das nações productoras de carvão.

EXPORTAÇÕES DE TRIGO.

As exportações de trigo e de farinha dos Estados Unidos durante o primeiro trimestre do exercício de 1902 (os meses de Julho, Agosto e Setembro de 1901) ascenderam a 83,940,000 alqueires (2,284,496.67 toneladas metricas). Nos seis annos fiscaes anteriores, as exportações de trigo effectuadas durante o primeiro trimestre foram de 20 a 30 por cento do total das exportações de trigo feitas durante o anno. A maxima exportação de trigo feita no primeiro trimestre durante os seis annos immediatamente anteriores a este, foi de 54,291,000 *alquires* no primeiro trimestre do anno fiscal de 1897, ou seja 25 por cento do total. Si as exportações no primeiro trimestre do corrente exercício constituírem 25 por cento do total das exportações, este total attingirá a 332,000,000 *alquires*, que é 114,000,000 *alquires* mais que a quantidade exportada no anno anterior.

Si a colheita de trigo deste anno for tão diminuta como tem sido calculada, é evidente que será impossivel exportar tão avultada quantidade. A quantidade de trigo que a Europa terá de importar para satisfazer as exigencias do consumo foi estimado em muito menos de 300,000,000 alqueirés, e por conseguinte será de admirar que seja mantida a proporção de exportação consignada para o primeiro trimestre. As exportações effectuadas no mez de Agosto foram o dobro das de Agosto de 1899, quasi o dobro das de Agosto de 1897 (anno em que houve diminuta colheita na Europa) e muito mais que o dobro das de Agosto nos ultimos seis annos. Por conseguinte, uma diminuição nos embarques desde Agosto, não destroe as estimativas de uma seria redução na colheita Europeia.

Que ha tal redução na colheita da Europa e consequente necessidade de cereaes em consideravel quantidade pode-se ver das seguintes estatisticas: A producção total de trigo do Imperio Allemão em 1900 foi de 3,841,165 toneladas metricas, e a de centeio foi de 8,550,659 toneladas, ou um total de 12,391,824 toneladas de cereaes para pão. Além da producção nacional, foram importadas 978,874 toneladas de trigo e 817,242 toneladas de centeio, ou seja um total de 1,816,026 toneladas. Por conseguinte, se-vê que o consumo total dos principaes cereaes usados na fabricacão de pão foi de 14,207,850 toneladas, o que mostra um augmento de 22 por cento em dez annos. Em 1900 houve uma boa colheita e as importações foram minimas, mas devido á secca, um máo inverno e outras causas, a colheita de 1901 foi consideravelmente menor que a normal; e n'uma memoria apresentada ao Governo pela mais eminente organisação agricola da Allemanha se calcula que a falta de cereaes na Prussia determinará a compra dos mesmos no estrangeiro pelo valor nunca menor de \$67,246,000, tendo-se como base os preços médios do anno passado. Neste calculo se comprehende pouco mais da metade do Imperio Allemão, e si as mesmas

condições prevalecerem em todo o Imperio sera preciso importar cereaes pelo valor de \$100,000,000 durante o inverno.

POPULAÇÃO TOTAL EM 1900.

Segundo o relatorio da Repartição do Recenseamento, ultimamente publicado, a população total dos Estados Unidos, incluindo suas possessões insulares, no dia 1º de Junho de 1900, foi de 84,233,069 habitantes, distribuidos assim: O continente norte-americano, 75,994,575 habitantes; as Philippinas, 6,961,339; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaï, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa americana, 6,100; pessoas no serviço militar e naval dos Estados Unidos que estão fóra do paiz, 91,219. Os algarismos correspondentes á população das Philippinas foram subministrados pelo chefe da secção de estatisticas da Commissão Philippina.

Diz o relatorio que o recenseamento decimo-segundo dos Estados Unidos comprehende, além do continente norte-americano, sómente Alaska e Hawaï e que os algarismos correspondentes ás demais possessões dos Estados Unidos são tomados de fontes fidedignas, os mais exactos que se podiam obter. Em fim do seculo XVIII, a população dos Estados Unidos foi avaliada em 5,333,000 habitantes, pelo que verifica-se que a população em 1900 é quasi dezeseis vezes maior do que era ha cem annos.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO NO PORTO DE SAN PEDRO.

Diz-se que o Governo dos Estados Unidos vai empregar milhões de dollars em obras de melhoramento no porto de San Pedro, situado na costa meridional do Estado da California. Um contracto foi celebrado ha algum tempo para a construcção de um quebra-mar que será de 8,500 pés de extensão e custará \$3,000,000. A sexta parte dos trabalhos já esta concluida e na restante os trabalhos estão sendo proseguídos com comparativa rapidez. Espera-se que o porto será concluido dentro de quatro annos, ainda que antes d'aquella data, terá-se conseguido o fim que se tinha em vista, que é a creação de um ancoradouro externo de uma milha quadrada de extensão onde poderão ancorar-se os maiores navios do mundo.

Depois de despendidos \$2,000,000 em obras de melhoramento deste porto, haverá uma superficie de agua de 800 geiras com uma profundidade de 24 pés e um ancoradouro de 9 milhas de extensão. Depois de concluido este porto poderá ser comparado vantajosamente com os principaes portos commerciaes do mundo, taes como o do Clyde, do Tamisa, etc. O quebra-mar está sendo construido na parte que dá accesso ao porto. Torna possivel a approximação dos navios seja qual for o tempo e permite uma ancoragem externa a qual dará grande importancia ao valor do porto.

MEXICO.

PERSPECTIVA DE UM AUGMENTO NA PRODUÇÃO DO ASSUCAR.

Segundo a imprensa do Mexico, o anno de 1902 promette ser notavel pela producção de assucar na Republica. Capitalistas, tanto nacionaes como estrangeiros, estão empregando avultadas sommas nessa industria, melhorando e ampliando as plantações existentes e estabelecendo outras novas. Nos Estados de Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas e Veracruz, capital americano e francez, está sendo empregado em novas e extensas plantações, tendo installações as mais modernas e aperfeçoadas para a producção de assucar. A capacidade productora das velhas plantações está sendo augmentada pela acquisição de novos terrenos para o cultivo da canna e de machinas aperfeçoadas para moer e refinar o assucar.

O "Mexican Herald" noticia que machinas no valor de \$350,000 foram encommendadas para diversas plantações, as quaes deverão ser entregues em Maio de 1902. Os cultivadores de assucar esperam que a produção deste genero este anno será de 25 a 30 por cento em excesso da de 1901. Só com o producto das refinações de San Cristoba e Penuco, no Estado de Veracruz, e a de Alvarado no Estado de Sinaloa, ter-se-há realizado a maxima porcentagem de augmento calculada. A isto deve-se ajuntar o producto das outras tres novas plantações, assim como o augmento provavel de producção dos pequenos e mais velhos engenhos como resultado do emprego nelles de processos mais modernos. Si a producção de assucar do Mexico continuar augmentando na mesma proporção durante os proximos dous ou tres annos como se deu nos ultimos cinco annos, este paiz tornar-se-há um exportador do producto.

NICARAGUA.

DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE ESSENCIAS E OLEOS ESSENCIAES.

Um decreto publicado no "Diario Oficial" em Abril e Novembro de 1901, contem as seguintes disposições:

"ARTIGO 1º. Essencias para a preparacão de licores poderão ser importadas sómente pelos fabricantes que teem auctorização escripta do Director Geral do Ministerio competente, sujeitando-se ao pagamento dos direitos estipulados na tarifa vigente.

"ART. 2º. Os oleos essenciaes não poderão ser importados senão por chimicos ou medicos pharmaceuticos e deverão ser usados exclusivamente na preparacão de medicinas ou prescripções medicinaes."

Nos pedidos de auctorização que se fizerem ao Ministerio da Fazenda, as pessoas interessadas deverão especificar as essencias que se desejam importar, de forma que a auctorização concedida pelo Ministerio será applicavel sómente áquellas que podem ser usadas na preparacão de drogas.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTAÇÃO PELO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO NOS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1901.

O seguinte quadro mostra as principaes mercadorias que foram exportadas pelo porto de Montevidéo nos primeiros nove mezes de 1901:

Couros seccoos de boi.....	624, 302
Couros salgados de boi.....	458, 920
Pelles de carneiro.....	fardos.. 9, 589
Lã.....	id.... 64, 927
Pello.....	id.... 1, 012
Xarque.....	id.... 393, 124
Carne fresca.....	toneladas.. 2, 685
Sebo.....	pipas.. 33, 904
Farinha de trigo.....	saccos.. 21, 988
Farelo.....	id.... 6, 824
Trigo.....	id.... 4, 428
Milho.....	id.... 118, 535
Linhaça.....	id.... 6, 176
Ossos e cinzas.....	toneladas.. 7, 900
Linguas seccoas em conserva.....	caixas.. 15, 888
Chifres.....	998, 016

COMMERCIO DA GRÃ BRETANHA COM A AMERICA LATINA EM 1901.

Segundo estatisticas dadas no relatorio preliminar publicado pelo Governo inglez com o titulo de “Accounts Relating to Trade and Navagation of the United Kingdom,” para o anno de 1901, o commercio da Grã Bretanha com a America latina em 1901 mostra uma consideravel redução comparado com o de 1900. As estatisticas dessa publicação, porém, não comprehendem todas as transacções commerciaes da Grã Bretanha com os paizes da America latina, ainda que se dão as quantidades e os valores dos principaes artigos de importação e exportação. Informações mais completas não serão publicadas por alguns mezes. Segundo as informações preliminares as importações na Grã Bretanha procedentes da America latina foram no valor de £15,353,076 em 1901, contra £16,734,360 em 1900. As exportações da Grã Bretanha para os paizes sul-americanos foram avaliadas em £11,857,915 em 1901, contra £13,505,818 em 1900.

Dá-se em seguida o summario do commercio da Grã Bretanha com a America latina, cada paiz sendo considerado separadamente.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Importação.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
Gado vacuum.....	.....	£667, 500	£667, 500
Gado lanigero.....	.....	289, 000	289, 000
Trigo.....	£2, 670, 355	6, 088, 923	3, 418, 568
Milho.....	2, 616, 524	1, 514, 313	1, 102, 211
Carneiros.....	1, 950, 599	1, 689, 078	261, 521
Assucar não refinado.....	307, 825	107, 564	200, 261
Sebo e estearina.....	273, 068	239, 288	33, 780
Couros.....	74, 300	18, 629	55, 671
Linhaça.....	1, 516, 736	682, 122	834, 614
Total.....	9, 409, 407	11, 296, 417	1, 887, 010

No quadro supra não se comprehendem as importações de carne fresca, manteiga, queijo, quebracho e mais dous ou tres artigos de importancia.

O numero de gado vaccum e gado lanigero que a Grã Bretanha importou da Republica Argentina em 1900, foi de 38,562 e 178,969, respectivamente, ao passo que em 1901, não houve importações destes productos. A quantidade de trigo importada em 1901 foi de 808,040,000 libras, ou 13,467,333 alqueires, contra 1,852,400,000 libras ou 30,873,333 alqueires em 1900. A quantidade de milho que se importou em 1901 foi de 1,044,360,000 libras ou 18,649,286 alqueires, contra 652,620,000 libras (11,653,929 alqueires) em 1900. Outras importações da Republica Argentina foram: Linhaça, 664,528 quarteiros em 1901, contra 310,664 quarteiros em 1900; carneiros, 127,165,400 libras em 1901, contra 111,479,500 libras em 1900; sebo e estearina, 20,440,400 libras em 1901, contra 17,826,900 libras em 1900; assucar, 67,422,300 libras em 1901, contra 21,756,900 libras em 1900; couros, 3,263,100 libras em 1901, contra 757,500 libras em 1900.

Os productos da Grã Bretanha exportados para a Republica Argentina nos dous annos em comparação, com seus respectivos valores, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901	1900	Diferença.
Artigos de algodão.....	£1, 174, 882	£1, 561, 838	386, 956
Artigos de juta.....	326, 451	321, 072	5, 379
Artigos de linho.....	49, 190	46, 340	2, 850
Tecidos de lã.....	116, 987	192, 884	75, 897
Tecidos de estambre.....	164, 769	361, 763	196, 994
Tapetes.....	26, 962	45, 867	18, 175
Ferragens e cutelaria.....	46, 335	56, 897	10, 562
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	587, 543	322, 539	265, 004
Ferro galvanizado.....	321, 364	321, 676	312
Ferro fundido e forjado.....	394, 382	433, 673	39, 291
Folha de lata.....	50, 491	73, 784	23, 243
Cimento.....	31, 955	32, 549	594
Louça de barro e porcelana.....	41, 642	57, 645	16, 003
Total.....	3, 332, 683	3, 818, 477	485, 794

Os principaes artigos importados do Brazil em 1901, comparados com os de 1900, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Diferença.
Café.....	£228, 001	£90, 805	£137, 196
Assucar não refinado.....	155, 393	55, 413	99, 980
Algodão em rama.....	170, 041	669, 595	399, 554
Couros salgados.....	27, 485	31, 200	3, 715
Total.....	680, 920	847, 013	166, 093

Respeito á importação da borracha não se faz distincção de paizes no relatorio preliminar.

A quantidade de café recebida em 1901 foi de 13,262,400 libras,

contra 4,385,300 libras em 1900; as importações de assucar ascenderam a 34,373,800 libras em 1901, contra 10,658,000 libras em 1900; a quantidade de couros importada do Brazil em 1901, foi de 1,156,900 libras, contra 1,283,500 libras em 1900.

Os principaes artigos da Grã Bretanha exportados para o Brazil nos dous annos que se comparam, foram como segue:

Artigos.	1900.	1901.	Differença.
Carvão e outros combustiveis.....	£722, 526	£803, 837	£81, 311
Artigos de algodão.....	800, 000	1, 196, 298	396, 298
Artigos de juta.....	30, 816	15, 236	15, 580
Fios de juta.....	336, 768	262, 380	74, 388
Artigos de linho.....	41, 142	67, 061	25, 919
Tecidos de la.....	52, 508	71, 080	18, 572
Tecidos de estambre.....	83, 917	122, 293	38, 376
Ferragens e cutelaria.....	48, 093	63, 631	15, 538
Ferro de ferro-carril.....	71, 953	94, 948	23, 015
Ferro manufacturado.....	186, 894	320, 417	133, 523
Folha de lata.....	45, 945	74, 187	28, 242
Cimento.....	10, 492	21, 453	10, 961
Louça de barro e porcellana.....	57, 446	64, 417	6, 971
Couros.....	31, 356	39, 767	8, 411
Azeite de semente.....	52, 016	54, 183	2, 167
Manufacturas de cobre.....	35, 893	63, 136	27, 243
Total.....	2, 607, 745	3, 334, 324	726, 519

A quantidade total de carvão de pedra, coke e combustivel de patente exportada da Grã Bretanha para o Brazil em 1901, foi de 813,473 toneladas, contra 793,560 toneladas em 1900.

CHILE.

Conforme os dados estatisticos consignados no relatorio preliminar, as importações de cobre em todas as formas, em 1901, procedentes do Chile, foram avaliadas em £1,455,435, contra £1,417,137 em 1900. Si o nitrato de soda importado pela Grã Bretanha em 1901 veio em sua totalidade do Chile, como é provavel, as importações deste artigo foram no valor de £2,365,482 em 1901, contra £2,578,467 em 1900. Em 1901, não houve importações de trigo chileno, ao passo que em 1900, o valor do trigo recebido do Chile foi de £868.

As exportações para o Chile nos dous annos que se comparam, incluíram os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
Artigos de algodão.....	£744, 384	£998, 277	253, 893
Tecidos de la.....	112, 590	144, 046	31, 456
Tecidos de estambre.....	148, 751	212, 858	64, 107
Tapetes.....	31, 478	45, 105	13, 627
Ferragens e cutelaria.....	35, 159	32, 680	2, 479
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	8, 688	25, 199	61, 489
Ferro galvanizado.....	115, 536	144, 459	28, 923
Ferro manufacturado.....	151, 230	190, 211	33, 981
Total.....	1, 425, 816	1, 792, 835	367, 019

PERU.

As importações de productos do Peru nos dous annos em comparação incluíram os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
Assucar.....	£41,761	£129,353	— £87,592
Cobre.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Lã de alpaca, lama e vicunha.....	226,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

A quantidade de assucar importada do Peru em 1901, foi de 9,573,700 toneladas, contra 24,010,700 toneladas em 1900. A quantidade de lã de alpaca, lama e vicunha importada em 1901 e 1900, foi de 4,641,248 toneladas e 4,236,566 toneladas, respectivamente.

Os principaes artigos exportados pela Grã Bretanha com destino ao Peru nos dous annos em comparação foram como segue:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
Artigos de algodão	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tecidos de lã	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Tecidos de estambre	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	16,744	27,952	— 11,208
Ferro manufacturado	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total	536,257	478,785	+ 57,472

Os demais productos recebidos da America Latina foram como segue:

Da America Central se receberam 23,837,900 libras de café no valor de £739,006 em 1901, contra 17,789,700 libras no valor de £611,882 em 1900:

Da America do Sul se importaram 63,118,476 libras de lã, no valor de £1,604,699, contra 30,205,932 libras, no valor de £957,804 em 1900.

As importações dos demais paizes da America Latina não são especificadas, mas as exportações para esses paizes foram como segue:

Paizes.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
AS ANTILHAS.			
Artigos de linho.....	£155,830	£252,129	— £96,299
Manufacturas de ferro	57,669	72,813	— 15,144
Saccos	11,375	18,409	— 7,034
Total	224,874	343,351	— 118,477
CUBA E PORTO RICO.			
Ferro de estrada de ferro.....	14,184	20,243	— 6,059
Arroz e farinha de arroz.....	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840
MEXICO.			
Artigos de algodão	252,901	401,288	— 148,387
Artigos de linho.....	26,783	39,641	— 12,858
Ferro galvanizado.....	63,976	79,900	— 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	— 177,169

Paizes.	1901.	1900.	Differença.
AMERICA CENTRAL.			
Artigos de algodão	385,943	485,131	— 99,188
Ferro galvanizado	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Obras de selheiro e arreios	39,847	43,546	— 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	—102,288
COLOMBIA.			
Artigos de algodão	592,348	177,176	+415,172
Artigos de linho	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+442,099
VENEZUELA.			
Artigos de algodão	295,957	350,858	— 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Artigos de algodão	311,967	341,092	— 32,125
Tecidos de lã	32,515	49,201	— 16,686
Ferro de estrada de ferro	45,178	72,858	— 29,680
Ferro manufacturado	51,787	66,941	— 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	— 92,645
AMERICA DO SUL (SEM ESPECIFICAÇÃO DE PAIZES).			
Locomotivas	270,126	228,787	41,339
Machinas a vapor para a agricultura	74,553	66,209	8,344
Outras machinas a vapor	123,806	110,279	13,527
Machinas agricolas	82,981	107,568	24,587
Machinas de minas	36,604	34,985	1,619
Machinas para desintegrar plantas textis	108,735	130,122	21,387
Outras machinas	356,799	410,918	53,119
Machinas de coser	38,190	56,368	18,178
Total	1,091,794	1,145,236	53,442

Durante muitos annos a Grã Bretanha tem exportado para a America Latina grandes quantidades de artigos de algodão, mas nos ultimos dous annos o commercio nesses artigos parece ter diminuido. O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade e o valor dessas exportações em 1901 e 1900:

Paizes.	1901.		1900.	
	Jardas.	Valores.	Jardas.	Valores.
As Antilhas (exclusive das britannicas)	81,069,400	£752,167	81,084,300	£761,628
Mexico	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
America Central	13,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombia	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,857
Peru	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chile	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brazil	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
Republica Argentina	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Total	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUÇÃO MINERAL DA AMERICA LATINA EM 1901.

Uma revista comprehensiva da industria mineira e metallurgica dos Estados Unidos em 1901, vem publicada no periodico “Engineering and Mining Journal” em seu numero de 4 de Janeiro ultimo, sendo incorporado nesse artigo um resumo da producção dos outros paizes productores de mineraes do mundo. Dessa publicação são tomados os seguintes dados relativos á producção mineral da America latina em 1901.

No Mexico houve um pequeno augmento na producção de ouro em 1901, e o mesmo se pode dizer da America Central, onde, em Salvador particularmente, foram exploradas durante o anno algumas novas minas de importancia. Ainda não temos estatisticas completas da producção mineral dos paizes sul-americanos mas é sabido que tanto o Peru como o Chile vão augmentando suas operações mineiras.

A producção de prata do mundo em 1901 baixou consideravelmente. Houve uma redução na producção do Mexico, paiz que occupa o segundo lugar na lista dos paizes productores desse metal. As condições que determinaram essa diminuição eram em maior parte de natureza temporaria e é provavel que em breve desapparecerão, sendo o resultado de interrupções nos trabalhos de extracção emquanto se fizeram novas explorações e da extracção de minério de inferior qualidade. Na Bolivia, a producção da grande mina de Huanchaca em 1901 foi inferior á dos annos anteriores, mas essa diminuição na producção sul-americana de prata, é em parte compensada pela maior producção do Peru e do Chile. As famosas minas de Cerro de Pasco, por muitos annos exploradas só em busca da prata, estão agora sendo trabalhados para o cobre, ainda que é consideravel a proporção de prata que ellas contêm. Na Republica da Colombia, as operações mineiras foram interrompidas como resultado da situação instavel desse paiz.

Em 1900 os principaes paizes productores de cobre, na ordem de sua importancia, eram: Estados Unidos, Hespanha, Japão, Chile, Australia, Mexico e Allemanha. Na maior parte destes paizes, a producção de cobre em 1901 foi igual, e em alguns delles maior, que em 1900. A producção do Chile em 1901 foi de 26,111 toneladas, e a do Mexico 22,403 toneladas. Os embarques das minas chilenas augmentaram-se muito em 1901. No proximo futuro o Mexico deverá augmentar muito sua producção desse metal, porque, neste paiz importantes depositos de cobre estão sendo explorados por capitães americanos. Fazem-se explorações nas minas de Nasosari e a producção da mina de Boleo continua ser grande. Quanto á America do Sul, houve grande actividade na exploração das minas de cobre do Peru em 1901, ao passo que projecto para a construcção da estrada de ferro até as minas do Cerro de Pasco e a drenagem das minas está sendo realizado.

Houve uma diminuição na producção de chumbo no México em 1901, que foi devida ás mesmas causas que operaram na exploração da prata. Na producção de estanho do mundo em 1901, a Bolivia mantem seu lugar entre os seis paizes productores, a producção deste paiz, tanto em 1901 como em 1900, sendo calculada em 6,000 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma. No Mexico se produzem tambem pequenas quantidades de chumbo para o consumo nacional. A producção de nitrato de soda no Chile foi regulada pela quantidade exportada, e os preços deste producto, devido ás combinações industriaes, têm sido muito satisfactorios.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Recebemos na bibliotheca desta Secretaria um exemplar do livro de classificação dos productos que devem figurar na Louisiana Purchase Exposition que terá lugar em São Luis em 1903. São precisas 53 paginas para fazer a simples enumeração dos grupos e classes de exhibições. Estes grupos se distribuem entre 15 secções: Instrução, 8; bellas artes, 6; artes liberaes, 13; manufacturas, 34; machinas, 5; electricidade, 5; vias de comunicação, 6; agricultura, 27; horticul-tura, 7; florestas, 3; minas e metallurgia, 5; peixes e e caça, 5; anthro-pologia, 4; economia social, 13, e cultura physica, 3. Ha 144 grupos e 807 classes, cada classe podendo abranger grande numero de amos-tras. Não ha nada que demonstre mais claramente, em espaço tão pequeno, a diversidade das occupações humanas, ou que mostre de modo mais comprehensivo o grande escopo da exposição que se está preparando para o anno de 1903, e em que todas as nações do mundo foram convidadas para tomarem parte.

Muitos paizes já acceitaram o convite e os trabalhos de construcção estão progredindo com rapidez. Os terrenos da Exposição abrangem uma area de 1,000 geiras. Os edificios da exposição occuparão, cada um, uma area de 200 geiras. Os capitães que foram subscriptos para a realização da exposição montam a \$15,000,000, não incluindo a verba de \$1,000,000 votada pelo Estado de Missouri e varios outras avultadas sommas votadas por outros Estados para seus edificios e exhibições. O livro de classificação e o regulamento da exposição serão enviados gratis a quem se dirija ao Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

A “Revista Maritima Brasileira,” em seu ultimo numero, inaugurou uma secção de informações sobre o movimento maritimo e fluvial do Brazil, com o fim de organizar a estatistica dos recursos industriaes e commerciaes maritimos e tornar melhor conhecidas as sedes de trabalho existentes nos portos maritimos e fluviaes deste paiz.

Sobre as companhias de navegação as informações devem abranger: O percurso em que seus navios navegam e os portos em que tocam; o nome, tonelagem, força nominal, marcha, etc.; dias de sahida e provaveis de regresso; preços de passagens e de fretes, etc.; ligeiro historico desde a fundação, si possivel, e quaesquer outras informações que possam interessar.

Sobre os estabelecimentos de construcção naval, ou de fabrico de machinas maritimas ou mesmo destinados a concerto de navios e

machinismos as informações devem abranger: Ligeiro historico desde a fundação, si possível, nome, deslocamento, etc., dos navios e mais embarcações que os mesmos tenham construido; resenha detalhada do que tenha sido realizado, quer em obra nova, quer em reparos; resenha do que está habilitado a fazer e com preços, caso seja possível; logar em que funciona e quaes os meios de ir até o mesmo.

Sobre diques, mortonas, cabreas, saveiros, etc.: Resenha dos trabalhos feitos; resenha do que poderá fazer; tabellas de preços; informações detalhadas sobre hora de utilisal-os e modo de fazel-o.

Sobre o serviço de carga e descarga, as informações que aproveitem.

Um estudo extenso da colonização e seus problemas foi feito pelo Sr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, M. A., membro da Sociedade Real de Geographia, que acaba de publicar na typographia de McCCLURE, PHILLIPS & Co. de Nova York (1901), um volume em oitavo de 365 paginas com o titulo de "The Children of the Nations" (Os Filhos das Nações). Neste livro o auctor tentou mostrar, tão resumidamente quanto possível, a influencia que a metropole exerce sobre as colonias e a accção reflexiva destas em beneficio ou prejuizo daquella. Tambem procura mostrar a razão por que um paiz tem exito e outro não em sua colonização: Como os Estados Unidos agora têm possessões coloniaes, o Sr. BIGELOW exprime a esperança de que o Congresso estabeleça uma universidade nacional para o estudo dos assumptos de que um funcionario colonial deve ter conhecimento. Um dos capitulos dessa obra é consagrado ao desenvolvimento da America do Sul, e trata das primeiras colonias dos hespanhóes naquella parte do Novo Mundo.

Em outro capitulo se descreve a colonização do Brazil por Portugal, e cinco outros são consagrados ás diversas phases da historia das Antilhas. Um destes é de interesse especial ao povo dos Estados Unidos no momento actual, pois trata das possessões dinamarquezas nas pequenas Antilhas. Este livro é em grande parte o resultado de observações pessoas do auctor feitas durante extensas viagens em regiões sob o dominio das grandes nações colonizadoras.

Sob o titulo "Do Rio a Buenos Aires," o Sr. ARTHUR DIAS publica as impressões da viagem que fez por occasião da visita do Dr. CAMPOS SALLES ao General ROCA. É um livro de 316 paginas e é escripto em linguagem fluente que concita á leitura e deleita o espirito.

"Diario da Bahia." Recebemos este bom jornal que se edita em Bahia. É órgão official e tem como gerente o Sr. FRANCISCO ANTONIO CAYMMI.

Recebemos "A Provincia do Pará," importante diario que se publica no Pará.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES APPAREILS ÉLECTRIQUES.

La Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres vient de transmettre à son gouvernement un rapport au sujet de l'emploi des appareils électriques, et qui traite plus particulièrement de l'adoption de l'éclairage électrique dans la République Argentine.

On signale aussi les avantages qu'offre ce pays comme débouché pour les fournitures électriques, etc. Voici, en partie, la teneur de cet article:

La République Argentine n'est pas restée en arrière des autres nations en ce qui concerne les applications du courant électrique; actuellement, elle constitue même un débouché important pour les articles d'électricité en général.

Buenos-Ayres est remarquable par l'étendue de ses voies de communication. Cette ville compte, en effet, plus de 450 kilomètres de lignes de tramways, avec 2,000 voitures environ. La traction animale disparaît peu à peu devant la traction électrique. Celle-ci fut mise en usage par M. CARLOS BRIGHT, en 1897, et il existe actuellement déjà une centaine de kilomètres de voie parcourue par les voitures électriques; en outre, de nombreuses transformations sont en cours d'exécution et on projette l'établissement de nouvelles lignes.

Parmi les projets les plus intéressants, il y a lieu de citer le suivant:

Un syndicat anglais, la "Buenos-Ayres Metropolitan Railway Company, Limited," a acquis la concession d'une ligne souterraine de chemin de fer électrique destinée à relier la place Victoria (point central de la ville) à la station des chemins de fer de l'Ouest pour être continuée ensuite à ciel ouvert. Le projet comprend 8 kilomètres de ligne, dont

3½ en tunnel. On vient de commencer les travaux préliminaires de sondage.

Les compagnies qui exploitent actuellement des lignes de tramways électriques sont au nombre de trois, ce sont: la Buenos-Ayres and Belgrano Electric Tramway Company, Limited; la Capital Tramway Company, Limited, et les Buenos-Ayres Electric Tramways. Ces trois sociétés sont anglaises.

Le système de traction uniquement adopté est le trolley aérien.

La compagnie "La Capital" est la seule qui produise elle-même la force électrique qu'elle consomme; les autres l'empruntent aux différentes usines de production de courant établies dans la ville. La puissance des générateurs de cette société est de 900 kilowatts; elle dispose d'une batterie d'accumulateurs de 1,000 kilowatts-heures et d'une autre de 450. Elle dessert les nouveaux abattoirs de Liniers, où fonctionnement des grues électriques roulantes pour le chargement de la viande.

Sans compter les installations électriques pour l'usage particulier de leurs propriétaires, le pays compte près d'une quarantaine d'usines distributrices.

Outre Buenos-Ayres, plusieurs villes sont éclairées à l'électricité. Dans la capitale, l'éclairage public et celui des particuliers utilisent ensemble un pouvoir de plus de 4,000,000 de bougies.

Les principales installations de distribution à Buenos-Ayres sont les suivantes: Sociedad Primitiva de Gas de Buenos Aires (distribution, 2,500 chevaux électriques de force); Compañía General de Electricidad (capacité, plus de 4,000 chevaux); River Plate Electric Light and Traction Company (possède des installations à Buenos-Ayres, Rosario, La Plata et Tucuman; capacité totale, 3,200 chevaux); Compañía Alemana Transatlántica de Electricidad (capacité, 7,000 chevaux).

La ville de Córdoba possède également une installation remarquable, celle de la Córdoba Power and Light Company, Limited, qui dispose d'une force de près de 3,000 chevaux.

L'emploi de l'électricité comme force motrice est assez considérable pour des usages industriels et pour le fonctionnement des ascenseurs, appareils de ventilation et autres.

L'industrie des articles d'électricité a pris un certain développement à Buenos-Ayres, où on en fabrique plusieurs qui venaient jadis de l'étranger.

En 1900 s'est constituée une société, La Teutonia, dont le but est d'installer une fabrique de lampes à arc, de dynamos et de charbons pour lampes.

Toutefois, l'importation conserve sa place prépondérante sur le marché, où la plupart des grandes maisons américaines, anglaises, allemandes et françaises sont représentées.

Pour les articles dont il s'agit, l'industrie américaine occupe dans l'Argentine une situation de beaucoup plus importante que celle de ses

concurrentes d'Europe. La South American Electric Supply Company, société de New-York constituée pour la vente des produits de la General Electric Company, de Schenectady, fait un chiffre d'affaires considérable.

Les seuls articles belges dont l'importation vaille la peine d'être mentionnée ont été jusqu'ici le matériel téléphonique et les fils conducteurs.

SURTAXE À L'ENTRÉE DES MARCHANDISES.

Il résulte d'un télégramme adressé au Département des Affaires Étrangères, par le Ministre résident de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres qu'une surtaxe de 5 pour cent à prélever sur la valeur des marchandises importées dans la République Argentine a été votée par la Chambre des Députés et que les droits de douane devront désormais être acquittés en or.

La loi établissant les modifications dont il s'agit n'a pas encore été promulguée.

L'INDUSTRIE DU LAIT.

Si on compare les statistiques de 1901 avec celles de 1895, on constatera que depuis cette dernière époque on a établi dans la République Argentine plusieurs grandes laiteries, en dehors des maisons importantes constructrices de machines pour la fabrication du beurre. En 1896, il existait dans la République 201 laiteries, représentant un capital de \$2,728,917 papier et 200 fabriques de fromage au capital de \$3,061,521 papier. La "Review of the River Plate," du 14 décembre 1901, dit qu'à la date ci-dessus mentionnée, il y avait dans le pays 523 laiteries, représentant un capital de \$12,000,000 en dehors d'un grand nombre de presses à fromage. En 1896 les deux laiteries les plus importantes fabriquaient journellement 2 tonnes de beurre. Au mois de décembre 1901, une seule laiterie, la "Unión Argentina," était capable de produire 30 tonnes de lait par jour; le capital placé dans la fabrique se montait à \$1,000,000 et celui placé dans les 42 crémèries à vapeur, situées dans les différentes parties de la province de Buenos-Ayres, se montant à \$250,000. Une autre laiterie pouvait produire 5 tonnes de beurre par jour, pendant que le rendement total de sept autres laiteries était de 20 tonnes par jour. Pendant l'année 1894 on exportait 19 tonnes et demie de beurre et en 1901 plus de 3,000 tonnes, dont presque toutes furent vendues sur les marchés anglais.

CONSTRUCTION DE CANAUX POUR L'ASSAINISSEMENT DE LA PROVINCE DE BUENOS-AYRES.

D'après une communication de la légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres, il résulte qu'une grande partie de la fertile province de ce nom

est sujette à des inondations périodiques, qui se produisent à la suite des pluies abondantes de la saison hivernale et causent aux terrains agricoles et d'élevage des dommages considérables.

Le gouvernement de la province nourrit, depuis une dizaine d'années, le projet de combattre ce mal par le creusement d'une série de canaux destinés à porter à la mer les eaux dont il s'agit en utilisant, dans la mesure du possible, les rivières existantes.

Une commission nommée "Dirección de Desagües," autorisée à cet effet par une loi provinciale du 8 juillet dernier, a ouvert un concours pour la mise en adjudication des travaux d'assainissement:

Il s'agit d'une œuvre de grande importance. En effet, la longueur des canaux principaux sera d'environ 1,006 kilomètres représentant, en chiffres ronds, 31 millions de mètres cubes de terrassements.

Les travaux sont divisés en trois sections, dont chacune pourra faire l'objet d'un contrat particulier.

Ils seront exécutés conformément aux plans et cahiers des charges qui se trouvent à la disposition des intéressés dans les bureaux de la commission à La Plata.

Un plan général est également déposé à légation argentine à Londres; mais, de toute façon, il sera nécessaire que les entrepreneurs aillent étudier les travaux sur place.

Les offres seront reçues à la Plata jusqu'au 1^{er} mars prochain, mais il est assez probable que ce terme pourrait au besoin être reculé.

Les industriels ne devraient pas perdre de vue les fournitures auxquelles ces travaux donneront lieu, en cas d'exécution, en fait de matériaux de construction, machines, engins, appareils, outils, rails, pompes, wagons, etc.

DERNIÈRES STATISTIQUES SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Un rapport publié récemment par le Ministère de l'Agriculture montre que pour la récolte de 1901-2, il a étéensemencé 3,269,066 hectares de blé et 782,880 hectares de graine de lin. De la récolte précédente, 3,379,746 hectares furent consacrés au blé et 607,352 à la plantation de la graine de lin. D'après ceci, il paraît qu'il y a eu une diminution de 80,000 hectares dans l'aire ensemencée de blé et une augmentation de 175,000 hectares dans celle plantée de graine de lin. On rapporte aussi que la récolte des céréales de la province de Córdoba, au lieu d'être presque complètement perdue, a repris d'une façon si remarquable que l'on espère qu'elle produira un rendement moyen. On dit aussi que la perspective des récoltes de maïs est belle et que le rendement de la luzerne sera plus abondant qu'à l'ordinaire.

PROJET D'UN CHEMIN DE FER DE SAN-JUAN À PATQUÍA.

Les journaux des provinces Andean rapportent que le chemin de fer à voie de 1 mètre que l'on se propose de construire et qui reliera

San Juan à Patquia et qui, croit-on, donnera une plus grande extension au commerce de San-Juan et de Mendoza, a excité dans le pays, un intérêt considérable. A Patquia, ce chemin de fer se rencontrera avec le Argentine Northwestern Railway, lequel joint à Pean Funes le Central Cordoba Railway. La nouvelle ligne permettra aux viticulteurs de San-Juan d'entrer en concurrence avec ceux de Mendoza et ouvrira, en outre, une route directe pour les vins des deux provinces, leur permettant ainsi d'atteindre les places actuellement accessibles seulement par des chemins détournés.

ACHAT DE FIL CONDUCTEUR.

Le Ministre de la République Argentine à Londres a été autorisé par son Gouvernement d'acheter 200 tonnes de fil conducteur No. 7 pour la construction de lignes télégraphiques entre Boca del Rio Negro et Bahía San Blas et Cabo Blanco. La dépense est estimée à £ 2.200.

BRÉSIL.

LE COMMERCE DES MORUES À RIO-JANEIRO.

Le Consul de France, à Rio-Janeiro, écrit que ce port offre un débouché assez considérable à l'importation des morues (bacalhao). On peut estimer de 5 à 6 millions de kilogrammes la quantité qui est annuellement introduite dans ce port pour y être consommée immédiatement, soit dirigée sur d'autres points de l'intérieur du Brésil.

La population d'origine portugaise fait spécialement un grand usage de cet aliment qui constitue un mets fort apprécié sur les tables brésiliennes.

Les morues importées sur cette place, proviennent spécialement du Canada, par voie d'Halifax ou de New York en tines (tambours) ou barriques dont le poids varie entre 54 et 58 kilogrammes, et de Norvège par voie de Hambourg, en caisses oblongues de poids à peu près égal aux tines (55 à 58 kilogrammes).

Les importations de morues en 1899 et 1900 ont été les suivantes:

Importations.	1899.	1900.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Morues américaines (Canada)	2,818,000	3,902,000
Morues norvégiennes	1,884,000	1,768,000
Morues françaises de Terre-Neuve.....	5,510	.....
Morues diverses (Espagne, Portug).....	1,755	29,072

On constate par ce relevé que l'importation des morues américaines a une tendance à augmenter sensiblement au détriment des morues européennes de Norvège; ces dernières sont pourtant plus appréciées.

Elles sont plus épaisses, plus fraîches et plus savoureuses, et leur prix est un peu supérieur. A Rio même, elles sont consommées de préférence et la clientèle les recherche, tandis que les morues américaines, plus petites et plus sèches, emballées en tines, d'un maniement plus facile, sont surtout dirigées sur les marchés de l'intérieur.

Les droits de douane sur les morues sont relativement modérée, 60 reis par kilogramme (poids net), ce qui, tenant compte du paiement du 25 pour cent or, représente au change actuel 850 reis le franc, environ 10 centimes par kilogramme ou 10 fr. par 100 kilogrammes.

MESURES DESTINÉES À ACTIVER LA VENTE DU CAFÉ BRÉSILIEN.

La Légation de Belgique à Rio-Janeiro écrit, qu'en vue de la baisse continuelle dans le prix du café brésilien, le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour porter remède à cette situation.

Un décret présidentiel vient d'ouvrir au Ministère de l'Industrie un crédit de 70 contos de reis pour organiser la propagande du café brésilien à l'extérieur, dans le double but d'augmenter la consommation du principal produit national et de le défendre sur les marchés étrangers au point de vue de la qualité, de la quantité, du prix et de la provenance.

Ce service de propagande sera fait principalement au moyen d'expositions permanentes de différents échantillons de café brésilien. Ces expositions seront organisées de préférence dans les consulats de la République à Lisbonne, au Havre, Marseille, Paris, Cênes, Trieste, Londres, Hambourg, Anvers, Bruxelles, Vienne et Saint Pétersbourg.

Les collections d'échantillons seront faites de façon à réunir, dans chaque exposition, tous les éléments de comparaison entre les produits brésiliens et ceux d'autres provenances.

Des instructions spéciales du Ministre des Relations extérieures régleront les rapports des consuls avec le directeur de ce service de propagande, qui devra présenter un rapport semestriel sur les opérations de son service.

ETAT DE SAINT-PAUL.

D'après les dernières statistiques il a été produit dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul:

Articles.	Quantité.	Valeur.
Eau-de-Vie.....tonneaux..	80, 295	9, 604:647\$000
Coton.....kilos..	370, 503	1, 803:490\$500
Riz.....litres..	22, 031, 400	2, 761:214\$000
Sucre.....arobes..	701, 597	6, 915:525\$000
Café.....kilos..	762, 628, 755	116, 356:826\$200
Haricots.....litres..	70, 430, 307	5, 884:645\$000
Mais.....idem..	392, 233, 726	32, 462:567\$800
Tabac.....kilos..	32, 046, 315	1, 910:360\$000
Vin.....bordelaises..	838	359:550\$000
Totaux.....		178, 085:481\$500

Il faut encore compter 6,745,978\$000 en plus pour la production du charbon de bois, fournitures de bois et pierres.

12,081 personnes sont employées au service de l'élevage qui a donné:

Betail, etc.	Nombre.	Valeur.
Chevaux et mulets.....	112, 375	8, 688, 130\$000
Moutons	53, 841	8, 421, 160\$000
Cochons	989, 844	13, 992, 546\$000
Têtes de bétail	197, 385	9, 573, 750\$000
Miel		273, 553\$000
Cire.....		35, 115\$560
Totaux		32, 984, 234\$560

Le rendement général de l'Etat a donc été de 217, 815, 697\$066.

Les chemins de fer ont fait une recette totale de 66,989,252\$364.

Il y a 14 bibliothèques publiques qui renferment en tout 74,188 volumes; la presse compte 187 journaux; la Caissé d 'Epargne avait un solde disponible de 4,393,253\$073.

ETAT DE MINAS GERAES.

Le " Minas Geraes " constate que les mesures adoptées par le Congrès fédéral et par le Congrès de l'Etat, dans le but de protéger l'industrie minière, commencent à produire les résultats heureux que l'on en était en droit d'attendre.

Pendant les sept premiers mois de 1900, il a été exporté de Minas Geraes, 2,435,866 grammes d'or d'une valeur de 5,689 contos et 37,915 tonnes de manganèse représentant 1,022 contos de reis; la presque totalité de l'or, soit 2,331,590 grammes, a été exportée en Angleterre qui a aussi importé 13,000 tonnes de manganèse. Durant cette même période, l'exportation des pierres précieuses s'est élevée à près de 464 contos.

La situation financière de Minas Geraes a déjà permis au gouvernement de remettre en Europe 315,297 francs pour le paiement du coupon de son emprunt extérieur à échoir au 15 juillet prochain.

L'INDUSTRIE DES ALLUMETTES.

Le Consul Général anglais à Rio-de-Janeiro rapporte que l'on a placé dans les fabriques d'allumettes, plus de 18,000 contos. Presque toutes les fabriques possèdent les machines les plus perfectionnées pour fabriquer toutes sortes d'allumettes, créant ainsi dans le pays une industrie réelle; quelques-unes cependant n'ont pas les moyens de se les procurer et ne peuvent pas par conséquent fabriquer les bois et les boîtes. Les droits d'importation imposées sur ces accessoires ont été cependant si réduits qu'il est plus avantageux pour ces dernières fabriques de les importer que de les faire construire dans le pays; le droit imposé sur les boîtes complètement finies et étiquetées n'étant seulement que de

400 reis par kilogramme, pendant que ceux perçus sur les bois et autres articles employés dans la fabrique ne sont, en moyenne, que de 1,600 reis par kilogramme, le taux sur le bois et les étiquettes étant de 2 milreis par kilogramme. Il est toutefois évident que ceux qui fabriquent des allumettes avec le matériel tout préparé, enduisant seulement de soufre le bout des bois après les avoir reçus, travaillent beaucoup plus avantageusement que les fabriques complètement équipées.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES APPAREILS PHOTOGRAPHIQUES ET ACCESSOIRES.

D'après une communication du Consul des Etats-Unis à Bahia, les appareils les plus demandés actuellement dans cet Etat sont les petits appareils à main, avec objectifs rectilinéaires rapides, de préférence avec plaques comptées en centimètres.

Les papiers les plus en usage sont ceux à la gélatine, mats et luisants, et un papier à développement rapide.

Jusque tout récemment, les photographes de profession développaient uniquement au fer, mais depuis quelque temps, ils développent au métol et à l'hydroquinone; quelques-uns d'entre eux emploient aussi le pyro.

Quant aux photographes amateurs, ils se servent pour la plupart de métol, d'hydroquinone et quelque peu de glycine.

CINABRE À OURO PRETO.

La "Cote Libre," de Bruxelles, Belgique, dit que les explorations à Ouro Preto, Brésil, ont révélé l'existence dans ce district de particules rondes de cinabre, dont certains fragments pèsent autant que 300 grammes et contiennent de 0.88 à 4.73 pour cent de mercure. Ces gisements se trouvent dans une veine qui a une inclinaison de 30°, ce qui rend l'exploitation comparativement facile.

CHILI.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

D'après une communication de la Mission de Belgique à Santiago, en date du 12 décembre 1901, le Congrès national aurait été saisi d'un projet de loi déposé par l'Exécutif et portant l'établissement d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent sur les marchandises importées au Chili. La Mission ajoute que cette mesure, qui doit être appliquée dix jours après la promulgation de la loi, sera certainement votée.

D'autre part, une loi en date du 9 décembre 1901, a déclaré libre à l'entrée l'hyposulfite de soude. Ce produit est destiné au traitement des minerais de cuivre pauvres et de certains minerais argentifères.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1901.

Les rapports préliminaires publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances montrent que, pendant l'année civile 1901, la valeur des articles importés par les Etats-Unis a dépassé de \$51,271,342 celle de l'année civile 1900, pendant que la valeur des exportations en 1901, était \$12,565,194 de moins que celle de l'année 1900. Le total général du commerce s'est monté à \$38,706,148 de plus qu'en 1900, ou de \$2,307,095,827 en 1900 à \$2,345,801,975 en 1901. Les importations provenant de Porto-Rico et des îles Sandwich, et les exportations à ces derniers pays, ne sont pas comprises dans le rapport sommaire de 1901 relatif au commerce extérieur du pays, mais le sont dans le rapport de 1900; ces îles, prises ensemble, ayant exporté aux Etats-Unis pour \$11,697,551 de produits et ayant importé de ces derniers états \$10,288,782 d'articles, pendant cette année-là.

En 1901, ces deux pays furent considérés comme faisant partie des Etats-Unis. Les totaux d'exportation pour l'année 1901 comprennent les valeurs des marchandises étrangères réexportées, évaluées respectivement en 1901 et 1900 à \$27,296,929 et \$24,936,001. Si on étudie les statistiques d'importation, on constatera que la plus grande partie de l'augmentation de 1901 est due aux articles entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays (augmentation, \$26,000,000) et les articles de luxe, etc. (augmentation, \$18,000,000). Les articles manufacturés pour la consommation représentent comparativement un petite portion d'augmentation (\$6,300,000) et les denrées alimentaires et les animaux montrent une augmentation d'un peu plus d'un quart pour cent (\$600,000). En 1901, le pourcentage des articles importés, exempts de droits de douane, était de 43.33 contre 41.28 en 1900. Le total des droits de douane perçus se montait en 1901 à \$243,329,967, contre \$240,304,737 en 1900.

La réduction constatée dans la valeur des articles manufacturés exportés, fut due, en grande partie, à la diminution du total général des exportations de cuivre et des articles fabriqués avec ce dernier métal, y compris les lingots, les barres et les vieux débris de cuivre. Les valeurs de ces exportations se montaient seulement, en 1901, à \$33,534,899, contre \$57,542,610 en 1900.

Les cinq principaux articles dont les exportations montrent une diminution en 1901, en comparaison de 1900, furent le maïs, le fer, l'acier, le cuivre, le coton et les huiles minérales. Les quantités de coton et d'huile minérale ont augmenté quoique leur valeur ait diminué. La réduction du fer et de l'acier, due en partie à la baisse des prix, s'est montée à \$27,000,000. La diminution des exportations de maïs fut due uniquement aux récoltes de ce grain qui ont été moins abondantes aux Etats-Unis.

CLASSIFICATION DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

Voici quelles étaient, d'après les statistiques officielles, les classifications et les valeurs des importations et exportations des Etats-Unis, pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Comparaison des importations.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tion.
Denrées alimentaires et animaux	\$219, 934, 786	\$219, 338, 443	\$596, 343
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays	304, 031, 545	280, 380, 796	23, 650, 749
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques	87, 185, 552	84, 803, 857	2, 381, 695
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation	138, 757, 953	132, 475, 418	6, 282, 535
Articles de luxe	130, 511, 220	112, 151, 200	18, 360, 020
Total	880, 421, 056	829, 149, 714	51, 271, 342

Comparaison des exportations.

Classification.	1901.	1900.	Diminution.
Produits agricoles	\$940, 246, 438	\$904, 655, 411	* \$35, 591, 077
Produits manufacturiers	395, 144, 030	441, 406, 942	46, 262, 912
Produits miniers	40, 416, 597	39, 222, 902	* 193, 695
Produits forestiers	50, 491, 255	54, 481, 146	3, 989, 891
Produits des pêches	7, 426, 684	8, 074, 684	548, 000
Produits divers	4, 358, 936	5, 169, 027	810, 091
Produits étrangers	27, 296, 929	24, 936, 001	* 2, 360, 928
Total	1, 465, 380, 919	1, 477, 946, 113	12, 565, 194

* Augmentation.

Les importations et exportations d'or et d'argent, pendant l'année 1901, comparées avec celles de l'année précédente, furent les suivantes:

Métaux.	1901.		1900.	
	Importa- tions.	Exporta- tions.	Importa- tions.	Exporta- tions.
Or	\$54, 761, 880	\$57, 729, 889	\$66, 749, 084	\$54, 134, 623
Argent	31, 146, 782	55, 638, 901	40, 100, 343	66, 221, 664

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS PAR GRANDES DIVISIONS.

Pendant les années civiles 1901 et 1900, les valeurs des importations et exportations des Etats-Unis, par grandes divisions, furent les suivantes:

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation.
IMPORTATIONS.			
Amérique du Nord	\$158, 732, 432	\$130, 361, 453	\$28, 370, 979
Amérique du Sud	120, 384, 181	102, 706, 633	17, 677, 548
Europe	454, 496, 304	441, 610, 461	12, 885, 843
Asie	125, 093, 643	120, 378, 219	4, 714, 324
Océanie	10, 813, 409	23, 067, 642	* 12, 254, 233
Afrique	10, 901, 087	11, 025, 306	* 124, 219
Total	880, 421, 056	829, 149, 714	51, 271, 342
EXPORTATIONS.			
Amérique du Nord	199, 240, 353	198, 788, 019	452, 334
Amérique du Sud	42, 557, 504	41, 248, 051	1, 309, 453
Europe	1, 099, 574, 016	1, 116, 399, 524	* 16, 825, 508
Asie	59, 068, 723	58, 726, 173	342, 550
Océanie	35, 288, 230	39, 805, 176	* 4, 516, 946
Afrique	29, 652, 093	22, 979, 170	6, 672, 923
Total	1, 465, 380, 919	1, 477, 946, 113	12, 565, 194

* Diminution.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

En 1901, la valeur totale des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis de toute l'Amérique Latine était de \$214,317,110, ou 24.34 pour cent de la valeur totale de toutes les marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis, ou \$44,065,763 de plus que l'année 1900, quand les produits reçus des mêmes pays valaient \$170,251,347 et représentaient seulement que 20.53 pour cent de la valeur totale des importations. La valeur des marchandises exportées des Etats-Unis à tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine était, en 1901, de \$117,961,744, ou environ 8.05 pour cent du total général de toutes les exportations du pays. En 1900, les exportations à l'Amérique Latine valaient \$118,865,364, ou \$1,503,590 de plus que pendant l'année 1901. Outre les statistiques commerciales des pays de l'Amérique Latine faisant partie de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, les chiffres donnés dans cet article comprennent aussi celles relatives aux transactions commerciales avec Cuba, l'Inde Française, Miquelon, Langley, etc., l'Honduras Britannique et la Guyane Française en ce qui concerne les importations et avec les îles Falkland ou Malouines en ce qui concerne les exportations.

Voici, d'après les statistiques de l'année civile 1901, quelles étaient les valeurs des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis de chacun des pays de l'Amérique Latine faisant partie de l'Union Internationale et celles des produits exportés des Etats-Unis dans ces pays. Les chiffres pour l'année précédente sont aussi donnés à titre de comparaison.

IMPORTATIONS.

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation.
République Argentine	\$9,455,634	\$8,098,343	\$1,357,291
Brésil.....	79,350,725	64,914,507	14,436,218
Bolivie ^a	26	22	4
Chili.....	9,236,009	7,474,061	1,761,948
Colombie	3,544,395	3,080,427	463,868
Costa-Rica	3,196,231	2,959,439	236,792
Equateur	1,421,563	1,577,486	^b 155,923
Guatemala	4,180,417	2,190,145	1,990,272
Haïti	1,127,641	1,357,775	^b 230,134
Honduras	1,269,229	1,114,466	144,763
Mexique	35,281,633	28,179,829	7,101,804
Nicaragua	2,199,313	1,729,747	469,566
Paraguay ^a.....	.....	1,740	^b 1,740
Pérou.....	3,416,178	2,910,531	505,647
Salvador	1,111,414	746,936	364,478
Saint-Domingue.....	3,361,319	3,228,849	132,470
Uruguay	1,974,977	2,086,893	^b 111,916
Vénézuéla	7,153,520	6,529,858	623,662
Total	167,280,224	138,181,054	29,099,170

^a La Bolivie et le Paraguay n'ayant pas de ports de mer, la plupart des importations sont créditées aux autres pays; les importations de la Bolivie sont créditées au Chili et au Pérou et celles du Paraguay à l'Argentine et à l'Uruguay.

^b Diminution.

EXPORTATIONS.

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Diminution.
République Argentine	\$11, 117, 521	\$11, 095, 538	\$21, 983
Bolivie	111, 580	120, 033	8, 453
Bésil.....	11, 136, 101	11, 516, 681	380, 580
Chili	4, 809, 244	4, 596, 525	*212, 719
Colombie	3, 304, 190	2, 605, 544	*698, 646
Costa-Rica.....	1, 688, 754	1, 588, 670	*84
Equateur.....	1, 822, 955	1, 590, 055	*232, 900
Guatémala	1, 522, 338	1, 128, 418	*393, 920
Haïti.....	1, 956, 343	3, 720, 279	1, 763, 936
Honduras	1, 109, 546	1, 126, 832	17, 286
Mexique	36, 771, 568	38, 270, 933	1, 499, 365
Nicaragua	1, 364, 518	1, 767, 399	402, 881
Paraguay.....	16, 155	8, 487	*7, 668
Pérou.....	3, 148, 610	2, 311, 886	*836, 724
Salvador.....	799, 191	756, 586	*42, 605
Saint-Domingue.....	1, 700, 371	1, 782, 760	82, 389
Uruguay.....	1, 480, 820	1, 738, 742	257, 922
Vénézuéla.....	3, 052, 393	3, 016, 762	35, 631
Total	86, 912, 198	88, 842, 130	1, 929, 932

*Augmentation.

La valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis des dix-huit Républiques ci-dessus, représente 19 pour cent de la valeur totale de toutes les importations reçues par ce dernier pays en 1901 et 16.67 pour cent du total général de 1900. La valeur des marchandises exportées par les Etats-Unis à ces Républiques représentait environ 5.93 pour cent du total de ses exportations en 1901 et seulement 6.02 pour cent du total de 1900. La balance commerciale en faveur des Républiques était par conséquent \$80,368,026 en 1901, contre \$49,338,924 en 1900.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AU POINT DE VUE ANGLAIS.

La place qu'occupent les Etats-Unis parmi ses compétiteurs commerciaux, particulièrement ceux d'Europe, est décrite dans le "London Daily Mail Year Book" de l'année 1902. Les différents chapitres de cet ouvrage traitent des conditions aux Etats-Unis. Sous le rapport de la richesse, les Etats-Unis sont placés à la tête des grandes nations, les chiffres donnés pour les différents pays en question étant les suivants:

Etats-Unis	£16, 350, 000, 000
Royaume-Uni	11, 806, 000, 000
France	9, 690, 000, 000
Allemagne	8, 052, 000, 000
Russie	6, 425, 000, 000

Pendant que les Etats-Unis occupent le premier rang sur la liste des nations, quant à la richesse, il est montré aussi quelle est, de toutes les nations, celle qui est la moins endettée; les chiffres étant les suivants:

Etats-Unis	£221, 000, 000
Allemagne	651, 000, 000
Royaume-Uni	706, 000, 000
Russie	711, 000, 000
France	1, 239, 000, 000

En prenant pour base la richesse de chacun de ces pays, le pourcentage de la dette est donné comme suit:

	Pour cent.
Etats-Unis.....	1.4
Royaume-Uni.....	6
Allemagne.....	8.1
Russie.....	11.1
France.....	12.8

En ce qui concerne la compétition commerciale, l'annuaire dit que la première année du 20^e siècle a commencé très mal pour deux des quatre principales nations industrielles. Le commerce des Etats-Unis a été bon, n'a pas diminué depuis la période favorable de 1899 et 1900, mais au contraire a constamment continué à prendre une plus grande extension. Celui de la France n'a pas été affecté par les progrès qui ont été faits ou les décroissements qui se sont produits ailleurs. Le commerce de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne, cependant, a diminué sensiblement.

En ce qui concerne la récolte de blé du monde, les Etats-Unis en ont produit une plus grande quantité que n'importe quel autre pays. Voici quelles sont, en quarts anglais, (8 boisseaux), les quantités de cette céréale que les pays suivants ont produites pendant l'année 1901.

Etats-Unis.....	90,000,000	Espagne.....	13,000,000
Russie.....	42,000,000	Roumanie et Bulgarie.....	12,000,000
France.....	38,000,000	Allemagne.....	11,000,000
Inde.....	30,000,000	Royaume-Uni.....	7,000,000
Italie.....	17,000,000	Australie.....	7,000,000
Hongrie.....	16,000,000		

Le "Daily Mail" ne comprend pas dans son estimation la production de blé de la République Argentine.

Sous la rubrique "Fight for the Iron Trade," l'annuaire attire l'attention sur le fait que les Etats-Unis sont les plus grands producteurs de fonte et d'acier, et s'exprime ainsi:

"On peut remarquer que la production de fer et d'acier en Angleterre a diminué, le rendement ayant été de 396,749 tonnes de moins en 1900 qu'en 1899; le total pour la Grande Bretagne étant près de 5,000,000 tonnes de moins que la quantité produite en Amérique. Une chose qui n'est pas très satisfaisante dans le commerce du fer et de l'acier, en Angleterre, est, qu'en 1900, nous avons importé plus de fer et d'acier que dans les années précédentes et en avons exporté moins; tandis que les Etats-Unis en ont exporté plus que jamais."

Les tableaux statistiques, qui accompagnent ce rapport, montrent qu'en 1900, la production de la fonte a été la suivante:

	Tonnes.
Etats-Unis.....	13,789,242
Royaume-Uni.....	8,908,570
Allemagne.....	8,494,852
France.....	2,699,494
Russie.....	2,821,000

Voici quelle a été la production de l'acier:

	Tonnes.
Etats-Unis	10, 087, 322
Grande-Bretagne	4, 901, 054
Allemagne	4, 799, 000
France	1, 624, 046
Russie	1, 494, 000

CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER EN 1901.

Durant l'année 1901, on a construit plus de chemins de fer aux Etats-Unis que pendant n'importe quelle année depuis 1890, la longueur totale des lignes construites étant de 5,057 milles. Si on ajoute à cette dernière longueur, l'étendue des voies ferrées de 1900 qui était de 194,321 milles, on obtiendra un total général montant à 199,378 milles.

Dans la distribution, par Etat, de cette extension de voies, le Texas est à la tête de la liste avec 588 milles; Oklahoma vient après avec 428 milles; le Nouveau-Mexique est le troisième avec 275 milles; la Géorgie, le 4^e avec 303 milles; l'Etat de Wisconsin, le 5^e, avec 196 milles; le Missouri, le 6^e, avec 189 milles; l'Indiana, le 7^e, avec 174 milles; l'Etat de Minnesota, le 8^e, avec 171 milles; l'Illinois, le 9^e, avec 764 milles; le Michigan, le 10^e, avec 164 milles; la Louisiane, le 11^e avec 160 milles; le Territoire Indien, le 12^e, avec 157 milles; l'Arkansas, le 13^e avec 156 milles et la Pensylvanie, le 14^e, avec 153 milles. Pendant l'année, l'étendue des voies ferrées d'aucun autre Etat, n'a atteint 150 milles de longueur. Pendant que le parcours des chemins de fer et le montant du tonnage a constamment augmenté en rapport avec le développement des intérêts commerciaux du pays, le prix du fret a considérablement diminué. D'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des statistiques, le prix du fret étant en 1882, de 1.24 cents par tonne; en 1887, il était de 1.03 cents; en 1890, de 93 cents; en 1895, de 84 cents; en 1897 de 80 cents; et en 1900, de 75 cents.

EXTENSION DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

La revue périodique "Export Implement Age," publiée à Philadelphie au mois de janvier 1902, contient un article très intéressant dont voici la teneur:

Toutes choses considérées, dit cette publication, c'est un excellent travail que font les fabricants d'outils américains en étendant leur commerce aux pays étrangers. Bien que l'activité des fabricants anglais et autres se soit accrue, elle n'a pas été suffisante, si l'on en juge d'après les derniers rapports, pour enrayer d'une façon appréciable le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis. Cette affirmation n'est pas inspirée par un étroit esprit de parti, mais elle est basée sur les rapports des consuls anglais de plusieurs pays et ils ne sauraient être taxés d'exagération.

Dans la fabrication des instruments agricoles, il y a une force qui fait que l'esprit d'invention est toujours sur le qui-vive. Elle trouve, sa source dans les différences de sol et de climat. Les outils américains s'adaptent de mieux en mieux à ces diversités de conditions, et ceux qui en font usage à l'étranger reconnaissent que l'effort fait dans ce sens a été heureux.

De bonnes raisons exhortent d'un côté le fabricant américain et l'encouragent de l'autre à examiner les dernières statistiques de l'exportation et à comparer les rapports des consuls américains et britanniques. L'exportation des outils, grands et petits, a augmenté l'exportation des machines à battre et des faucheuses aussi bien que des instruments de moindres dimensions. Ce fait prouve que l'on adopte de plus en plus les méthodes américaines à l'étranger. De fait, au dire d'un voyageur fort bien renseigné et qui arrive d'Europe, il y a une tendance générale à adopter les méthodes américaines, non seulement pratiquement dans l'emploi des machines, mais encore théoriquement pour ainsi dire; on en vient aux méthodes de culture du sol, à l'emploi des engrais et d'autres détails que l'on trouve journellement appliqués dans les fermes américaines.

Les habitudes de milliers de cultivateurs européens relativement isolés ont été dérangées, et ce dérangement, au dire d'un chimiste agricole européen qui vient de visiter les Etats-Unis, non seulement continuera mais encore s'accroîtra. Il dit qu'on s'attache avec moins de ténacité aux vieilles méthodes et que l'on prête plus d'attention aux suggestions qui viennent de l'étranger et à l'expérience des autres. Cela est naturel et logique. Les gens se rapprochent les uns des autres, et les hommes et les nations cessent d'être des étrangers les uns pour les autres. Les relations sont plus nombreuses, et le commerce ouvre des chemins inconnus jusqu'ici au monde extérieur.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE EN 1901.

Les chiffres fournis, en janvier 1902, par le Bureau de la Statistique du Ministère des Finances, indiquent que, pendant l'année 1901, le rendement d'or, d'argent, de fer, d'acier, de charbon et d'huile minérale des Etats-Unis a atteint son maximum. Durant l'année 1901, la production d'or aux Etats-Unis s'est montée, d'après les estimations, à \$80,218,800, contre \$79,171,000 en 1900, cette dernière quantité ayant surpassé toutes celles des années précédentes. Le rendement d'argent est donné en 1901 comme ayant été de 59,653,788 onces, contre 57,647,000 onces durant l'année précédente. La production de la fonte est estimée à 15,800,000 tonnes, contre 13,789,242 tonnes en 1900, le rendement de cette dernière année ayant excédé tous ceux antérieurs. La production du charbon est estimée à 267,850,000 tonnes, contre 240,965,917 tonnes en 1900, jusqu'ici l'année du plus grand rendement.

En ce qui concerne le pétrole, l'entière production est estimée à 2,772,000,000 gallons, contre 2,661,233,568 gallons en 1900, quand les chiffres excédaient tous ceux des années précédentes. Le seul article dans la liste montrant, en 1901, une légère diminution, en comparaison de l'année 1900, est le cuivre, dont la production a été de 5,000 tonnes environ de moins qu'en 1900, le rendement étant estimé en 1901 à 265,625 tonnes.

Ces statistiques montrent que pendant l'année 1901, non seulement la production minière aux Etats-Unis a été plus grande que jamais, mais que dans chaque article, les chiffres de production ont excédé tous ceux de tous les autres pays. En 1900, la Russie a produit un petit peu plus de pétrole que les Etats-Unis, mais il est plus que probable que le total énorme donné pour 1901, placera de nouveau ces derniers Etats, à la tête. Quant à la production de charbon, voici comment s'exprime le "London Daily Mail Year Book." "Pendant les deux dernières années, les Etats-Unis nous ont devancé comme pays producteur de charbon." Pendant l'année 1900, les Etats-Unis ont produit plus de charbon que n'importe quel autre pays et comme en 1901 le rendement a été de 27,000,000 de tonnes de plus qu'en 1900, il est évident que les Etats-Unis sont à la tête des nations productrices de charbon.

LA PRODUCTION DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT.

L'estimation préliminaire de M. ROBERTS, le Directeur de l'Hôtel des Monnaies, au sujet de la production de l'or et de l'argent aux Etats-Unis pendant l'année civile 1901, indique seulement une légère augmentation sur le rendement de l'année précédente. La quantité d'or produite à Alaska a diminué d'environ \$1,000,000, tandis que dans l'Etat de Colorado elle a augmenté légèrement. Dans les autres districts producteurs de ce métal précieux la production a été presque la même. Pendant l'année en question, les Etats-Unis ont produit 2,000,000 d'onces d'argent fin de plus que pendant l'année précédente.

Le rendement d'or fin est indiqué comme ayant été de 3,880,578 onces, évaluées à \$80,218,800. L'argent fin produit était de 59,653,788 onces, ayant une valeur commerciale de \$35,792,200. La valeur de l'argent monnayé est estimée approximativement à \$77,000,000. L'or a été produit en plus ou moins grande quantité dans vingt-trois Etats ou Territoires et l'argent dans vingt-deux. Le Colorado est l'Etat qui a produit la plus grande quantité de ces deux métaux, la valeur de sa production d'or étant estimée, en 1901, à \$29,000,000 et celle de l'argent produit à \$20,833,333. La production d'or de la Californie était évaluée à \$15,730,700 et celle de l'argent à \$1,118,333. Voici quels furent les autres grands Etats producteurs: Montana, \$5,023,300 d'or et \$14,500,000 d'argent; Utah, \$3,824,300 d'or et \$10,250,000 d'argent; Alaska, \$6,904,400 d'or et \$55,000 d'argent; Arizona, \$4,193,400 d'or et \$2,995,500 d'argent.

AUGMENTATION DU COMMERCE AVEC LE GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Le commerce d'outils entre les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre a pris de telles proportions, dit le "Export Implement Age" du mois de janvier 1902, que les exportateurs des Etats-Unis et les vendeurs et acheteurs de la Grande-Bretagne ne peuvent manquer d'apprendre avec intérêt que des relations commerciales plus intimes vont être établies entre les Etats-Unis et Manchester. Le Directeur de la Manchester Ship Canal Company est actuellement aux Etats-Unis en train de négocier l'établissement de nouvelles lignes de bateaux à vapeur entre les ports de l'Atlantique et Manchester. Le commerce maritime des Etats-Unis avec Manchester s'élève déjà à 3,000,000 de tonnes. Un service régulier de bateaux à vapeur a été établi depuis des années de New-York, Savannah, le Nouvelle-Orléans et Galveston à Manchester, ainsi qu'un service de navires à voile partant à intervalles inégaux de Baltimore, de Newport-News, de Brunswick (Géorgie), de Mobile et de Pensacola. Un service direct rapide de bateaux à vapeur va être établi entre Philadelphie et Manchester par les lignes de Manchester et la Leyland Shipping Company. La question la plus importante qui se rattache à cette nouvelle compagnie, c'est que le coût pour envoyer des cargaisons de marchandises à Manchester est inférieur de 5 cents et 1 dixième par 100 livres à celui qu'exige le transport à Liverpool.

POPULATION TOTALE EN 1900.

Le Bureau de Recensement a publié un rapport qui montre que la population entière des Etats-Unis, y compris ses possessions extérieures, était, au 1^{er} juin 1900, de 84,233,069 habitants. Le nombre d'habitants est divisé de la façon suivante: Etats-Unis, proprement dits, 75,994,575 habitants; îles Philippines, 6,961,339; Porto-Rico, 953,243; îles Sandwich, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; Samoa américaine, 6,100; personnes appartenant à l'armée ou à la marine, 91,219. Les chiffres de la population des îles Philippines sont ceux donnés dans les estimations du statisticien de la Commission des Philippines.

Le rapport annonce que le douzième recensement ne s'étend seulement que jusque Alaska et Hawaï en dehors du "continent des Etats-Unis," mais que les chiffres qui sont donnés pour le reste des possessions des Etats-Unis proviennent des meilleures sources. Il est dit, dans le rapport, qu'à la fin du XVIII^e siècle, la population était de 5,333,000 habitants environ et si on compare ce dernier chiffre avec celui de 1900, on constatera qu'en cent ans la population des Etats-Unis est devenue près de seize fois plus grande.

PROGRÈS DURANT LE SIÈCLE.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances a publié récemment des chiffres très intéressants au sujet du développement

industriel, commercial et financier des Etats-Unis, pendant le XIX^e siècle. Ces chiffres statistiques donnent une idée de l'augmentation de la production, de l'extension du commerce, de l'accroissement de la richesse, de la grande quantité de monnaies en circulation, du plus grand nombre de dépôts dans les caisses d'épargne et dans les autres banques, de la diminution des intérêts de la dette publique, en un mot, du progrès prodigieux du pays.

En ce qui concerne la production, celle du coton a augmenté de 155,556 balles en 1800 à 9,436,416 balles en 1900; celle de la laine, de 35,802,114 livres en 1840 à 302,502,328 livres en 1901; le blé, de 151,999,906 boisseaux en 1866 à 522,229,505 boisseaux en 1900; le maïs, de 867,946,295 boisseaux en 1866 à 2,105,516 boisseaux en 1900; le cuivre, de 650 tonnes en 1850 à 270,588 tonnes en 1900; la gueuse, de 165,000 tonnes en 1830 à 15,800,000 tonnes en 1901; le pétrole, de 21,000,000 gallons en 1860 à 2,661,233,568 gallons en 1900; le charbon, de 3,358,899 tonnes en 1850 à 267,850,000 tonnes en 1901; et l'or, de \$50,000,000 en 1850 à \$79,171,000 en 1900.

Pendant la période en considération, les exportations de marchandises ont augmenté de \$70,961,780 en 1800 à \$1,487,764,991 en 1901, et les importations de \$91,252,768 en 1800 à \$823,172,165 en 1901. La richesse du pays a augmenté, d'après les estimations, de \$7,135,780,000 en 1850 à \$94,300,000,000 en 1900, l'augmentation par tête étant en 1900 de \$928.17.

Le total de la monnaie en circulation était, en 1860, de \$435,407,252, contre \$2,175,387,277 en 1901. En 1830, les dépôts dans les caisses d'épargne se montaient à \$6,973,304, tandis qu'en 1901 ils atteignaient la somme de \$2,597,094,580.

L'augmentation de l'étendue des chemins de fer est démontrée par le fait qu'en 1850 les voies ferrées avaient une longueur de 9,021 milles, et en 1901 atteignaient 199,378 milles de longueur; le transport des marchandises ayant augmenté et le prix du fret ayant diminué en rapport avec cette extension. On estime aussi que l'étendue du territoire de la République a quadruplé, durant la période en considération, et que la population est seize fois plus grande.

AVIS DE NON PAIEMENT DES TRAÎTES.

Le notaire public aux Etats-Unis, chargé de dresser protêt pour le non paiement d'une traite, n'est nullement obligé de donner avis du non paiement de la dite traite au tireur et à chacun des endosseurs, comme semblent le croire un grand nombre d'industriels et négociants étrangers.

Le notaire public, après avoir dressé son protêt, remplit une note imprimée destinée à chacun des endosseurs et au tireur; ces avis sont épinglés au protêt, laissant la charge au requérant de les faire suivre aux intéressés.

Néanmoins, il se présente souvent que le notaire public prend soin de prévenir directement le tireur et les endosseurs, mais la loi ne l'y contraint pas, et il ne peut, en conséquence, être tenu responsable du défaut de notification.

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Le Bulletin concernant la récolte et publié mensuellement par l'Observatoire du Ministère de l'Agriculture, dit:

Les rapports au sujet du froment touselle sont généralement défavorables excepté dans le Kansas et le Nebraska où l'espérance d'une bonne récolte est assez encourageante quoique cependant, dans quelques sections du premier Etat mentionné, la plante ait été brouté de trop près. Dans le Mississippi, les vallées de l'Ohio et les Etats situés près de l'Atlantique, le gelée alternant avec le dégel, avec peu ou point de neige pour protéger le blé pendant la plus grande partie du mois de janvier, ont été très défavorables à cette céréale.

Dans le Kentucky et le Tennessee, une aire considérable est dans de si mauvaises conditions, qu'elle sera labourée de nouveau et consacrée à la culture d'autres plantes. Sur la côte du Pacifique, on a la perspective d'une assez bonne récolte.

PRODUCTION DES CLOUS EN 1900.

L'Association américaine du fer et de l'acier vient de publier un relevé statistique de la production des clous et crampons en fer et en acier aux Etats-Unis en 1900.

La production totale des clous coupés (non compris les clous forgés) a été de 1,573,494 barils (de 100 livres) en 1900, contre 1,904,340 barils en 1899, soit une diminution de 330,846 barils ou 17 pour cent. Le chiffre maximum avait été atteint en 1886, avec 8,160,973 barils.

Quant aux pointes de Paris, leur production a dépassé celle des clous coupés de 5,660,485 barils en 1900, de 5,713,790 barils en 1899, de 5,846,254 barils en 1898 et de 6,890,446 en 1897.

Pour les deux dernières années la production des clous coupés s'est répartie comme suit entre les dix Etats producteurs:

Etats.	1899	1900
	<i>Barils.</i>	<i>Barils.</i>
Pennsylvania.....	920,133	777,611
Ohio.....	386,215	261,216
Wisconsin, Virginia et Indiana.....	178,006	168,469
Massachusetts et New York.....	149,700	155,968
Maryland, Kentucky et Illinois.....	255,286	193,230
Moutana, Colorado, Wyoming et California.....	15,000	17,000
Total pour les clous coupés.....	1,904,340	1,573,494
Production des pointes de Paris.....	7,618,130	7,233,979
Total général.....	9,522,470	8,807,473

GUATEMALA.

DROITS D'EXPORTATION SUR LE CAFÉ.

Le 12 août 1901, le Gouvernement de Guatémala a rendu un décret No. 617 concernant les droits applicables à l'exportation de café. Voici quelle en est la teneur :

Sous réserve de toutes considérations autres que pourrait en décréter l'abrogation, est prorogé pour une période d'une année, jusqu'au 30 juin 1902, le décret No. 609 de juillet 1900.

En conséquence, l'exportation du café en fèves continuera à acquitter, par quintal, un impôt de six pesos en monnaie du pays, le café en parchemin restant assujetti à un droit de sortie proportionnel à la taxe sus indiquée.

MEXIQUE.

DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique de M. le Baron MONCHEUR, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique à Washington.]

L'industrie se borne, outre les sucreries, dont j'ai déjà parlé à deux fabriques de cotonnades. L'une d'elles, la Bella Vista, située un peu au nord de Tépïc, appartient à la maison espagnole AGUIRRE, qui possède également les sucreries; 165 métiers y sont mus au moyen d'une roue Pelton qu'actionne une chute d'eau de 100 mètres. Cette fabrique produit surtout le coton écreu (manta).

La manufacture de BARON et FORBES possède 170 mètres, mis en mouvement par deux turbines hydrauliques de la force de 210 chevaux. Elle fabrique exclusivement du calicot blanchi et la production journalière est de 300 pièces, valant 4 piastres (10 francs) chacune. Cet établissement, fondé en 1838, est un des plus anciens du pays. Naturellement, tout le matériel a été renouvelé plusieurs fois.

Une autre fabrique de cotonnades, mais de beaucoup moindre importance, appartenant à la maison de *ropa* de Don JOSÉ MENCHACA, est établie à Santiago sur le Rio Lerma. Ces usines emploient le coton récolté dans le territoire de Tépïc et aux environs d'Acapulco (Guerrero).

L'industrie de l'exploitation des bois se borne à quelques envois de cèdre à San Francisco.

J'ai déjà dit que les forêts ne manquent pas de beaux bois d'ébénisterie. J'ai vu des échantillons d'acajou, d'ébène et autres essences rares destinés à l'exposition de Paris. Mais l'exploitation ne serait pas rémunératrice à cause des frais énormes pour amener les bois jusqu'à la mer. Les voies de communication naturelles font

défaut. D'ailleurs, la marchandise une fois arrivée au Pacifique ne peut être envoyée que sur le marché de San Francisco. Le fret pour l'Europe ou New-York serait trop élevé pour qu'il fût possible de lutter contre les produits des forêts du golfe de Mexique.

L'électricité n'a pas encore reçu beaucoup d'applications, bien que les chutes d'eau soient nombreuses. Ainsi, j'ai vu à 16 kilomètres de Tépéc une chute représentant une force de 1,000 chevaux et qui n'est aucunement utilisée. La ville est en négociations pour établir l'éclairage électrique, en employant la force motrice d'une puissante chute d'eau située à 3 kilomètres.

Elle va établir aussi une distribution d'eau, et les établissements métallurgiques peuvent lui faire leurs offres pour la fourniture importante de tuyaux en fer qui devra lui être livrée à cette occasion.

L'exploitation des mines d'argent était assez active du temps de la domination espagnole, mais elle s'est considérablement ralentie. Les entreprises minières faites récemment n'ont pas donné, en général, de bons résultats. Comme les voies de communication sont déplorables, il n'est possible d'exploiter que les minerais dont la teneur est assez élevée pour supporter les frais énormes qu'entraîne leur transport jusqu'aux fonderies.

Les principales exploitations sont maintenant celles de Zopilote, dans le district de Santiago (compagnie allemande) et celle de Castellana, non loin de la frontière de Jalisco.

A la Yesca, il y a six veines de minerai d'argent assez riche, qui ont déjà été exploitées du temps des Espagnols. Ces mines ont été achetées dernièrement pour la somme de 200,000 piastres par une compagnie américaine.

Comme dans tout l'ouest de la République, j'ai rencontré à Tépéc, beaucoup d'ingénieurs américains faisant des recherches pour découvrir de nouvelles mines.

Le port de San Blas a beaucoup perdu de son importance depuis que les marchandises étrangères en destination des villes de l'intérieur ne transitent plus par le territoire de Tépéc.

La douane, qui était de deuxième classe, a vu ses recettes diminuer tellement qu'elle a été ramenée à la troisième classe.

Le port est d'ailleurs peu sûr; les installations maritimes font presque totalement défaut. Les moustiques sont un tel fléau dans la ville qu'ils nuisent réellement à son développement.

La principale maison d'importation est celle de MM. LANZAGORTA & Co. (espagnole). Elle fait venir de Hambourg des voiliers avec chargement complet, mais le chiffre de ses affaires a beaucoup diminué. Elle vend les articles de *ropa*, *mercería*, *ferreteria* et *abarrotes*.

La maison possède une savonnerie où l'on emploie l'huile de noix de palme. Cette noix, qui se recueille en grande abondance le long de la côte, vaut à San Blas 6 piastres (15 francs) les 57 kilogrammes.

La Compagnie du central mexicain avait commencé il y a quinze ans le chemin de fer de San Blas à Tépïc. Les 19 premiers kilomètres étaient terminés quand la compagnie renonça à son projet, et les rails déjà posés furent enlevés et se trouvent encore dans le port.

Les environs de San Blas sont bien cultivés; les champs en plein rapport, pourvus de moyens d'irrigation et enclos de fils de fer, ont une valeur relativement considérable, qui peut atteindre en moyenne 70 francs l'hectare.

D'après les renseignements que j'ai, dus à l'obligeance du directeur de la douane de San Blas, la valeur des importations durant le dernier exercice a été de 143,326 piastres-or, soit 717,000 francs.

Les principaux articles importés ont été: matières minérales, 24,023 piastres; tissus, 12,842; machines, 65,587; matières végétales, 10,760 piastres.

Les matières minérales comprennent de la ronce artificielle, du fer ondulé, des tuyaux pour conduits d'eau, des carrelages, etc.

La rubrique "tissus" comprend surtout des cotonnades de couleur, venant des Etats-Unis et d'Angleterre.

L'introduction des machines représente une faible valeur si l'on déduit du total de 65,000 piastres le somme de 48,000 piastres montant du prix d'une machine pour sucrerie introduite par la maison AGUIRRE pour son nouvel établissement. Mais c'est là un fait exceptionnel, de sorte que la valeur moyenne des importations des machines ne doit pas dépasser 20,000 piastres par an. La machine pour sucrerie est indiquée dans la statistique comme provenant de Belgique.

Les "matières végétales" consistent surtout en planches de sapin destinées à confectionner les caisses qu'emploient les sucreries pour leurs expéditions.

Par une de ces anomalies fréquentes au Mexique, tandis que les forêts de Tépïc abondent encore en futaie, on trouve plus d'intérêt à faire venir des Etats-Unis les planches et autres bois de construction. Cette importation a eu une valeur de 9,225 piastres-or (46,000 francs).

En 1886-87 la valeur totale des importations, qui est à présent de 143,000 piastres, était de 350,000 piastres. On peut juger, d'après ces chiffres, de la décadence de la place.

Les exportations ne comprennent que les productions du territoire même de Tépïc. Elles sont tout à fait insignifiantes, si on en excepte les minerais et métaux précieux. Ceux-ci représentent, en effet une valeur de 194,512 piastres argent, alors que le total des exportations est seulement de 228,527 piastres argent.

Les articles autres que les métaux précieux, envoyés à l'étranger, ont consisté comme ci-après: tabac préparé, 6,118 piastres; tabac en feuilles, 3,900 piastres; caoutchouc, 6,609 piastres; bois de cèdre, 7,000 piastres; café, 1,300, piastres.

On peut voir, d'après ces chiffres, combien les richesses agricoles

du territoire sont encore peu exploitées, le port de San Blas étant le seul par lequel les produits de Tépïc puissent maintenant sortir.

Le tabac préparé a été expédié dans l'Amérique Centrale; celui en feuilles en Allemagne; le bois de cèdre aux Etats-Unis. Le caoutchouc provient de l'exploitation des arbres croissant à l'état sauvage.

L'Etat de Sinaloa, dont la superficie est trois fois plus grande que celle de la Belgique, s'étend du nord au sud entre le Pacifique et la grande Cordillère qui traverse le Mexique dans toute sa longueur. Sa configuration rappelle la partie de l'Italie, de Rome à Naples, mais sur une bien plus grande échelle, resserrée entre les Apennins et la mer Tyrrhénienne.

Pour se rendre par voie de terre de Tépïc à Sinaloa, on traverse le district de Santiago et d'Acaponeta dont j'ai déjà parlé, et après avoir franchi le Rio de las Cañas on entre dans le district de Rosario de l'Etat de Sinaloa, district célèbre pour les mines d'argent du Tajo, exploitées par une compagnie américaine. Après un nouveau trajet de 30 lieues, on arrive à Mazatlan, le port le plus important du Mexique sur l'Océan Pacifique.

La ville de Mazatlan, qui a 15,000 habitants, est en voie de progrès; il y règne plus d'activité que dans la plupart des villes de terre chaude au Mexique.

Le port naturel est très vaste, mais mal protégé contre les vents du nord-ouest. Les installations pour le chargement et le déchargement des navires sont encore rudimentaires; mais le Gouvernement de l'Etat Sinaloa fera exécuter bientôt des travaux pour les améliorer.

Le commerce de Mazatlan a perdu une partie du Hinterland qu'il desservait. En effet, depuis la création des chemins de fer, les Etats de Durango et de Chihuahua font leurs importations, soit par la voie de Tampico, soit directement des Etats Unis. Malgré ce déficit, la place de Mazatlan n'a pas vu, grâce à son activité, diminuer le chiffre de ses affaires.

Elle est restée l'entrepôt des marchandises en destination d'une partie de Sonora, de la Basse Californie, de l'Etat de Sinaloa tout entier et du nord de Tépïc. Dans ces divers Etats, la consommation a d'ailleurs augmenté en même temps que se développait la richesse publique, grâce aux exploitations minières.

Mazatlan réexpédie même les marchandises étrangères nationalisées bien loin au sud, le long de la côte du Pacifique jusque San Benito de Chiapas près de la frontière du Guatémala.

Ce port peut acquérir beaucoup plus d'importance encore par la construction du chemin de fer de Durango à Mazatlan. Alors, en effet, les Etats de Chihuahua, Durango et même Zacatecas auront intérêt à faire leurs importations par le Pacifique, les frais de transport en chemin de fer depuis le port de débarquement jusqu'à destination devant être beaucoup moins grands que par Tampico ou Vera-Cruz.

Si cette ligne vient à être construite, les chemins de fer du sud des Etats-Unis et la Compagnie de l'International Mexicain, dont le réseau en est la continuation depuis la frontière jusqu'à Durango, pourront constituer ce qu'on appelle en Amérique un "système," c'est-à-dire, organiser un trafic direct de voyageurs et de marchandises entre l'est et le sud des Etats-Unis d'une part et Mazatlan de l'autre avec correspondance dans ce port avec des vapeurs direct pour la Chine et le Japon. Ce "système" ferait une concurrence à celui qui fait le trafic entre l'Amérique et l'Extrême-Orient, via San Francisco.

Cette éventualité ferait naturellement la fortune de Mazatlan, mais c'est un rêve dont elle pourra se bercer longtemps encore sans le voir s'accomplir.

D'abord la ligne de Durango à Mazatlan à travers le massif énorme de la Sierra Madre présente de terribles difficultés; ensuite l'organisation d'un nouveau "système," détournant un trafic déjà établi, rencontre de très sérieux obstacles dans l'ordre commercial.

De solides maisons de commerce sont établies à Mazatlan depuis longtemps; elles sont presque toutes étrangères—allemandes, françaises, espagnoles, mais le nombre de ces dernières diminue.

Naturellement, le commerce de la place même ne leur suffirait pas. Certaines d'entre elles ont en magasin un stock de marchandises de 2 millions de francs. Elles font surtout le commerce de gros avec les localités de l'intérieur. La concurrence qu'elles se font entre elles est vive et elles sont obligées de chercher, pour leurs achats à l'étranger, des prix aussi bas que possible.

Elles n'ont pas de spécialité, mais au contraire chacune d'elles vend en même temps la ropa, la ferretería, la quincaillerie et les abarrotes. Elles ont été amenées à généraliser ainsi leur négoce, parce que les commerçants établis dans les petites villes de l'intérieur et qui viennent à Mazatlan faire leurs achats de gros, s'adressent de préférence aux maisons où ils peuvent trouver réunis tous les articles dont ils désirent fournir leurs magasins.

Les articles en fer émaillé viennent exclusivement d'Allemagne. Les vitres et la cristallerie sont envoyées de Belgique.

Les magasins vendent tous les ans environ 500 révolvers belges, imitation du Smith, à 10 piastres (25 francs) la pièce, tandis que la Smith véritable coûte 35 (87 francs 50 centimes).

La pointe de Paris venait anciennement de Belgique, mais on la commande maintenant en Allemagne. Les boulons venaient aussi de notre pays, mais la production américaine a offert des prix plus avantageux.

En général, les outils et appareils divers sont de fabrication américaine, parce que les ouvriers, ayant appris à s'en servir avec des américains, les préfèrent à ceux de provenance européenne dont le maniement ne leur est pas aussi familier.

Les charrues américaines commencent à remplacer les instruments

plus que primitifs dont on se servait jusqu' à présent. La maison CHARPENTIER vend annuellement environ 300 charrues d'une marque américaine. Ces instruments, du poids de 25 kilogrammes, sont achetés en Amérique 2 dollars, or (10 francs 50 centimes) et se revendent de 8 à 15 piastres, argent (20 à 35 francs), les frais de transport étant très élevés.

MM. CHARPENTIER placent annuellement environ 2,000 barils de ciment Portland, livrés à bord à Hambourg au prix de 6 francs 75 centimes le baril de 180 kilogrammes. Le ciment est fort employé à Mazatlan pour le pavement des cours intérieures, trottoirs, etc.

L'amidon belge, qui semblait avoir le monopole, a été détrôné par une marque allemande qu'on trouve aujourd'hui dans tous les magasins.

Vu la difficulté des communications avec les Etats de l'intérieur de la République, les commerçants de la côte du pacifique trouvent intérêt à importer d'Europe divers articles que les villes du centre achètent aux fabriques du pays. Ainsi à Mazatlan et autres villes du Pacifique, on commande encore en Angleterre ou en France une quantité d'articles en coton imprimé que les magasins de la capitale achètent aux manufactures d'Orizaba. Le fret de Hambourg à Mazatlan par voilier coûte beaucoup moins, en effet, que les transports à dos de mule nécessaires pour faire venir les produits de l'intérieur vers la côte. Pour la même raison, les imprimeries de Mazatlan achètent leur papier à San Francisco, tandis qu'à Mexico le papier fabriqué non loin de là, à San Rafaël, sert à l'impression des journaux.

Les toiles de lin viennent souvent d'une fabrique irlandaise. On en importe aussi maintenant d'Espagne.

J'ai pu remarquer souvent que les Espagnols s'efforcent toujours, quand les prix le leur permettent, d'accorder la préférence à leurs compatriotes.

Les fers ondulés galvanisés trouvent un grand débit. On les expédie très loin dans les mines, où ils servent à la construction des hangars, abris et bâtiments divers pour magasins et machines. On préfère les provenances anglaises parce que chaque feuille a précisément les dimensions requises pour être chargée facilement à dos de mule.

Les machines à vapeur et autres viennent surtout d'Amérique. Ce n'est pas tant le prix qui est le motif de cette préférence que la rapidité avec laquelle la fourniture est faite. Ce point est très important pour les mines, car souvent quand une machine est reconnu nécessaire, elle doit être placée à bref délai; autrement les travaux peuvent se trouver arrêtés.

Les poutrelles métalliques sont encore fort peu employées, mais un ingénieur de l'Etat qui entreprend de nombreuses constructions à Mazatlan, s'efforce d'en répandre l'usage.

Il y a quelques industries à Mazatlan, et on est en train d'en établir beaucoup de nouvelles, mais sur une petite échelle. La maison

MELCHERS possède une fabrique de "manta." Elle produit 15,000 pièces de tissus par an.

Un Américain a établi une carrosserie qui fournit l'Etat de Sinaloa. Les voitures du genre américain sont adaptées à la nature des chemins qui exigent des véhicules à la fois légers et solides. Le même industriel a adjoint à cet établissement une fabrique d'allumettes et une autre de glace.

La fonderie de Sinaloa, ETCHEGUREN & Co., possède des ateliers de construction importants. On y fabrique des moteurs à vapeur, des machines pour mines, sucreries, etc. Ses prix sont fort élevés, et les machines sortant de ces ateliers reviennent à peu près au même prix que si elles étaient importées. Néanmoins, cet établissement reçoit beaucoup de commandes. Il rend aussi de grands services pour les réparations. C'est lui qui a construit la charpente métallique d'un très grand marché couvert, inauguré récemment à Mazatlan.

L'industrie des conserves de poissons en boîtes pourrait se faire avec grand succès, car il y a des quantités énormes de poissons dans les lagunes près de la côte. La pêche se pratique peu, faute de débouchés pour ses produits.

En fait de conserves on se borne jusqu'à présent à faire sécher au soleil le "camarón," espèce de grosse crevette qu'on envoie à San Francisco, où les Chinois en sont très friands.

Il résulte des informations que j'ai recueillies à la douane de Mazatlan, dont les archives ont été gracieusement mises à ma disposition, que les importations dans ce port se sont élevées, durant le dernier exercice, à 1,286,417 piastres or (6,432,285 francs).

Les principales importations ont été les suivantes: matières animales, 68,352 piastres; matières végétales, 107,705 piastres; matières minérales, 367,552 piastres; tissus, 419,108 piastres; machines, 80,405 piastres; armes et explosifs, 20,569 piastres.

Les matières végétales comprennent du bois d'Amérique pour une valeur de 20,000 piastres, du jute des Indes pour confection des sacs destinés au transport du minerai.

Parmi les matières minérales on trouve la houille, le carrelage, les fers travaillés de toute espèce, beaucoup de ronce artificielle pour clôtures et de tuyaux pour conduits d'eau, ainsi que du mercure pour le traitement des minerais.

D'assez grandes quantités de dames-jeannes sont expédiées d'Allemagne aux fabriques d'eaux-de-vie de Mezcal.

Les articles compris sous la rubrique "tissus" consistent surtout en fils de coton de couleur et en tissus de coton également de couleur venant d'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis.

L'importation des étoffes de laine est insignifiante; elles arrivent d'Angleterre, mais sont souvent d'origine belge.

Les machines sont destinées aux mines ainsi qu'aux petites industries locales.

Les explosifs consistent en dynamite pour les mines.

Les exportations ont atteint pendant le dernier exercice la valeur de 5,760,664 piastres-argent; elles ont du reste consisté pour la presque totalité en produits des mines d'or et d'argent dont le montant a été de 5,492,015 piastres, généralement en destination des Etats-Unis. Le reste, soit 268,650 piastres seulement (670,000 francs), est représenté par les articles suivants, à savoir, les cuirs et peaux, les bois de cèdre, la nacre de Basse Californie, les peaux d'alligator, les bois de teinture, les "garbanzos" (gros pois) en destination de l'Espagne.

Le port de Mazatlan est desservi par la ligne américaine Pacific Mail Steamship Company, faisant le service entre San-Francisco et Panama; un vapeur tous les dix jours dans chaque sens.

Depuis peu une compagnie allemande, la Kosmos, a organisé une ligne mensuelle de vapeurs entre Hambourg et San-Francisco, avec escale à Mazatlan. Ces bateaux sont très utiles à cette place pour l'importation de certaines marchandises européennes qui, à cause de leur nature, ne peuvent subir les lenteurs des voiliers.

La compagnie anglaise Pacific Steam Navigation Company va bientôt aussi prolonger jusqu'à Mazatlan son service entre les ports de l'Amérique du Sud.

Enfin, diverses compagnies secondaires ont des petits vapeurs faisant le cabotage entre les ports mexicains du Pacifique et du golfe de Californie.

LES MINES D'ARGENT DE PEÑOLES.

La légation de Belgique à Mexico, a transmis au "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, les quelques informations suivantes au sujet des mines d'argent de Peñoles, à Mapimi, qui ont la réputation d'être les plus productives de la République du Mexique.

La compagnie qui les exploite dispose de capitaux considérables; au point de vue des bénéfices et de la distribution de dividendes, elle se place en tête des exploitations mexicaines. Elle emploie dans ses mines et ateliers plus de 5,000 ouvriers. Elle vient de construire six nouveaux fourneaux et d'établir une nouvelle installation électrique. Les ateliers et les mines sont reliés par une voie ferrée électrique. La compagnie peut maintenant broyer 1,500 tonnes de minerai par jour.

Les mines ont une étendue considérable. Les filons les plus riches se trouvent à 2,000 et 2,800 pieds de profondeur. Toutes les dispositions sont prises pour assurer de la façon la plus économique l'extraction du minerai. Les propriétés de la compagnie sont situées dans les montagnes de la Buffa, à côté de la ville de Mapimi; la mine la plus ancienne, connue sous le nom de Opuela, est exploitée depuis plus de deux

siècles. La compagnie actuelle a découvert et exploité des filons à une profondeur de 1,500 à 2,000 pieds; les anciens concessionnaires avaient arrêté les travaux à une profondeur de 1,200 pieds, croyant avoir épuisé les gisements.

Les dépôts trouvés à une plus grande profondeur assurent maintenant l'exploitation des mines de Peñoles pour un grand nombre d'années.

Les nouvelles installations de la mine de Peñoles ont comporté une dépense de 500,000 à 600,000 piastres.

Beaucoup d'autres compagnies minières ont été fondées dans ce district qui, d'après les prévisions du délégué (géologue) en chef du gouvernement, est appelé à devenir le plus important producteur de métal argent de la République.

La ville de Mapimi est reliée au chemin de fer Central par une ligne à voie étroite allant de Bermejillo, d'où elle est mise également en communication, via San-Pedro, avec le Mexican International Railway.

Le district renferme aussi des gisements de minerai de cuivre. Plusieurs mines vont être mises en exploitation et il en existe déjà quelques-unes, dont la production est importante, entre autres The Descubridora Mine, à 38½ kilomètres nord-ouest de la ville, qui fournit 500 tonnes de minerai par jour. La construction d'une voie ferrée reliant cette propriété à la ligne principale du chemin de fer Central est projetée et sera probablement construite dans le courant de l'année prochaine.

CONVENTION MARITIME POSTALE ENTRE LA COMPAGNIE HARRISON ET LE GOUVERNEMENT MEXICAIN.

Un contrat a été signé entre le gouvernement mexicain et la Compagnie de navigation anglaise Harrison Line connue sous le nom de Charente Steamships, Limited, pour assurer le service maritime postal entre l'Angleterre et le Mexique. Les navires doivent effectuer deux départs mensuels de Liverpool et toucher deux fois par mois à chacun des ports de Tampico et de la Vera-Cruz. Les steamers de la nouvelle ligne devront également faire escale, soit à l'aller, soit au retour, aux autres ports mexicains de Tuxpan, Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Laguna, Campêche et Progreso. Les paquebots desserviront La Barbade, Saint-Thomas, La Trinité, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Colon et la Nouvelle-Orléans. La Compagnie est tenue de transporter à titre gracieux pour le compte du gouvernement mexicain, 10 tonnes métriques de marchandises. La tonne sera calculée à raison de 2,204 livres anglaises en poids, ou 40 pieds cubes (1.132 mètres cubes) en volume.

Comme compensation à ces charges, les navires de la Compagnie

bénéficient d'une réduction de 40 pour cent sur les droits de tonnage établis par le décret du 1^{er} juillet 1898.

Un contrat absolument identique a été passé avec la Compagnie allemande de navigation à vapeur Hamburg-Amerika Line.

PERSPECTIVE D'UNE PLUS GRANDE PRODUCTION DE SUCRE.

D'après les journaux mexicains, l'année 1902 promet d'être très productive en sucre. Les capitalistes de la République et ceux de l'étranger emploient de gros capitaux à améliorer et à agrandir les plantations existantes et à en créer de nouvelles. A Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas et Veracruz, les capitaux des Etats-Unis, principalement ceux provenant de New-York, du Michigan et de l'Illinois, et le capital français venant particulièrement de Paris, ont été placés dans de nouvelles plantations immenses qui possèdent toutes tout le matériel d'exploitation le plus perfectionné nécessaire à la production du sucre. Les capitaux du pays sont généralement employés pour augmenter la capacité et la production des anciennes plantations et pour perfectionner les machines à moudre et à raffiner le sucre. Le journal "Mexican Herald" dit que l'on a commandé pour plusieurs plantations pour \$350,000 de machines qui doivent être délivrées au mois de mai 1902.

Les sucriers bien placés, pour connaître les conditions dans lesquelles se trouve cette industrie, s'attendent à ce que le rendement de l'année sera de 25 à 30 pour cent de plus qu'en 1901. Pendant cette dernière année on a créé six nouvelles plantations importantes, pourvues complètement de tout le matériel nécessaire à leur exploitation et qui seront en plein rapport en 1902. Les raffineries San Cristobal et Panuco, situées toutes deux dans l'Etat de Veracruz, et celle d'Alvarado, qui se trouve dans l'Etat de Sinaloa, exploitées avec de grands capitaux et possédant le matériel d'exploitation le plus perfectionné, produiront à elles seules une quantité de sucre qui sera égale au pour cent maximum de l'augmentation revendiquée. Il faut ajouter à ceci, les productions que rapporteront les trois autres nouvelles plantations, aussi bien que l'augmentation qui résultera des nouvelles méthodes employées dans l'exploitation des anciennes et moins grandes plantations. Si, pendant les deux ou trois années à venir, la production de sucre de la République continue à augmenter dans les mêmes proportions que pendant les cinq années qui viennent de s'écouler, le Mexique deviendra un exportateur de ce produit.

PROJET D'IRRIGATION.

Le "Mexican Herald" dit que l'association des intérêts dans le district du Lac, près de Zapotlan et Sapula, à l'ouest de Guadalajara, a eu pour résultat un projet immense d'irrigation que est prêt de se

réaliser. Il consiste en une série de canaux, tunnels, digues, etc., et en l'acquisition d'une force équivalente à celle de 10,000 chevaux. Le lac Zapotlan servira de base d'opération et sera la source d'approvisionnement d'eau que les ingénieurs estiment être de 100,000,000 mètres cubes.

Il y aura deux tunnels principaux; le premier qui partira du lac à un point nommé Huescalapa et qui s'étendra sur une longueur de 8 kilomètres et le second qui aura une longueur de 4 kilomètres et demi. Pour la production de la force motrice, on établira plusieurs chutes d'eau: une sur le bord du lac, une autre de 5 mètres de haut près du chemin de fer Central à la ville de Zapotlan et une troisième à la sortie du tunnel Huescalapa. Il y aura en connexion avec le second tunnel à Barranca de la Muerte, trois autres chutes d'eau qui permettront de distribuer, au moyen de canaux, l'eau et d'irriguer les vallées de Sagula, Viamajac et Amatitlan. Pour compléter ce grand système d'irrigation, on construira, dans la lagune, deux canaux principaux de 30 mètres de largeur et de 3 mètres de profondeur, l'un qui la traversera par le milieu et l'autre qui aura différents cours transversaux qui conduiront l'eau dans de plus petits canaux d'irrigation. Sur les sommets de la Sierra del Tigre et San-Andres, on construira plusieurs grandes digues ou réservoirs pour recueillir l'eau de pluie qui tombe en grande abondance pendant les saisons pluvieuses. L'eau de ces digues se jetteront dans le lac Zapotlan.

PAVAGE DE LA VILLE DE MEXICO.

Pendant l'année 1901, les deux compagnies des Etats-Unis qui ont passé des contrats pour la réparation des rues de la ville de Mexico ont pavé, avec l'asphalte, les aires suivantes:

La compagnie "Barber" a pavé 55 rues, mesurant 95,567 mètres carrés, et ont reçu pour ces travaux, un à-compte de \$538,399.17. La compagnie "Neufchatel" a pavé 33 rues, mesurant 42,500 mètres carrés, et ont reçu comptant, une somme de \$219,189.13.

En outre, les entrepreneurs du pays ont étendu sur les trottoirs, du ciment Portland, le long de 205 rues, représentant une surface de 118,258 mètres carrés. Pour les autres trottoirs, on a employé 854 mètres carrés d'asphalte, 58,765 mètres carrés de ferraille (le long de 106 rues) et 192,172 mètres carrés de dalles (le long de 119 rues).

On continuera, pendant toute l'année 1902, à paver des rues et à construire des trottoirs.

DÉCOUVERTE DE MINES DE MERCURE.

Au cours d'une récente excursion dans l'Etat de Guerrero, un Américain, M. C. W. PUEBETT, a découvert plusieurs mines de mercure abandonnées et qui constituent une véritable richesse. Deux de ces

mines se trouvent près de Pastoria, au nord de Guerrero. Elles ont dû être exploitées il y a très longtemps.

Guidé par un indien, M. PUEBETT a pénétré dans l'une d'elles. Il est descendu à plus de 100 mètres de profondeur. Dans ces galeries, le cinabre se trouve sous forme de grands gisements, à fleur de terre. Des roues en pierre, des *metates*, des haches en silex ont été trouvées en abondance dans ces galeries, ce qui permet à M. PUEBETT de croire que l'exploitation de ces mines remonte à une époque antérieure à la conquête.

RÈGLES AU SUJET DU TRAFIC DU HENEQUEN.

Le journal "Mexican Herald," du 3 janvier 1902, dit que les cultivateurs et les exportateurs de Yucatan proposent de s'entendre pour ne pas vendre ou expédier aucune de cette fibre au-dessous d'un prix qu'ils fixeront. Si le prix sur les marchés étrangers (principalement New-York qui consomme 90 pour cent des exportations de Yucatan) descend au dessous d'un certain minimum, leur intention est de garder le henequen, espérant ainsi que les demandes augmenteront le prix de la marchandise. Les négociants en henequen sont tous des capitalistes qui peuvent se permettre de conserver leur article jusqu'à ce qu'ils jugent à propos de le vendre.

FABRIQUE DE POUDRE SANS FUMÉE.

Le Ministre de la Guerre vient de passer un contrat pour l'établissement d'une fabrique de poudre sans fumée. Cette usine sera construite dans les environs de Santa-Fé, sur des terrains cédés par les habitants de cette localité au gouvernement fédéral.

Les travaux qui seront incessamment entrepris d'après les plans de M. ALBINO VILLEGAS, ingénieur, devront être terminés avant juillet 1903.

LE COCO À HUILE.

De nombreux propriétaires d'Acapulco et de Manzanillo se livrent depuis quelque temps à l'exploitation du coco à huile qu'ils exportent.

Le coco à huile est un produit que l'on considérait jusqu'ici, dans ces régions, comme absolument négligeable. Aujourd'hui, ce commerce prend des proportions considérables et ceux qui s'y livrent fondent sur l'exportation de ce produit les plus grandes espérances.

LE CAOUTCHOUC MEXICAIN.

Il paraît, d'après des renseignements français, que le caoutchouc mexicain est coté actuellement sur les marchés américains et européens, de 47 à 55 cents la livre, prix excessivement élevé et qui n'est dépassé que par celui de Para (Brésil) dont les prix varient de 49 à

87 cents. Ces chiffres témoignent de l'excellente qualité du produit mexicain et sont dignes d'encourager les planteurs et d'augmenter la production.

EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE.

Les statistiques douanières montrent que pendant l'année fiscale 1901, le Mexique a exporté en Angleterre 6,583 tonnes de cuivre et plus de 23,000 tonnes aux Etats-Unis et en Europe, soit, pendant les douze mois, un total général d'exportation de 30,000 tonnes. Etant donné le fait que de nouvelles mines ont été creusées depuis la publication des statistiques officielles, on croit que, pendant l'année courante, les exportations dépasseront matériellement celles de 1901.

UNE EXPOSITION PERMANENTE À MEXICO.

Le Ministère de Fomento a soumis à l'approbation de la Chambre des Députés le contrat qu'il vient de conclure avec M. JOSÉ de LANDERO représentant de la "Compagnie Mexicaine d'Exposition Permanente."

Ce contrat se rapporte à la construction d'un grand édifice dans lequel seront exposés, en permanence, les produits nationaux.

NICARAGUA.

IMPORTATION DES ESSENCES.

Le "Diario oficial," du 18 avril 1901, publie le décret suivant:

"ARTICLE I. Ne pourront importer des essences pour la préparation des liqueurs que les fabricants munis d'une autorisation écrite du Directeur Général du Ministère compétent et moyennant paiement des droits établis dans le tarif.

"ARTICLE II. De même des huiles essentielles ne pourront être importées que par les pharmaciens ou les médecins pour être exclusivement employées à la préparation des médicaments ou prescriptions médicales.

Dans la demande en autorisation d'entrée à adresser au Ministère des Finances, les intéressés devront donner l'indication détaillée des essences à importer pour que l'autorisation ne s'applique qu'aux quantités jugées nécessaires aux besoins de la pharmacie."

PARAGUAY.

LES BOIS PRINCIPAUX DU PAYS.

On a constaté récemment une augmentation dans l'exportation du bois paraguayen et l'on croit que les bois mous de cette république

seront aussi recherchés, dans peu de temps, pour la fabrication du papier. Des 60 classes de bois qu'on emploie dans le pays, 20 classes seulement sont exportées dont voici les noms respectifs des principales:

1. *Curupai*.—Bois dur de couleur rouge, très durable et très employé pour des traverses et des pilotis. Jouit d'un bon marché en Argentine.

2. *Cèdre*.—Bien qu'il soit inférieur en grain et en odeur à la classe cubaine, une grande quantité de ce bois est exportée en Argentine et en Allemagne; avec ce dernier pays le commerce commença durant la guerre Hispano-Américaine. Le cèdre paraguayen est très demandé à Bremen où il est employé à la fabrication de boîtes à cigares. A vrai dire, ce bois est beaucoup plus semblable au caoba (acajou) qu'au cèdre, mais il a le grain et l'odeur de ce dernier.

3. *Laurier noir*.—On l'emploie pour des traverses mais n'étant pas dur comme le curupaie et étant inflammable, n'est pas beaucoup recherché.

4. *Palo de Rosa (Bois de rose)*.—Est pareil au bois de rose d'Angleterre mais sa couleur est plus claire. Il est très sec, prend un bon lustre et se prête à la fabrication de meubles. Il possède aussi des propriétés médicinales.

5. *Hiré-ro*.—Est un bois pur et flexible; aussi la demande en est elle considérable pour voitures et construction de bateaux, parcequ'il ne peut ni se contourner ni se fendre.

6. *Lapacho (noir et jaune)*.—Ce bois est excessivement demandé à Buenos-Ayres où on l'emploie pour la fabrication de charettes et la construction des ponts. On l'emploie aussi pour des traverses bien qu'il ne convienne pas, car il peut facilement prendre feu s'il n'est pas entièrement couvert de terre.

7. *Petereby negro*.—On l'emploie sur place pour la fabrication de meubles. Comme il est susceptible d'être bien travaillé et qu'il prend bon lustre, il aura un meilleur marché en Europe lorsqu'il sera mieux connu.

8. *Quebracho colorado* est le plus important des bois paraguayens; des quantités considérables sont exportées en Allemagne, principalement à Hambourg où on en trouve toujours un stock considérable. On l'emploie particulièrement dans le tannage et la demande en augmente chaque année. Les capitalistes allemands trouvent dans ce bois, un bon placement pour leur argent et une ligne de bateaux à vapeur est exclusivement employée dans ce commerce. Dans ce pays, il y a une fabrique d'extrait de quebracho et probablement plusieurs autres s'établiront avant peu de temps.

D'après une analyse faite récemment, les blocs de quebracho produisent une moyenne de 25 pour cent de substance tannique et un maximum de 29 pour cent. Le quebracho paraguayen contient plus d'extrait tannin et a une couleur plus fine que celui que l'on trouve en

Argentine. L'exportation des blocs de quebracho depuis 1895 jusqu'à 1898 a été la suivante:

	Tonnes.
1895	115,000
1896	114,000
1897	185,000
1898	147,000

Pendant l'année 1900, le bois a été très rare en Allemagne. Le prix des blocs de quebracho va probablement augmenter car les arbres coupés avec rapidité, obligent à pénétrer plus avant dans les forêts vierges, ce qui augmente le coût des travaux.

9. *Urunday-mi* est un des meilleurs bois durs du pays; il possède plusieurs des qualités du curupai et est plus durable que ce dernier.

10. *Iatane* est un beau bois de couleur dorée, semblable au bois satiné, et prend un bon vernis. Des caisses fabriquées avec ce bois protègent avec sécurité leur contenu contre les insectes de toute espèce. Ce bois a un grain fin et dur et durera des années dans la terre et l'eau. On l'emploie ici pour la fabrication de proues et de poupes de bateaux.

Palo Santo (Lignum vitae).—Bois lourd et de couleur sombre, dont la quantité est très limitée. On l'emploie à la place de bronzes pour les coussinets de machines et les arbres moteurs. On en fait aussi des poulies. Le Palo Santo a les mêmes propriétés médicinales que le Lignum vitae. Jusqu'à présent il a été exporté principalement en France.

DIVERSES CULTURES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Des diverses cultures du Paraguay, la plus grande partie se consomme dans le pays; cependant le tabac et les fruits s'exportent en certaines quantités, le premier en Allemagne et les autres dans la République Argentine.

Le tabac paraguayen est généralement le moins cher sur les marchés d'Allemagne, et comme tel pourra se vendre avec profit. L'essai d'une meilleure élaboration et, par conséquent, avec augmentation du prix n'a pas encore donné de bons résultats. On a dit que durant l'année 1900, les demandes ont été plus fortes que pendant les années antérieures et que les prix reçus ont été quelque peu meilleurs.

Le coton croît bien au Paraguay et est d'une qualité supérieure, chaque plante donnant 6 livres de fibres. On dit qu'une compagnie nord-américaine est sur le point d'établir une fabrique de tissus de coton à l'Assomption.

Les oranges, les bananes et les ananas viennent bien au Paraguay et s'exportent en quantités considérables à Buenos-Ayres. Des efforts ont été faits pour la culture de la *yerba-maté* ou thé du Paraguay et on dit qu'ils ont été couronnés d'un succès considérable. On exporte en France, en certaines quantités, des essences distillées de feuilles et de fleurs d'orangers.

La gomme n'existe pas en grande quantité, à l'état vierge, au Paraguay; mais les efforts tentés pour la cultiver, sont en progrès et l'on espère que l'espèce la plus convenable pour la culture artificielle sera la *maniocoba* du Brésil, à cause de sa croissance rapide et de sa robustesse en général. Le *maniocoba*, d'après ce qu'on dit, a donné un résultat excellent au Brésil et dans l'Amérique Centrale et l'on croit que le gouvernement paraguayen offrira des avantages spéciaux aux agriculteurs, dans le but de développer cette industrie.

L'INDUSTRIE DE L'ÉLEVAGE.

Il y a, probablement, dit M. GOSLING, Consul d'Angleterre à Assomption, peu de pays comme le Paraguay où ce commerce puisse être installé avec un si petit capital et une telle espérance de prompt bénéfice. Les bénéfices de l'élevage pourront se calculer de 20 à 25 pour cent, mais dans quelques *estancias* bien dirigées, ils sont, sans doute, beaucoup plus forts et pourront atteindre jusqu'à 40 pour cent. La question des travailleurs est moins difficile dans cette classe d'industrie que dans n'importe quelle autre, parce que le péon paraguayen, bien qu'il ne soit pas généralement travailleur, est cependant bien préparé pour ce genre de travail, qui est agréable et intéressant pour lui.

Il y a peu de maladies parmi le bétail et la fièvre aphteuse qui a fait tant de ravages dans la République Argentine, a été très bénigne dans ses résultats au Paraguay. Cependant les chevaux souffrent cruellement d'une maladie appelée "mal de cadera" qui, bien que rapide dans ses effets, paraît être de même nature qu'une fièvre cerebro-spinale et un grand nombre de chevaux meurent chaque année. Inutile de dire que les colons qui essaient de s'établir au Paraguay doivent s'attendre à trouver quelques difficultés en face des nombreux et véritables avantages que le pays offre.

L'INDUSTRIE DES VIANDES DE CONSERVES.

Les industries du Paraguay sont encore dans l'enfance et n'offrent que peu d'intérêt en dehors du pays. Une loi, cependant, fut promulguée au mois de septembre de l'année dernière, ayant rapport à l'établissement de "saladeros" ou fabriques de viande de conserves qui, dans la suite, pourra devenir un commerce important. Les principaux points intéressants de cette loi sont que, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1910, les machines, matériaux nécessaires pour boîtes, sel commun et produits chimiques pourront être importés libres de droits. Les concessionnaires paieront, cependant, au gouvernement un petit impôt de 10 à 15 centavos pour chaque animal tué. Un "saladero" établi sur le Rio a donné, cette année, des résultats satisfaisants; 2,500 têtes de bétail ont été sacrifiées. Chaque bœuf vaut £2 rendu sur le marché et a produit 85 livres de cuir salé qui se vend à Montévidéo à raison de \$2 par quintal. Ainsi chaque animal tué, outre de donner 180 livres de

viande et 39 livres de graisse, a produit £1 10s. en moyenne de son cuir, ce qui fait un gain de 8s. à 14s. pour chaque animal.

RENSEIGNEMENTS MINIERS.

Au mois de septembre dernier on a accordé une concession à une entreprise particulière pour rechercher et exploiter des minéraux dans un vaste territoire situé au sud de l'Assomption et qui s'étend jusqu'aux frontières argentines, entre les limites des rivières Parana et Paraguay. Peu après la découverte de l'or et de traces d'argent et de cuivre, on a fait un arpentage.

On dit que le lingot d'or contient de 8s. jusqu'à £2 par tonne. On a également trouvé de petits dépôts de cuivre de bonne qualité mais pas en filons contenus, ainsi que de riches dépôts de fer, mais le manque de communication rend, pour le moment, difficile au Paraguay, le développement de la richesse minérale.

EXONERATION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION SUR LES BICYCLETTES.

En vertu d'une loi du 31 août 1901, les bicyclettes, en général, et leurs accessoires sont exonérés des droits d'importation dans la République du Paraguay pour le terme d'un an, à partir de cette date.

SALVADOR.

CHANGEMENTS DANS LE TARIF.

En vertu de la loi du 21 mai 1901, publiée dans le "Diario Oficial" du 24 mai 1901, l'exportation de l'indigo est exempte de tout droit et impôt.

Le même journal officiel dit que, en vertu de la loi du 17 mai 1901, les sacs contenant du café destiné à l'exportation seront exempts de tous droits et impôts.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 27 mai 1901, dit que la loi du 22 mai 1901 rétablit le droit de 5 centavos par kilogramme applicable à l'importation du fil de couleur.

D'après le "Diario Oficial" du 19 août 1901, le Ministère des Finances aurait décidé que le tissu de coton écriu dit *mantadril*, muni d'une simple raie de couleur n'ayant pas plus d'un centimètre de largeur, suivrait le régime du No. 5 du tarif à 20 centavos le kilogramme et non pas la taxe du No. 10 qui s'applique au même tissu quand il est de couleur.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 7 octobre, 1901, dit que le Ministère des Finances aurait aussi décidé que la ouate de coton en feuilles, pour garniture intérieure de vêtements, non dénommée dans le tarif, serait rangée sous le No. 3 et taxée à raison de deux centavos le kilogramme.

En vertu des ordonnances ministérielles des 14 et 18 octobre, 1901, publiées dans le "Diario Oficial" des 17 et 18 octobre 1901, l'impor-

tation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation de l'indigo, suivra le régime du No. 22 du tarif à la taxe de 50 centavos le kilogramme et respectivement, le montant des droits acquittés à l'importation des sacs vides destinés à l'exportation des minerais sera remboursé en monnaie courante aux exportateurs de ces produits au moment de l'exportation.

URUGUAY.

PRINCIPALES EXPORTATIONS DE MONTEVIDEO PENDANT NEUF MOIS.

Voici quelles ont été les principales exportations de Montevideo, pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1901.

Peaux de bœuf	seches..	624, 302
Peaux de bœuf	salées..	458, 920
Peaux de monton.....	balles..	9, 589
Poils.....	idem..	64, 927
Bœuf découpé en longues		1, 012
et Minces tranches séchées.....	balles..	393, 124
Bœuf frais	tonnes..	2, 685
Suif, têtes de porc		33, 904
Farine	sacs..	21, 988
Son.....	idem..	6, 824
Blé	idem..	4, 428
Maïs.....	idem..	118, 535
Graine de lin.....	idem..	6, 176
Os et cendre d'os.....	tonnes..	7, 900
Langues de bœuf	boîtes..	15, 888
Cornes	nombre..	998, 016

COMMERCE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Les statistiques publiées dans les rapports préliminaires anglais "Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom," montrent que le commerce du Royaume-Uni avec l'Amérique latine pendant l'année civile 1901 a diminué en comparaison de celui de l'année 1900. La publication anglaise dont il s'agit ne donne pas toutes les transactions commerciales entre la Grande-Bretagne et les différents pays de l'Amérique latine, mais mentionne seulement les articles principaux d'importation et d'exportation. Des renseignements plus complets ne seront pas publiés avant plusieurs mois. Pendant l'année civile 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par la Grande-Bretagne de la l'Amérique latine, s'est montée, d'après les rapports dont il s'agit, à £15,353,076 (\$74,715,744.35) contre £16,734,360 (\$81,437,762.94) en 1900. La valeur des exportations de la Grande-Bretagne à l'Amérique latine, autant quelle peut être constatée dans les rapports incomplets anglais, se montait en 1901 à £11,857,915 (\$57,706,543.35) contre £13,505,818 (\$65,726,063.30) en 1900.

Voici quels ont été les articles importés par la Grande-Bretagne de la République Argentine pendant les deux périodes en question, ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations données dans les rapports anglais :

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Importations.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Bétail		£667,500	+ £667,500
Mouton et agneau.....		289,000	— 289,000
Blé.....	£2,670,355	6,088,923	— 3,418,568
Maïs.....	2,616,524	1,514,313	+ 1,102,211
Viande fraîche de mouton.....	1,950,599	1,689,078	+ 261,521
Sucre brut.....	307,825	107,564	+ 200,261
Suif et stéarine.....	273,068	239,288	+ 33,780
Peaux.....	74,300	18,629	+ 55,671
Graine de lin.....	1,516,736	682,122	+ 834,614
Totaux	9,409,407	11,296,417	— 1,887,010

Le tableau ci-dessus ne comprend pas, pour l'une ou l'autre année, les importations de bœuf frais, de beurre, de fromage, de quebracho et un ou deux autres articles d'importance.

En 1900, le nombre de bestiaux vivants importés de la République Argentine par la Grande-Bretagne, se montait à 38,562 et celui de moutons et d'agneaux, à 178,969, contre aucun en 1901. Le nombre de livres de blé importées en 1901 était de 808,040,000, soit 13,467,333 boisseaux (en admettant qu'un boisseau contienne 60 livres), contre 1,852,400,000 livres (30,873,333 boisseaux) en 1900. La quantité de maïs importée était de 1,044,360,000 livres ou 18,649,286 boisseaux de 56 livres chacun, contre 652,620,000 livres ou 11,653,929 boisseaux en 1900. Les autres articles étaient : graine de lin, 664,528 quarts en 1901, contre 310,664 quarts en 1900; mouton frais, 127,165,400 livres en 1901, contre 111,479,500 livres en 1900; suif et stéarine, 20,440,400 livres en 1901, contre 17,826,900 livres en 1900; sucre, 67,422,300 livres en 1901, contre 21,756,900 livres en 1900; peaux, 3,263,100 livres en 1901, contre 757,500 livres en 1900.

Ci-après, détaillés, les articles exportés de la Grande-Bretagne à la République Argentine pendant les années 1901 et 1900 ainsi que leurs valeurs :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonade (marchandises à la pièce)	£1,174,882	£1,561,838	—£386,956
Jute (marchandises à la pièce)	326,451	321,072	+ 5,379
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	49,190	46,340	+ 2,850
Tissus de laine	116,987	192,884	— 75,897
Laine filée.....	164,769	361,763	— 196,994
Tapis	26,692	45,867	— 18,175
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	46,335	56,897	— 10,562
Fer pour les chemin de fer.....	587,543	322,539	+ 265,004
Fer galvanisé.....	321,364	321,676	— 312
Tous les autres fers.....	394,382	433,673	— 39,291
Fers-blancs.....	50,491	73,734	— 23,243
Ciment.....	31,955	32,549	— 594
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine	41,642	57,645	— 16,003
Totaux	3,332,683	3,818,477	— 485,794

Les articles principaux importés du Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900 étaient les suivants:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation ou dimi- nution.
Café.....	£228,001	£90,805	+£137,196
Sucre brut.....	155,393	55,413	+ 99,980
Coton brut.....	270,041	669,595	— 399,554
Peaux fraîches.....	27,485	31,200	— 3,715
Totaux.....	680,920	847,013	166,093

Le rapport anglais ne mentionne pas spécifiquement les importations de caoutchouc.

En 1901, les importations de café pesaient 13,262,400 livres et en 1900, 4,385,300 livres; les importations de sucre avaient un poids total de 34,373,800 livres en 1901 et de 10,658,000 livres en 1900; le poids des peaux importées en 1901 était de 1,156,900 livres et en 1900, de 1,283,500 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Brésil pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Articles.	1900.	1901.	Augmen- tation ou diminution.
Charbon et autres combustibles.....	£722,526	£803,837	£81,311
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce).....	800,000	1,196,298	—396,298
Jute (marchandises à la pièce).....	30,816	15,236	— 15,680
Fil de jute.....	336,768	262,380	+ 74,388
Toile (marchandises à la pièce).....	41,142	67,061	— 25,919
Tissus de laine.....	52,508	71,080	— 18,572
Laine filée.....	83,917	122,293	— 38,576
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	48,093	63,631	— 15,538
Fer pour les chemins de fer.....	71,933	94,948	— 23,015
Tous les autres fers manufacturés.....	186,894	320,417	—133,523
Fers-blancs.....	45,945	74,187	— 28,242
Ciment.....	10,492	21,453	— 10,961
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine.....	57,446	64,417	— 6,971
Cuir.....	31,356	39,767	— 8,411
Huile de graines.....	52,016	54,183	— 2,167
Cuivre ouvré.....	35,893	63,136	— 27,243
Totaux.....	2,607,745	3,334,324	—726,519

Pendant l'année 1901, la Grande-Bretagne a exporté au Brésil, 813,473 tonnes de charbon, de coke et de combustible patenté, contre 793,560 tonnes durant l'année 1900.

CHILI.

Pendant l'année civile 1901 l'Angleterre a importé du Chili, disent les rapports anglais, pour £1,455,435 de cuivre sous toutes les formes (minerai, matte, cuivre cimentatoire, non ouvré et en partie ouvré, etc.), contre £1,417,137 en 1900. Si tout le nitrate de soude importé par la Grande-Bretagne provient du Chili, ce qui est probable, la valeur d'importation de cet article chilien a augmenté de £910,047 en 1901, contre £1,155,462 en 1900, montant la valeur totale de 1901 à £2,365,482 et celle de 1900 à £2,573,467. Pendant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre n'a pas importé de blé du Chili, tandis qu'en 1900 la valeur du blé reçu du Chili se montait à £868.

Ci-après les articles que l'Angleterre a exportés au Chili pendant les deux années en comparaison :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£744,384	£998,277	— £253,893
Tissus de laine	112,590	144,046	— 31,456
Laine filée.....	148,751	212,858	— 64,107
Tapis	31,478	45,105	— 13,627
Quincaillerie et coutellerie.....	35,159	32,680	+ 2,479
Fer pour les chemins de fer	86,688	25,199	+ 61,489
Fer galvanisé.....	115,536	144,459	— 28,923
Tous les autres fers	151,230	190,211	— 38,981
Total	1,425,816	1,792,835	— 367,019

PÉROU.

Pendant les années en question, les importations provenant de la République Péruvienne comprenaient les articles suivants :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Sucre	£41,761	£129,353	— £87,592
Cuivre.....	285,152	111,717	+ 173,435
Laines d'alpaca, de llama et de vigogne	226,649	205,839	+ 20,810
Total	553,562	446,909	+ 106,653

Durant l'année 1901, l'Angleterre a importé du Pérou, 9,573,700 livres de sucre, contre 24,010,700 en 1900. Les quantités de laine d'alpaca, de lama et de vigogne importées pendant les années 1901 et 1900, furent respectivement 4,641,248 et 4,236,566 livres.

Voici quels ont été les articles principaux que la Grande-Bretagne a exportés au Pérou, pendant les deux années 1901 et 1900 :

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Augmentation ou diminution.
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	£358,069	£301,588	+ £56,481
Tissus de laine	85,707	81,627	+ 4,080
Laine filée.....	44,162	37,788	+ 6,374
Fer pour les chemins de fer	16,744	27,952	— 11,208
Tous les autres fers.....	31,575	29,830	+ 1,745
Total	536,257	478,785	+ 57,472

Toutes les autres marchandises importées de l'Amérique Latine, furent les suivantes :

Importation de l'Amérique Centrale: 23,837,000 livres de café, évaluées à £739,006 en 1901, contre 17,789,700 livres évaluées à £611,882 en 1900.

Importation de l'Amérique du Sud: 63,118,476 livres de laine, évaluées à £604,699, contre 30,205,932 livres en 1900, évaluées à £957,804.

Les articles importés des autres pays de l'Amérique Latine ne sont pas spécifiés, mais voici ceux exportés dans ces pays par la Grande-Bretagne :

Pays.	1901.	1900.	Augmen- tation ou diminution.
ANTILLES.			
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	£155,830	£252,129	— £96,299
Fer manufacturé	57,669	72,813	— 15,144
Sacs d'emballage et autres	11,375	18,409	— 7,034
Total	224,874	343,351	— 118,477
CUBA ET PORTO-RICO.			
Fer pour les chemins de fer	14,184	20,243	6,059
Riz, farine de riz et farine	458,917	422,018	+ 36,899
Total	473,101	442,261	+ 30,840
MEXIQUE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	252,901	401,288	— 148,387
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	26,783	39,641	— 12,858
Fer galvanisé	63,976	79,900	— 15,924
Total	343,660	520,829	— 177,169
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	385,943	485,131	— 99,188
Fer galvanisé	19,560	18,961	+ 599
Sellerie et harnais ^a	39,847	43,546	— 3,699
Total	445,350	547,638	— 102,288
COLOMBIE.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	592,348	177,176	+ 415,172
Toile (marchandises à la pièce)	48,883	21,956	+ 26,927
Total	641,231	199,132	+ 442,099
VÉNÉZUÉLA.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	295,957	350,858	— 54,901
URUGUAY.			
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce)	311,967	344,092	— 32,125
Tissus de laine	32,515	49,201	— 16,686
Fer pour les chemins de fer	43,178	72,858	— 29,680
Tous les autres fers manufacturés	51,787	66,941	— 15,154
Total	439,447	532,092	— 92,645
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD (PAYS NON SPÉCIFIÉS).			
Locomotives	270,126	228,787	+ 41,339
Machines agricoles à vapeur	74,553	66,209	+ 8,344
Autres machines à vapeur	123,806	110,279	+ 13,527
Machines agricoles	82,981	107,568	— 24,587
Machines pour l'exploitation des mines	36,604	34,985	+ 1,619
Machines à tisser	108,735	130,122	— 21,387
Autres machines	356,799	410,918	— 53,119
Machines à coudre	38,190	56,368	— 18,178
Totaux	1,091,794	1,145,236	— 53,442

^a Y compris l'Amérique du Sud.

Un des principaux articles que la Grande-Bretagne a, depuis des années, exporté à l'Amérique latine, ont été les cotonnades. Ce commerce paraît, pour quelques raisons, diminuer, c'est du moins ce que montrent les statistiques des deux dernières années. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre de mètres et la valeur des cotonnades que la

Grande-Bretagne a exportés à l'Amérique latine pendant les années 1901 et 1900:

Pays.	1901.		1900.	
	Mètres.	Valeur.	Mètres.	Valeur.
Antilles (autres que l'Inde Anglaise).....	81,069,400	\$752,167	84,048,300	\$761,628
Mexique.....	21,552,300	252,901	38,346,100	401,288
Amérique Centrale.....	43,931,700	385,943	58,888,100	485,131
Colombie.....	73,441,400	592,348	25,252,600	177,176
Venezuela.....	32,306,900	295,957	42,595,300	350,858
Pérou.....	33,669,600	358,069	27,627,100	301,588
Chili.....	69,243,100	744,384	98,025,800	998,277
Brésil.....	70,162,100	800,000	104,937,600	1,196,298
Uruguay.....	28,784,500	311,976	30,602,200	344,092
République Argentine.....	104,246,100	1,174,882	131,286,300	1,561,838
Totaux.....	558,407,100	5,668,627	641,609,400	6,578,174

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE EN 1901.

Le "Engineering and Mining Journal" du 4 janvier 1902, contient un article très long au sujet des industries minières et de la métallurgie aux Etats-Unis. Ce même article donne aussi un aperçu approximatif du rendement minier des différents pays du monde producteurs de minéraux. Les données suivantes relatives à la production minière de l'Amérique Latine, pendant l'année 1901, ont été obtenues de cette publication.

Pendant l'année 1901, la production d'or du Mexique a augmenté légèrement; il en est de même de celle de l'Amérique Centrale, particulièrement dans la République du Salvador où, au moyen de capitaux américains, l'on a creusé de nouvelles mines importantes. On n'a pas encore reçu des pays de l'Amérique du Sud, des statistiques complètes au sujet de leur rendement mais il est un fait authentique, c'est que le Pérou et le Chili ont fait des efforts, pour le développement de cette industrie, qui ont été couronnés de succès.

La production de l'argent du monde a, en 1901, un tant soit peu diminué. Le Mexique, le second pays producteur du globe, a vu sa production d'argent diminuer. Les causes de cette diminution sont cependant temporaires et disparaîtront avant longtemps, étant dues, dans quelques cas, à de nouveaux développements qui ont arrêté momentanément le rendement de ce métal blanc, et dans d'autres, à la découverte de minerais moins bons. En Bolivie, la grande mine Huanchaca n'a pas produit la quantité d'argent des années précédentes, quoique ce déficit constaté dans la production de l'Amérique du Sud ait été, en partie, comblé par le plus grand rendement du Chili et du Pérou. Les fameuses mines Cerro de Pasco qui, pendant de nombreuses années, ont été exploitées seulement dans le but d'obtenir de l'argent,

se développent graduellement en mines de cuivre au fur et à mesure que sa profondeur augmente, mais continuent néanmoins à donner de grandes quantités d'argent. En Colombie, l'exploitation des mines a été sérieusement entravée par suite des troubles qui règnent dans le pays.

Voici le rang qu'occupaient, en 1900, les pays du monde producteurs de cuivre, par rapport à leur production: Etats-Unis, Espagne, Japon, Chili, Australie, Mexique et Allemagne. La production, dans la plupart de ces pays, fut aussi grande et dans quelques-uns plus abondante en 1901 qu'en 1900. Pendant la première période, le Chili a produit 26,111 tonnes de cuivre et le Mexique 22,403 tonnes. En 1901 les mines chiliennes ont augmenté grandement leurs exportations, et il est évident que dans un futur peu éloigné, ce sera le Mexique qui produira la plus grande quantité de ce métal; des gisements importants de cuivre ayant été trouvés dans ce dernier pays et exploités par des capitalistes des Etats-Unis. Le percement des puits des mines Nasosari fait des progrès et la mine Boles continue à donner un très grand rendement. Dans l'Amérique du Sud, un certain développement a été donné, en 1901, à l'industrie minière du Pérou, et le projet pour l'achèvement de la ligne de chemins de fer dans Cerro de Pasco et la construction de tunnels pour l'écoulement ou l'épuisement des eaux est en train de se réaliser.

En 1901, la production du plomb mexicain a un peu diminué pour les mêmes raisons que celles qui, pendant toute l'année, ont entravé l'exploitation des mines d'argent. En ce qui concerne la production de l'étain d'un bout à l'autre du monde, la Bolivie a conservé, en 1901, la position qu'elle occupait parmi les six sections productrices de ce métal, le rendement, pendant les deux années dont il s'agit, étant estimé à 6,000 tonnes. De petites quantités de ce métal sont aussi produites au Mexique et sont utilisées dans le pays. La production du nitrate de soude au Chili a été réglée par la quantité exportée, et les prix ont été très satisfaisants à cause des associations industrielles qui se sont formées.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Sous le titre "Nombres géographiques indigènes de la República de Honduras," Tegucigalpa, 1901, in-8, 118 pages, le Dr. ALBERTO MEMBRENO vient de faire paraître un travail d'étymologie du plus grand intérêt, fruit de longues études et de laborieuses recherches et qui comble heureusement une lacune dans la bibliographie historique du Honduras.

L'auteur, grâce à la connaissance du nahuatl et des divers dialectes des Indiens qui habitent actuellement certaines parties du Honduras, a pu donner l'étymologie de la plupart des noms de lieux de la République et de ceux d'origine aztèque du Guatemala et du Nicaragua renseignés dans l' "Anuario" de la Direction générale de statistique du Guatemala (1858) et dans la "Geografía de Nicaragua" de SOMENSTERN (1874), travail très difficile si l'on tient compte des modifications profondes que beaucoup de noms géographiques ont subies au cours des siècles et qui, parfois, les rendent absolument méconnaissables. Il résulte de cette étude que les noms de lieux nahoas sont nombreux en Honduras et se sont maintenus même parmi les tribus indiennes qui ont conservé leur idiome, que les mots qui, ont une terminaison empruntée à ces idiomes (telles que *terique, guera, ire, li*, etc.), ont comme premier élément un mot nahoas; enfin, que le fait qu'après trois siècles les Espagnols n'ont pu faire adopter leurs dénominations géographiques par les peuplades indiennes, prouve à l'évidence que la domination nahoas a dû être de très longue durée au Honduras.

En résumé, le travail de M. MEMBRENO, le premier du genre publié au Honduras, présente, au point de vue linguistique et historique, un grand intérêt pour le pays, et il ne peut manquer d'attirer l'attention des Américanistes en Europe.

La "Revista Maritima Brasileira" a fait paraître, avec son numéro du mois d'octobre, un supplément qui sera consacré désormais à la publication des renseignements relatifs aux compagnies nationales et étrangères qui ont des lignes de bateaux à vapeur le long de la côte et sur les rivières du Brésil. Ce supplément traitera aussi de toutes les questions se rapportant aux chantiers de construction navale, aux arsenaux et aux bassins de radoub, etc., et donnera d'autres renseignements très complets au sujet du commerce maritime de la République. Cette revue publiera aussi en portugais, en français et en anglais, un glossaire des termes maritimes employés et qui ont été trouvés être d'un très grand service.

Un journal mexicain, le "Mundo," constate que l'industrie sucrière commence à prendre un grand développement au Mexique.

De toutes parts, écrit ce journal, les capitalistes forment des sociétés pour exploiter la culture de la canne. Il y a une tendance marquée chez les cultivateurs mexicains à abandonner la culture du maïs pour ce produit beaucoup plus rémunérateur.

On estime à environ 22 pour cent l'augmentation constatée dans la superficie des plantations de canne à sucre pendant l'exercice écoulé.

"Do Rio a Buenos Aires," tel est le titre d'un volume de 316 pages, contenant de nombreuses illustrations et dont l'auteur est M. ARTHUR DIAS, un des journalistes qui ont accompagné le Président CAMPOS dans la visite qu'il a faite récemment à la République Argentine. Cet ouvrage décrit longuement et d'une manière très intéressante les incidents du voyage et les impressions personnelles des voyageurs.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce)	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers {	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each	
2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise {	
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each	
2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

(Continued on page XI.)

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES—Continued.

(See page IX.)

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

 Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10		200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	15	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	50 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba †.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.....	25	2 centavos.....	10				
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....		5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....								5 centavos.
Porto Rico †.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	25	15 centimos.....	10	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....		10 centimes.....		5 centimes.....		25 centimes.....	
French Guiana.....								

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans.....	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
 FABRICANTES DE
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 PARA TODOS SISTEMAS
DE LUZ ELECTRICA,
 DE ARCO É INCANDESCENTES.
 FIDASE
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TAMBIEN FABRICANTES DE
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THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.
NUEVA YORK E.U. DE A.

ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, **EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ,** de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca **ROYAL**, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca **AQUALITE**.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, New York.



**LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA
 "NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"**
 afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)
 Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata - - \$2.00
 Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso } - - - 3.50
 Estuche Forrado de Marroquin. }
 Asentador Automático - - - - - 2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
 22 Reade St., New York, 69, London St., London, E.C., Eng.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DECISIONS.

(Under Tariff, Internal Revenue, Immigration, Navigation Laws, etc.)

No. 23465.

IMPORTS FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(January 14, 1902.)

The Board of General Appraisers is not vested with jurisdiction to determine the question whether merchandise is imported. Under the joint resolution of July 7, 1898, duties were properly assessable on merchandise imported from Hawaii until the customs relations were changed by Congress.

No. 23466.

COMMON CARRIER.

(January 16, 1902.)

Rebonding of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company as common carrier for the transportation of appraised and unappraised merchandise.

No. 23467.

COMMON CARRIER.

(January 16, 1902.)

Approving bond of Southern Pacific Company as common carrier for the transportation of unappraised merchandise.

No. 23468.

ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Registration of Boulonnaise horses in the French stud book "Chevaux de Trait."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1902.*

SIR: Referring to the regulations of this Department of June 22, 1899 (T. D. 21298), regarding the importation of animals for breeding purposes under the provisions of paragraph 473 of the act of July 24, 1897, I have to state that the Secretary of Agriculture advises this Department that the stud book "Chevaux de Trait," mentioned on page 3 of said regulations, is composed of several sections, one of which is devoted to the registration of Boulonnaise horses; that the sections included in this stud book are as follows: Boulonnaise, Nivernaise, Ardennaise, Bretonne, Maine-Anjou, and Normande; that one section is published for each of the varieties of draft horses above named, and that it is therefore allowable under these regulations to admit Boulonnaise horses which show registration and certificate of pedigree from the section Boulonnaise of the stud book "Chevaux de Trait Français." You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23469—G. A. 5061.

METAL SCRAPS.

Old scraps of metal, consisting of the shells of exploded cartridges and the scrap metal from which the same were originally cut, collected around arsenals, and composed of copper and nickel with traces of lead, but containing no zinc, copper being the component material of chief value therein, are not assessable with duty as "argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured," under the provisions of paragraph 174, act of July 24, 1897, and are not included within the provisions of section 6 or paragraph 588 of said act, but are specifically included within and entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 533 of said act.

No. 23470—G. A. 5062.

MEASUREMENT OF RUGS WITH SELVAGE.

The selvage of oriental rugs is to be included in the measurement of such articles, which are made dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 379, tariff act of 1897, at the rate of 10 cents "per square foot," and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

No. 23471—G. A. 5063.

CLIPPINGS FROM DUTCH METAL—FUNCTION OF LOCAL APPRAISER—PROTEST AGAINST FREE ENTRY.

1. Clippings from Dutch metal, fit only for remanufacture, are free of duty under paragraph 505, tariff act of 1897, and are not dutiable under paragraph 193 as manufactures of metal (*Grempler v. United States*, 107 Fed. Rep., 687; 46 C. C. A., 557).

2. Local appraisers are in no sense classifying officers, their recommendations to collectors as to the character of goods being purely advisory.

3. Whether a party importing goods, which are admitted to free entry, can legally enter protest and claim that they are dutiable, *quere?*

No. 23472—G. A. 5064.

REIMPORTED GRAIN BAGS.

SHIP'S EQUIPMENT.

The theory upon which the equipment of a ship is regarded as non-dutiable is that it forms part of the vessel itself, ships and vessels arriving in the course of navigation not being imported merchandise within the meaning of tariff legislation.

GRAIN BAGS.

Grain bags exported containing feed to be used by cattle on the voyage, and returned empty in bales, but which were not in any sense owned by the reimporting vessel, or used on her voyage, or in any way identified with her appliances, are not part of her equipment.

United States v. Chain Cable (2 Sumn., 362; 25 Fed. Cas., 391); *The Conqueror* (49 Fed. Rep., 99; *ib.*, 166 U. S., 110); *The Gertrude* (3 Story, 68; 10 Fed. Cas., 265); *In re Swift Beef Company* (G. A. 4754) followed. *Kennedy v. United States* (95 Fed. Rep., 127) distinguished.

No. 23473—G. A. 5065.

PIPES AND PIPE BOWLS.

Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made in chief value of clay are dutiable as "pipes and pipe bowls of clay," at the rate of 50 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 459, act of 1897, and not as "pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed," at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under said paragraph. The words "made of clay" in this paragraph mean "made wholly or in chief value of clay." (G. A. 4547 and G. A. 4532 cited.)

No. 23473a—G. A. 5065a.

FRENCH BRANDY FROM HAVANA.

RECIPROCITY PRIVILEGES—TRANSIT FROM FRANCE MUST BE CONTINUOUS.—To be entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal commercial agreement with that country (T. D. 19405), merchandise shipped from France must not be diverted at an intermediate port in such way as to become part of the commerce of another country.—In re Booth (G. A. 4719); In re La Montagne (G. A. 4538) followed.

TRANSSHIPMENT.—Mere transshipment is not such a diversion.—*Gant v. Peaslee* (2 Curt., 250; 9 Fed. Cas., 1143); In re Herman (G. A. 4751).

CUBAN EXPORTATION.—Brandy purchased in Havana, Cuba, brought there from France and thence to the United States, and entered upon a Havana invoice, must be deemed an exportation from Cuba, unless a contrary inference is justified by all the facts. A French consular invoice made after the goods arrived in this country, and an ex parte affidavit and customs declarations by interested parties, are not sufficient evidence of a continuous transit from France, with transshipment at Havana.

Whether the shipment, though purchased in Cuba, would be considered an importation from there had the voyage from France been uninterrupted, *quære*.

[Before the United States General Appraisers at New York, January 21, 1902.]

In the matter of the protest, 47620b-156, of The Florida Brewing Company against the decision of the collector of customs at Tampa, Fla., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per *Olivette*, and entered December 22, 1900.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, General Appraiser:

This protest relates to 199 cases of brandy imported into the port of Tampa, Fla., by the Florida Brewing Company. The facts in the case are these: When making their entry the importers produced an uncertified invoice for the merchandise made by Dussaq & Co., of Havana, Cuba, against the said Florida Brewing Company, and reciting that the brandy was received from St. Nazaire, France, by the steamer *La Navarre*, and transshipped by the steamer *Olivette* to Tampa. Later they presented an invoice certified by the United States Consul in Bordeaux, France, which is headed "Invoice of 199 cases cognac purchased by Messrs. Dussaq & Co., of Havana, in

transit to Key West from ———, of Bordeaux, to be shipped per steamship *Dragut*, via St. Nazaire, transshipped in *La Navarre*." The exporter's declaration on this invoice states that it is intended to make entry of the merchandise at Key West; but the invoice was made out and certified, at the request of the protestants, after the merchandise had arrived in this country, which materially lessens its weight as evidence. There is also before us an affidavit by the manager of the Florida Brewing Company setting forth: "That the said Florida Brewing Company purchased from Dussaq y Cia., of Havana, in the island of Cuba, one hundred and ninety-nine cases of brandy, said brandy to be shipped from St. Nazaire, France, to Tampa, Florida, via Havana; that the said one hundred and ninety-nine cases of brandy were so shipped from St. Nazaire, France, by the steamship *La Navarre*, to Havana, Cuba, from whence they were transferred to the steamship *Olivette*, and brought to Tampa."

The importers' declaration on the entry states that the goods were imported from "France via Havana."

Upon this evidence we are asked to rule that the merchandise was produced in and imported from France, and is accordingly entitled to be entered at a duty of \$1.75 per gallon, under the reciprocal commercial agreement with France (T. D. 19405), rather than at \$2.25 per gallon, under paragraph 289 of the tariff act of 1897, as assessed by the collector. The importers allege that the Havana firm were merely acting as their brokers.

If the goods were intended to be entered at a port of the United States when they left France, transshipment at Havana would not change their character as an importation from France (In re Hermann Brothers, G. A. 4751). As said by Judge Curtis in *Gant v. Peaslee* (2 Curt., 250; 9 Fed. Cas., 1143), this fact would affect "only the route and means of their transit, not their place of departure or destination." If, on the other hand, the shipment was diverted at Havana in such manner as to make the exportation in effect from there, the French origin of the goods can not save them from liability to full duty (In re La Montagne, G. A. 4538; In re Booth, G. A. 4719).

The proof is defective in several particulars. No direct evidence that the goods are the product of France has been presented. The alleged relation of Dussaq & Co., of Havana, to the importers has not been affirmatively shown. From the record facts the transaction appears to have been a sale to the importers, by the Havana firm, of goods purchased in France. Whether this would affect the status of the importation if its transit from France had been uninterrupted, save by transshipment, we do not say, because we think the inference of the latter fact from the evidence would be unjustified. So far as the evidence points to a continuous voyage, it is ex parte and interested in its character, and hardly of sufficient weight to support

a finding that the merchandise did not become part of the commerce of Cuba. The French invoice names no consignee in the United States, and nothing is found in the record which satisfactorily shows that the brandy in question could not have been sold in Cuba by Dussaq & Co., and the order of the Florida Brewing Company filled out of similar stock on hand or to arrive (In re Booth, *supra*). It should be observed that this case was reopened after a default on the part of the protestants, who were allowed more than two months to supply further evidence, which they have failed to do.

The protest is overruled and the collector's decision affirmed.

No. 23473*b*—G. A. 5065*b*.

CRUDE DRUG (QUILLAYA OR SOAP-BARK SIFTINGS).

Siftings which are a by-product resulting from the process of cutting up soap bark by machinery, and which are less valuable than the crude bark from which they are derived, are free of duty under paragraph 548, tariff act of 1897, as crude drugs "not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for.

No. 23477.

DRAWBACK—BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading for drawback purposes should be signed in the usual manner, and the notation "For custom-house purposes," be signed or initialed in ink or indelible pencil.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt, by reference of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of your letter of the 7th instant, relative to requiring the signature of the representative of transportation lines upon bills of lading, when same are stamped or indorsed "For custom-house purposes only, not negotiable, no other copy for custom-house issued."

In reply, I have to state that bills of lading for custom-house purposes, should be signed in the usual manner and the notation stamped thereon, that the bill of lading is issued for custom-house purposes, must be signed or initialed by the representative signing the bill of lading in ink or indelible pencil.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. L. E. TOWNSLEY, *Chicago, Ill.*

No. 23478.

TRANSIT GOODS.

Transit goods may be entered at the port of first arrival for transportation and exportation via any port or subport in the United States under section 3005, Revised Statutes, as amended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1902.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of November 19 last, reporting your reason for disallowing the entry under section 3005 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of merchandise intended for transit through the United States and exportation from Sumas, Wash.

You state that "as Sumas is not designated under article 730, regulations of 1899, as a port by which bonded merchandise may pass out of the country, it was deemed proper to disallow the use of that port as a frontier port for transportation and exportation goods in bond. T. D. 21829 is understood at this office to be the latest decision designating ports for the purpose above named."

In reply, I have to inform you that merchandise shown by the invoice, bill of lading, manifest, or other satisfactory evidence to be intended for transit through the United States and exportation therefrom may be entered at the port of arrival for transportation and exportation via any port or subport in the United States under the act of May 21, 1900, amending section 3005 of the Revised Statutes. (See T. D. 22250 of May 25, 1900, and 22605 of November 14, 1900.)

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Boston, Mass.*

No. 23479.

BONDS FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION UNDER SECTION 3005 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

[Circular No. 9.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1902.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The limitation of four and six months, according to destination, specified in article 735 of the Customs Regulations of 1899 and Treasury decision 22605 of November 14, 1900, for bonds covering merchandise entered for transportation and exportation under section 3005 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of May 21, 1900 (T. D. 22250), has been found, in many instances, too short a period for full compliance with the regulations governing such shipments. The Department therefore hereby amends said article 735 of the

regulations so as to extend the time limit of such bonds to one year from the date of entry, irrespective of the destination of the goods.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 23480.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

[Circular No. 10.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1902.

To collectors of customs, masters of vessels, and others:

As stated in the Code List published by this office for 1901, the new International Code of Signals came into use on January 1, 1901. From January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1902, the new edition of the code and the old edition were to be used concurrently, but from January 1, 1902, information was given that the new edition alone would be used.

It now appears that the British Board of Trade has decided that, while it is to be assumed in all cases that the new code will be used on and after January 1, 1902, if signalmen in any case can not make out a signal by the new code and find that it is translatable by the old code they are not to refuse to receive it.

Similar action may be taken in the United States, and signals in such cases made from vessels according to the old code may be received and reported.

It is suggested that the fact that the old code has been used by a vessel be brought in each case to the attention of the Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department.

A copy of this circular should be posted at each custom-house for the information of masters and other persons concerned.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner.

Approved.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 23481.

HIDES.

Method of appraisement of hides.—Additional duty under section 32, act of 1897, not to be levied if advance in value is due solely to shrinkage after shipment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1902.*

SIR: The Auditor for the Treasury Department invites the attention of the Department to warehouse entry No. 7 of 1901, at your

port, covering certain hides. It appears that the hides shrunk during the voyage of importation; that the total number of pounds landed and returned by the weigher was, and usually is in such cases, less than the number of pounds stated in the invoice; and that the appraiser, in finding the market value, multiplies the number of pounds landed by the unit of value stated in the invoice, which usually makes the total appraised value less than the invoice value.

It is the duty of appraising officers to appraise merchandise in the condition in which imported and not in the condition in which invoiced and shipped; for instance, so-called wet or green hides may be invoiced and shipped, but upon arrival they are found to have dried to some extent or shrunk during the voyage of importation, and therefore the appraiser has before him hides of a different character and admittedly of a greater unit value than the hides invoiced and shipped, and it is his duty to find the value in the foreign market on the date of shipment of the hides of the kind before him and not of the kind invoiced and shipped. (See secs. 10 and 19, Customs Administrative Act.)

In this connection, your attention is invited to *Reiss v. Magone* (39 Fed. Rep., 105), *Robertson v. Bradbury* (132 U. S., 491), and *American Sugar Refining Company v. United States* (181 U. S., 610); also Treasury decision 9305 of March 23, 1889, in relation to castile soap, wherein it is held that where the difference between the invoice weight and the weigher's return may be due to evaporation or other like causes, and it appears to the satisfaction of the appraiser and collector that the foreign market value per pound of the goods landed has proportionately enhanced, so that there has been no diminution of the total entered value of the invoice in the foreign market, the foreign market value per pound would be represented by the results which would be obtained by dividing the total foreign market value of the invoice by the number of pounds landed. In such a case the total dutiable value can not be less than the invoice value. Whenever the appraiser's advance, or any portion thereof, is due solely to the shrinkage of the hides after shipment, the changed condition being beyond the control either of the exporter or the importer, such advance shall not be held an advance *per se* to make market value, and additional duty will not be levied under section 32, act July 24, 1897. You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Erie, Pa.*

No. 23482.

LEMONS IN BOXES.

To ascertain the actual net weight of lemons imported in boxes the actual gross weight of each line imported must be found by weighing, separately, a sufficient number of representative packages of the different lines, the gross weight to be marked on each box tested. The total gross weights of the several lines must be obtained by applying the average weights ascertained to the number of boxes of each line, and the tare must be found by weighing a sufficient number of empty boxes of each size.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 19th ultimo, in reply to Department's communication of the 16th idem, concerning the allegation of James A. Twohey as to a lack of uniformity between your port and other ports in the method of weighing lemons, imported in boxes, for the purpose of assessment of duty.

In this connection, I have to state that the Department is in receipt of a report from the collector of customs at New York, from which it appears that while the weights of boxes of the same line imported into that port are practically uniform, the weights of boxes of different lines vary materially, in some cases from 66 pounds net to 77 pounds net; that in the case of "Maiori" fruit the boxes frequently weigh more than 100 pounds net, and that at different seasons of the year lemons in boxes of the same mark show an appreciable difference.

It further appears from said report that the practice prevailing at the port of New York in the ascertainment of the weights of imported lemons is as follows:

A test of the actual gross weight of each line is made when the merchandise is landed by weighing, separately, a sufficient number of representative packages of the different lines. The gross weight is marked on each box tested, and the total gross weight of the several lines is obtained by applying the average weight, ascertained by test, to the number of boxes of each line tallied by the official tallyman. The tare is ascertained by weighing a sufficient number of empty boxes of each size.

The Department is not advised as to whether lemons in boxes of various lines or sizes are likewise imported at Detroit, but if such be the case, you will cause the practice at your port to conform to that prevailing at the port of New York, as above indicated.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Detroit, Mich.*

No. 23483.

TOBACCO SCRAPS.

Tobacco scraps exported from a bonded manufacturing warehouse dutiable on reimportation as manufactured tobacco.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1902.*

SIR: The Department duly received your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers dated the 30th ultimo (G. A., 5056—T. D., 23443), covering a certain importation of "tobacco scraps."

You state that "this merchandise at the time of its original entry appeared to be entitled to free entry as domestic products returned in the same condition as when exported, and, consequently, an examination of the merchandise in question was made upon the wharf, and the entry thereof was liquidated on November 23, 1900; and that subsequently this office received a T. and E. entry from Petersburg, Virginia, which showed that the goods were exported from a warehouse, class 6, and in view of said information and the understanding of this office as to the provisions of section 27 of the act of July 24, 1897, the entry was reliquidated and the merchandise charged with duty at 55 cents per pound, under the provisions of paragraph 215, by reason of the language employed in section 27, to wit, 'except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.'"

The Board found "as a matter of fact that the tobacco in question was unmanufactured," that "as no internal-revenue tax was paid upon it prior to exportation, it falls within the purview of said section 27 as an article which is the growth or product of the United States, and which, after exportation without the payment of any internal-revenue tax, has been reimported," and hence "is liable only to a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, as claimed in the protest."

You refer to the concluding proviso to paragraph 483 of the act of July 24, 1897, imposing a duty equal to the remitted internal-revenue tax on reimported manufactured tobacco and to the revised regulations concerning the tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars (series 7, No. 8, revised, Internal Revenue Bureau), showing that scrap tobacco under certain conditions is treated as a manufacture of tobacco subject to the internal-revenue tax of 12 cents a pound and conclude that "the finding of the Board of Appraisers that the tobacco in question is 'unmanufactured,' and then, in the same paragraph, holding that it is liable to a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws, which internal-revenue law holds scrap tobacco to be manufactured, is an apparent contradiction."

The Department concurs in this view, and hereby directs you to take an appeal under section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890, from the decision in question.

Your attention is invited to the fact that exportation from a bonded manufacturing warehouse is *prima facie* evidence that the merchandise was manufactured, as only manufactured articles can be withdrawn for exportation from such warehouses under section 15 of the act of July 24, 1897.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *New York, N. Y.*

No. 23484.

INVOICES.

Whenever merchandise is actually purchased, the invoice and declaration indorsed thereon must be signed by the purchaser or his duly authorized agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, inclosing copy of a dispatch from the Consul-General at Marseilles, in regard to the difficulty of enforcing the regulation that commission merchants abroad purchasing merchandise for and shipping the same to importers in this country should sign the declaration to be indorsed on the invoice as the agent of the purchaser. It is alleged that the application of this rule is fraught with considerable inconvenience, both to shippers and consular officers, for the reason that in certain cases, notwithstanding the commission merchants abroad do not contest the propriety of the application of the rule to their business operations, the American importers have refused to forward powers of attorney. American Consuls elsewhere are satisfied to permit commission merchants to sign invoices in their own names as sellers, and commission merchants abroad with long lists of occasional customers in the United States can not tell when they will receive a cablegram authorizing a purchase, under which circumstances it is impossible to secure a power of attorney in time.

Your Department's circular of December 18, 1900, embodying this Department's letter of December 3, 1900 (T. D. 22646), was predicated upon the fact that the item of commission appearing in the invoices having indorsed thereon a declaration signed by a commission merchant as "seller" would be treated as part of the dutiable value of the merchandise covered by such invoice, and it was for the purpose of protecting merchants doing a legitimate commission business that the Department suggested the wisdom of requiring declarations to be

signed by commission merchants as the agent of the purchaser. A consideration of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 10, 1890, would seem to fully sustain the position of the Department.

In the first section referred to it is provided—

“That all invoices of imported merchandise shall be * * * signed by the person owning or shipping the same, if the merchandise has been actually purchased, or by the manufacturer or owner thereof, if the same has been procured otherwise than by purchase, or by the duly authorized agent of such *purchaser*, manufacturer, or owner.”

It will be perceived that the person owning and shipping is the purchaser, and the law provides that the invoice shall be signed either by him or by the duly authorized agent of “such purchaser.” Section 3 provides—

“That all such invoices * * * shall have indorsed thereon * * * a declaration signed by the purchaser, manufacturer, owner, or agent.”

It is apparent that the words “manufacturer” and “owner” refer specifically and solely to goods obtained otherwise than by purchase, and that whenever goods are actually purchased the invoice and declaration thereon must be signed by the purchaser or his agent. There is no provision for a declaration by the “seller” as such. While section 3 does not specifically require the agent to be duly authorized, section 2 does, and as the acts of signing the invoice and signing the declaration in most cases would be performed by the same person, it would not appear unreasonable to require that the agent of the purchaser signing the declaration be duly authorized; but in this connection I am of opinion that the due authorization by a resident of this country of a commission merchant abroad to purchase merchandise for him and sign the invoice would be a sufficient authorization of such agent to sign the declaration.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 23485—G. A. 5066.

SAMPLE CIGARS DISTRIBUTED AT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Cigars gratuitously distributed in large quantities to the jury of awards at the Pan-American Exposition were properly assessed for duty under the provisions (paragraph 217) of tariff act of 1897.

Merchandise on exhibition at the exposition must be considered to have been constructively in bonded warehouse, and on withdrawal becomes subject to duty.

No. 23486—G. A. 5067.

HANDMADE PRINTING PAPER.

Handmade printing paper is dutiable under paragraph 401, act of July 24, 1897, as handmade paper, and not under paragraph 396 of said act as printing paper.

Every part of a statute should be given effect if possible.

No. 23487—G. A. 5068.

TURKISH TOWELS AND WASH CLOTHS.

Turkish towels and wash cloths made of cotton or flax, with an uncut loop or pile, are not dutiable as "pile fabrics" under the provisions of paragraph 315, act of July 24, 1897, but are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem, according to the component material of chief value thereof, under the provisions of paragraph 322 or 347 of said act.

The term "pile fabrics" as used in said paragraph is limited and restricted in meaning to articles or fabrics of kindred nature and kindred materials, with the associate articles grouped in the same paragraph, such as velvets, velveteens, etc., and is so known and used in trade and commerce. (*In re Herrman*, 56 Fed. Rep., 477.)

No. 23488—G. A. 5069.

PUMICE-STONE BRICKS.

Scouring bricks made of ground pumice stone and sand, mixed and pressed into different sizes, are dutiable at the rate of \$6 per ton, under paragraph 92, act of July 24, 1897, by similitude to pumice stone wholly or partly manufactured.

No. 23489—G. A. 5070.

DENTISTS' CEMENT.

Two separate compounds, one a powder and the other a mixture of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote, the two being sold together under the trade name "formagen," designed to be used together and known commercially as dentists' cement, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 89, act of July 24, 1897, as "other cement." (Citing *T. D. 8507* and *9375*; *G. A. 1963*, *3370*, and *3371*, and *Cement Company v. Seeberger*, 39 Fed. Rep., 763.)

A compound of formaldehyde, oil of cloves, and creosote, separately imported, designed to be used in connection with a powder to form a cement, and also serving as an antiseptic, is dutiable as a nonalcoholic medicinal preparation, under paragraph 68 of said act.

No. 23490—G. A. 5071.

**TRAVELING ROLLS IN PART OF WOOL, COTTON OR FLAX
CHIEF VALUE.**

The proviso in paragraph 391, silk schedule, tariff act of 1897, that "all manufactures, of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool," applies only to said paragraph, or at most to the schedule in which the paragraph is found. Accordingly, so-called traveling rolls composed in part of wool, cotton or flax being the component material of chief value, are dutiable under paragraph 322 or 347 of said act, as manufactures of cotton or flax, not specially provided for.

It is not necessary to ascertain which of two paragraphs in the tariff is applicable to imported merchandise, where it appears conclusively that one or the other of them is appropriate, if the rate in each case is the same.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY OF PEACE.

The Governments of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica desirous of contributing by all the means in their power to the maintenance of the peace and good harmony that exists and should exist among them have agreed to celebrate a Convention of Peace and Obligatory Arbitration and to that effect have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The Government of Nicaragua: His Excellency Señor Doctor Don FERNANDO SANCHEZ, Minister of Foreign Relations.

The Government of Salvador: His Excellency Señor Doctor Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.

The Government of Honduras: His Excellency Señor Doctor Don CESAR BONILLA, Minister of Foreign Relations.

The Government of Costa Rica: His Excellency Señor Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Who, after having presented their credentials and the same being found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following covenant:

ARTICLE I. It is declared that the present Convention has for its object the incorporation in form of Public Treaty the conclusions to which have arrived their Excellencies, the Presidents, General Don J.

SANTOS ZELAYA, General Don TOMAS REGALADO, General Don TERENCIO SIERRA and Don RAFAEL IGLESIAS, in the several conferences that have been held in this port with the sole object of maintaining and assuring by all possible means the peace of Central America.

ART. II. The contracting Governments establish the principle of obligatory arbitration in order to adjust every difficulty or question that might present itself between the contracting parties, binding themselves in consequence to submit them to a Tribunal of Central American Arbitrators.

ART. III. Each one of the contracting parties shall name an Arbitrator and a substitute to constitute the Tribunal. The term of the Arbitrators shall be for one year counting from their acceptance and then they may be re-elected.

ART. IV. The Arbitrators of those States among whom exists the disagreement shall not form part of the tribunal for the consideration of the concrete case, this remaining entirely with the Arbitrator or Arbitrators of the remaining States.

ART. V. If, through pairing, there should be no decision the Tribunal shall select a third among the substitutes. The third should necessarily adhere to one of the views given out.

ART. VI. As soon as a difficulty or question presents itself between two or more States their respective Governments shall advise the remaining signers of the present Convention.

ART. VII. The contracting Governments establish and recognize the right of each one of them to offer without delay, singly or conjointly, their good offices to the Governments of the States that are in disagreement, even without previous acceptance by them, and though they should not have notified them of the difficulty or question pending.

ART. VIII. The friendly offices exhausted without satisfactory result the Government or Governments that would have exercised them shall notify the others, declaring at the proper time, arbitration proceedings. This declaration shall be communicated with the greatest possible brevity to the member of the Tribunal corresponding to the President of the same, with the object that within a period not exceeding fifteen days the Tribunal that is to know and decide the case comes together. The installation of the Tribunal shall be communicated by telegraph to the signing Governments, demanding from the contending parties the presentation of their claims within the fifteen days following.

ART. IX. The Tribunal shall give its judgment within five days following the expiration of the term which has been spoken of.

ART. X. The difficulties that may arise through questions of pending limits or through interpretation or execution of treaties of limits shall be submitted by the Governments interested to the knowledge and decision of a foreign Arbitrator of American nationality.

ART. XI. The Governments of the States in dispute solemnly agree not to execute any hostile act, warlike preparations or mobilization of forces, with the object of not impeding the arrangement of the difficulty or question through the means established by the present agreement.

ART. XII. The Presidency of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be held alternately for annual periods by each one of the members, following the alphabetical order of the States represented, the first year corresponding to the Costa Rican Arbitrator, the second to that of Salvador and so on. When in the event foreseen in Article IV, the member filling the Presidency of the Tribunal shall be prohibited from acting, the temporary Presidency for the case in question shall be filled by the Arbitrator that may be available according to precedent established in the foregoing paragraph. The Tribunal shall be held in the Capital of the State to which the Arbitrator belongs, who should preside.

ART. XIII. The Arbitration Tribunal shall dictate all those rational dispositions that it considers necessary to fully carry out the high mission which is conferred upon it by this Treaty.

ART. XIV. With the object of preventing those abuses that might be committed in a State by political emigrants from another against the public peace and tranquility of this, the contracting Governments agree to send to the frontier those emigrants with respect to whom a petition should be made by the Government interested.

ART. XV. With the object of harmonizing as much as possible the ideas and tendencies of the Governments of the States signing, in all that relates to the maintenance and strengthening of the bonds of Central American friendship and good intelligence among them, while for such ends there are not established permanent Legations among the contracting States, the nomination of Consuls-General is recommended from each one in the other States who shall have at the same time the character of Confidential Agents from their respective Governments.

ART. XVI. The present Convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the respective Congresses as soon as possible and once ratified by them all will enter into force thirty days after without the need of exchange.

ART. XVII. For the installation of the Arbitration Tribunal established by this agreement the 15th of September of the current year—Anniversary of the Independence of Central America—is named.

ART. XVIII. In the desire that the present Convention may unite all the States of the Central American family, the signing Governments shall invite, jointly or separately, the Government of the Republic of Guatemala to adhere to its stipulations if it shall be possible.

In witness whereof we sign four copies of the same tenor in the Port of Corinto, Republic of Nicaragua, the 20th day of January 1902.

(Signed) FERNANDO SANCHEZ.

(Signed) SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ.

(Signed) CESAR BONILLA.

(Signed) LEONIDAS PACHECO.

The present Treaty being drawn up in accordance with instructions to that effect, the President of the Republic [of Nicaragua] resolves to give it his approval.

National Palace, Managua, January 28th, 1902.

ZELAYA.

The Minister of Foreign Relations

SANCHEZ.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUDGET FOR 1902.

The budget law of the Republic was enacted by Congress on January 29, 1902, and promulgated by the President on the following day. This measure reads as follows:

"The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation, assembled in Congress, etc., sanction with the force of law—

"ARTICLE 1. The general budget of expenses of the administration for the financial year 1902 is fixed at \$33,027,233.26 gold and \$102,943,692.66 currency, distributed as follows:

ORDINARY BUDGET.

Expenses.	Gold.	Paper.
Congress		\$2,558,180.00
Ministry of the Interior		14,609,481.84
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship	\$387,141.20	1,350,840.00
Ministry of Finance		7,857,621.82
Public debt	23,984,123.51	12,093,810.12
Ministry of Justice and Education		13,039,099.24
Ministry of War		18,001,580.76
Ministry of Marine	11,462.40	11,033,284.00
Ministry of Agriculture	12,000.00	2,991,960.00
Ministry of Public Works	300,000.00	11,262,086.00
Pensions, etc		5,500,748.88
Extraordinary expenditures	8,332,496.15	2,645,000.00
Total	33,027,223.26	102,943,692.66

"ART. 2. The expenses established in the ordinary budget shall be covered by the following resources:

GOLD.

Importation duties	\$33,000,000
Exportation duties	2,800,000
Storage and lighterage	1,300,000
Lights and buoys	210,000

Sanitary visits.....	\$35,000
Port, moles, and docks.....	1,000,000
Cranes.....	220,000
Consular dues.....	130,000
Statistics and stamps.....	300,000
Contingencies and fines.....	30,000
Service of bonds.....	1,832,000
Service of debt of the Province of Buenos Ayres.....	1,537,650
Service of debt of the Province of Entre Rios.....	50,000
Service of debt of the Province of Santa Fé.....	220,457
National bank.....	348,232
Total	43,013,339

PAPER.

Alcohol.....	13,000,000
Tobacco.....	11,500,000
Natural wines.....	3,700,000
Sugar.....	3,000,000
Matches.....	1,900,000
Beer.....	1,300,000
Insurance companies.....	350,000
Cards.....	110,000
Artificial liquors.....	150,000
Sanitary works.....	5,500,000
Land tax.....	2,000,000
Licenses.....	2,000,000
Stamps.....	6,700,000
Traction.....	170,000
Post-office.....	4,000,000
Telegraphs.....	1,300,000
'Yerbales'.....	40,000
Leases of land.....	500,000
Leases and sales of lands—payments due.....	500,000
Contingencies and fines.....	780,000
Railways.....	4,100,000
Registry of property.....	40,000
Registry of mortgages.....	15,000
Registry of embargoes.....	15,000
National-bank service.....	420,000
Province of Córdoba.....	200,000
Matriculation and examination fees.....	100,000
Total	63,390,000

“ART. 3. The extraordinary expenses shall be covered by the following resources:

“Five per cent of the additional duty on imports during a year (Law No. 3871), \$4,400,000 gold; sale of bonds of the Law of 1891, \$9,500,000 gold; total, \$13,900,000.

“ART. 4. The service of the bonds delivered to the Bank of the Nation by the National Bank in payment of the judicial deposits is fixed at 3 per cent interest and 10 per cent amortization, and that of the

bonds delivered by the National Bank to the Conversion Office, in payment of the popular loan, at 6 per cent and 2 per cent amortization.

"ART. 5. Imported merchandise subject to 10 per cent or more duty shall pay an additional 2 per cent on the value.

"ART. 6. The Executive Power may exempt the subproducts of the *saladeros* and extracts at meat factories from export duties during 1902.

"ART. 7. All merchandise subject to import duties shall also pay an additional 5 per cent.

"ART. 8. The salaries and expenses of the University of the Capital shall be paid out of its receipts.

"ART. 9. During 1902, a deduction of 5 per cent shall be made from all civil-service salaries and pensions, including those of the masters and pensioners of the National Council of Education, and the sums deducted shall be deposited in the Bank of the Nation.

"ART. 10. The sum of \$30,000 shall be deducted from the amount to which each of the Provinces is entitled out of the proceeds of the National Lottery, in order to pay the respective subventions mentioned in Section 8 of the Annex C. As to the Provinces of Corrientes, Salta, Jujuy, Rioja, Catamarca, Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, San Luis, and San Juan, the amount deducted shall be divided equally between the said subventions and the works referred to in Law No. 3967.

"ART. 11. Two special drawings of \$150,000 each shall be made in the lottery, and out of the first shall be paid 10 per cent for a *Casa de Aislamiento* in Santa Fé, 20 per cent to the Society of Benéficencia of the Capital for the Sanatorium, 'Siglo XIX,' and 70 per cent to the Argentine League against Tuberculosis for the construction of a sanatorium for poor persons suffering from that disease. The proceeds of the second drawing shall be delivered to the *Asociacion Nacional de Ejercicios Fisicos* and to the *Club de Gimnasia y Esgrima*.

"ART. 12. The resources in gold referred to in article 2 shall be paid in gold or in legal currency money at the rate of the day.

"ART. 13. The members of the civil service, with at least ten years' service, who may lose their employment by virtue of this law, shall receive a single donation of two months' pay."

A decree of the National Executive, after referring to articles 7 and 12 of the above law, makes the following provisions:

"ARTICLE 1. The additional duty of 5 per cent shall be made effective from the 1st of February next (1902), inclusive.

"ART. 2. The rate of 235 per cent for the payment in paper money of the duties in gold is fixed from the 1st of February next (1902) and until further orders of the Ministry of Finance.

"ART. 3. The new rate which may be fixed shall be communicated by the Under Secretary of Finance to the respective collecting offices."

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1901.

"El Diario" of Buenos Ayres, under date of January 29, 1902, publishes an interesting article upon the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for 1901, compiled from data taken from the advance sheets of the Bulletin of Statistics.

The imports of the Republic for the twelve months were valued at \$113,959,749 gold, of which \$95,252,275 were subject to the payment of duty, and \$18,707,474 were admitted free. A comparison of these figures with the imports of 1900 shows that there has been a decrease of \$1,250,177 gold in the imports of merchandise that paid duty, and an increase of \$1,724,857 gold in the import of articles not subject to duty—that is to say, a net increase in the imports of 1901, as compared with those of 1900, of \$474,680 gold.

The exports from the Argentine Republic in 1901 aggregated \$167,716,102 gold, consisting of \$93,342,581 worth of nondutiable products, and \$74,373,521 worth subject to export duties. The exportation of dutiable articles in 1901, as compared with 1900, increased in the sum of \$18,204,144, while those not subject to export duties diminished to the amount of \$5,088,454. The total value of the exports, however, were \$13,115,690 more in 1901 than in 1900.

The imports of specie in 1901 rose to \$2,383,120, and the exports of the same to \$2,376,270.

The commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1901 with the nations of the world is shown in the following table:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>		<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>
Africa		\$2,891,259	Netherlands	\$573,409	\$1,753,931
Belgium	\$8,688,657	13,457,731	Paraguay	1,767,644	216,053
Bolivia	138,732	541,049	Spain	3,912,536	2,131,713
Brazil	4,386,047	9,702,488	United States	15,533,639	9,296,454
Chile	111,076	563,173	Uruguay	679,236	3,710,663
France	9,959,641	28,637,121	West Indies	43,679	366,782
Germany	16,724,549	21,479,883	Other countries	244,083	38,723,093
Great Britain	36,460,808	29,920,759			
Italy	14,736,103	4,318,950	Total	113,959,749	167,716,102

There was a notable increase in the value of the imports from the United States, which nation now ranks third in the list of importing countries, Great Britain and Germany occupying the first and second places, in the order named. The following tables show the increase and decrease, respectively, in 1901, of articles entering into the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic, as compared with 1900:

INCREASE.

[Values in gold.]

Chemical products	\$354,208	Lumber and its manufactures	\$358,724
Foodstuffs	501,561	Paper and paper products	117,125
Iron	2,670,392	Stone, earthenware, etc	1,261,762
Other metals	12,680	Sundry manufactures	123,820

DECREASE.

[Values in gold.]

Beverages.....	\$187, 278	Paints and dyes	\$22, 724
Leather and leather products..	102, 952	Textiles and textile products..	4, 650, 039
Live animals	161, 623	Tobacco	109, 874

The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported in 1901:

[Values in gold.]

Bran	\$1, 454, 428	Quebracho:	
Corn	18, 887, 397	Ties	\$1, 989, 195
Linseed.....	16, 515, 263	Extract.....	451, 004
Flour.....	2, 711, 298	Refrigerated beef.....	4, 490, 447
Hides:		Frozen wethers.....	5, 041, 023
Salted	5, 281, 756	Sheepskins.....	7, 339, 811
Dry	8, 848, 438	Sugar.....	3, 952, 998
Jerked beef	2, 879, 455	Wheat.....	26, 240, 755
Tallow and grease	3, 902, 909	Wool.....	44, 666, 483
Live stock	3, 084, 755		

The stock products exported amounted to \$90,646,411 gold in 1901, an increase over the previous year of \$19,392,125. A considerable portion of this increase was caused by the large exports of wool in 1901, due principally to delay in marketing the output of the previous year. The total value of the exports of wool during the year referred to was \$16,646,411 gold. The other principal articles of this class the exportation of which increased in 1901 is shown by the following statistics:

[Values in gold.]

Frozen meats	\$2, 559, 540	Jerked beef	\$899, 868
Hides	688, 826	Tallow	1, 097, 238

There was a decrease in 1901, as compared with 1900, in the exports of live stock of \$2,857,375. The total value of the agricultural products exported during the year amounted to \$71,596,099 gold, or \$5,830,257 less than the exports of the same products in 1900. The exports of wheat diminished during the same period in the amount of \$22,386,820. There was also a decrease in the exportation of hay in 1901 to the amount of \$321,044. There was an increase in 1901 in the exports of the following articles:

[Values in gold.]

Linseed.....	\$5, 859, 252	Sugar.....	\$2, 751, 375
Corn	6, 694, 650	Flour.....	939, 213
Peanuts.....	153, 438	Bran	291, 508

The duties on imports in 1901 amounted to \$32,188,032. The export duties, owing to the abnormally heavy shipments of wool, rose to \$3,107,660, while the export duties collected on other products amounted to \$2,734,559 gold and \$878,716 national currency, respectively. The total customs duties collected during the year 1901

aggregated \$38,130,251 gold and \$138,615 national currency. These duties, compared with those collected in 1900, show a decrease in 1901 in the gold receipts of \$479,320, and an increase in the receipts payable in paper money of \$138,615.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS IN 1901.

During 1901 the Argentine Republic exported the following commodities (which represent the principal exports), as compared with the exports of similar articles in 1900:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Dry oxhides.....number..	2,421,957	2,308,726
Salt oxhides.....do.....	1,082,111	1,050,737
Dry horsehides.....do.....	125,745	81,658
Salt horsehides.....do.....	135,615	38,445
Sheepskins.....bales..	74,799	63,806
Goatskins.....do.....	4,354	3,507
Hair.....do.....	5,159	4,727
Wool.....do.....	532,942	253,633
Frozen wethers.....number..	2,722,727	2,372,969
Quarters of beef.....do.....	497,375	261,365
Tallow.....casks.....	257,744	177,621
Butter.....cases.....	55,696	40,487
Wheat.....tons.....	972,514	2,042,167
Maize.....do.....	1,129,431	740,685
Flour.....do.....	63,464	37,916
Bran.....do.....	96,932	68,915
Linseed.....do.....	371,599	201,093
Oilseed.....bags.....	108,132	112,123
Hay.....bales.....	1,844,423	1,423,967
Pollards.....bags.....	309,676	154,821
Quebracho.....tons.....	184,654	221,223
Tobacco.....bales.....	17,087	14,887
Sugar.....tons.....	57,931	17,855

A bale of sheepskins, wool, or hair in the Argentine Republic weighs 450 kilograms (992.07 pounds); a bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms (815.7 pounds); a bale of hay, 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds); a cask of tallow, 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and a case of butter, 25 kilograms (55.115 pounds). The tons referred to are metric tons, representing 1,000 kilograms or 2,204.6 pounds.

The destinations of the exports were as follows, only the principal countries being considered:

United States.—Dry oxhides, 1,096,563; salt oxhides, 48,496; dry horsehides, 550; sheepskins, 254 bales; wool, 27,198 bales; hair, 802 bales; tallow, 59 casks; goatskins, 2,455 bales; linseed, 33,335 tons; quebracho, 4,647 tons, and sugar, 11 tons.

United Kingdom.—Dry oxhides, 59,784; salt oxhides, 47,035; salt horsehides, 1,013; sheepskins, 8,502 bales; goatskins, 70 bales; hair, 288 bales; wool, 57,252 bales; tallow, 178,133 casks; frozen wethers, 2,722,727; frozen beef, 480,101 quarters; wheat, 120,031 tons; maize, 258,357 tons; linseed, 63,027 tons; flour, 355 tons; bran, 7,884 tons; oilseed, 14,457 bags; pollards, 41,601 bags; hay, 3,085 bales; quebracho, 1,342 tons; butter, 55,356 cases, and sugar, 57,081 tons.

Germany.—Dry oxhides, 228,258; salt oxhides, 447,474; dry horsehides, 119,582; sheepskins, 2,947 bales; hair, 368 bales; wool, 97,881 bales; tallow, 4,700 casks; wheat, 35,589 tons; maize, 106,963 tons; linseed, 59,347 tons; flour, 2 tons; bran, 44,719 tons; pollards, 1,580 bags; oilseed, 52,343 bags; hay, 237 bales; quebracho, 81,840 tons; tobacco, 5,255 bales, and butter, 15 cases.

France.—Dry oxhides, 97,993; salt oxhides, 145,019; dry horsehides, 1,791; salt horsehides, 134,602; sheepskins, 52,679 bales; goatskins, 1,664 bales; hair, 541 bales; wool, 248,042 bales; wheat, 8,919 tons; maize, 67,389 tons; linseed, 29,840 tons; bran, 10,557 tons; pollards, 261,329 bags; oilseed, 13,143 bags; quebracho, 14,020 tons, and sugar, 659 tons.

Belgium.—Dry oxhides, 128,981; salt oxhides, 369,522; dry horsehides, 2,557; sheepskins, 699 bales; goatskins, 151 bales; wool, 95,044 bales; hair, 2,189 bales; tallow, 10,369 casks; wheat, 127,576 tons; maize, 136,857 tons; linseed, 37,534 tons; flour, 292 tons; bran, 4,998 tons; pollards, 2,882 bags; oilseed, 26,362 bags; hay, 5,503 bales; quebracho, 23,016 tons, and tobacco, 11,664 bales.

Italy.—Dry oxhides, 286,605; dry horsehides, 50; sheepskins, 9,469 bales; goatskins, 7 bales; wool, 7,430 bales; hair, 936 bales; tallow, 46,618 casks; wheat, 35,772 tons; maize, 29,026 tons; linseed, 8,906 tons; flour, 100 tons, and tobacco, 1 bale.

Brazil.—Dry oxhides, 5,836; sheepskins, 21 bales; tallow, 24,915 casks; wheat, 126,093 tons; maize, 14,532 tons; linseed, 5 tons; flour, 61,212 tons; bran, 1,302 tons; pollards, 1,312 bags; hay, 410,906 bales, and butter, 325 cases.

RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR 1901.

The "Review of the River Plata" for January 4, 1902, published a table giving the approximate returns of the Argentine railways, from which the appended statistics are obtained, the capital, receipts, expenses, and profits being expressed in gold.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,

Name of line.	Length.	Capital.	Receipts.	Ex- penses.	Profits.	Passen- gers.	Freight.	Inter- est.
	<i>Km.</i>						<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Andino	355	\$8,655,607	\$639,450	\$327,598	\$311,852	92,390	460,588	3.50
Central Norte	1,098	33,243,838	1,209,510	853,661	355,849	281,097	557,089	1.07
Argentino del Norte .	563	13,059,337	142,447	178,351	*35,904	35,485	40,699	.....
Total.....	2,016	54,958,782	1,991,407	1,359,610	631,797	408,972	1,058,376	1.15

* Loss.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

Name of line.	Length.	Capital.	Receipts.	Ex- penses.	Profits.	Passen- gers.	Freight.	Inter- est.
	<i>Km.</i>						<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Percent.</i>
Great Southern	3,683	\$112,474,878	\$12,265,996	\$5,971,395	\$6,294,601	6,190,384	3,105,067	5.60
Western	949	37,814,112	4,715,269	2,026,575	2,688,694	3,574,086	1,539,252	7.11
Buenos Ayres and Rosario	1,889	58,241,336	5,699,232	3,133,180	2,566,052	3,312,732	1,712,447	4.41
Central Argentine ...	1,571	72,789,815	7,685,863	3,674,928	4,010,935	3,696,253	2,604,114	5.51
Buenos Ayres and Pa- cific	1,042	37,567,999	3,295,296	1,724,829	1,570,467	614,884	789,469	4.18
Great West Argentine	530	22,176,090	2,758,014	1,401,915	1,356,099	448,393	413,605	6.11
Bahia Blanca and Northwestern	378	8,316,000	271,231	205,913	65,318	19,330	37,803	.79
Argentine east	161	5,593,265	197,553	163,621	33,932	20,934	52,357	.61
Northeast Argentine.	653	26,131,105	268,464	259,326	9,138	54,489	81,874	.04
Central Entre-Riano.	643	16,174,040	466,219	350,350	115,869	147,261	215,148	.72
Province of Santa Fé.	1,311	29,250,720	2,285,694	1,250,928	1,034,766	361,630	718,113	3.53
Central Córdoba (north)	885	23,398,482	1,273,625	981,966	291,659	210,225	565,074	1.24
Central Córdoba (east)	210	6,451,200	665,678	299,629	366,049	80,496	471,849	5.66
Córdoba and Rosario.	289	10,744,408	867,510	598,083	269,427	73,757	443,630	2.51
Northwest Argentine	196	5,590,479	519,406	278,401	241,005	839,168	630,204	4.31
Córdoba Northwest- ern	153	6,618,528	95,750	80,510	15,240	40,342	48,966	.23
Trans-Andine	142	6,276,474	72,332	125,006	= 52,674	10,158	9,170	.....
Central of Chubut ...	70	1,008,000	19,984	16,440	3,544	1,728	5,257	.33
Total	14,745	486,616,831	43,423,116	22,542,995	20,880,121	19,696,250	13,443,399	4.29

* Loss.

According to the above table the railway lines, both Government and private, have a total extent of 16,761 kilometers (10,414.78 miles), with a combined capital of \$541,575,613. The total receipts in 1901 were \$45,414,523 and the total expenditures, \$23,902,605, leaving profits to the amount of \$21,511,918. The number of passengers carried was 20,105,222 and the number of tons of freight transported was 14,501,775.

RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY OF SANTA CRUZ.

According to the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, the Territory of Santa Cruz, situated in the southern part of the Argentine Republic, seems destined to become, in the future, a field of prosperous enterprises. Sheep are already raised in large numbers and cattle of all kinds could be acclimated, for it appears that herds of wild cattle are still to be found there.

The climate of this country resembles in many respects that of Canada. Cereals, however, are not cultivated, but alfalfa is, while the country is covered with numerous natural prairies.

The lands are still sold by the State at low prices, thus enabling purchasers to obtain a clear title to them. The most promising lands and those offering the greatest facilities for development are situated near the coast; they can be bought for prices ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 *pesos* per square league. Farther in the interior the price per square league falls to 5,000 and even 3,000 *pesos*. The most advantageous of the interior lands are to be found on the banks of the Santa Cruz River.

The Government of the Argentine Republic, is, it appears, intending to improve the natural ports along the coast of Santa Cruz.

THE FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY.

The Belgian legation at Buenos Ayres writes to the "Bulletin Commercial" that the total commercial movement of the *saladeros* of the Rio de la Plata and Rio Grande was as follows for 1901, compared with the two years preceding:

Number of animals slaughtered.

Establishments.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Buenos Ayres (Province)	73,300	39,000	19,500
Rivers of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay	39,700	22,000	8,600
Montevideo	115,800	88,400	86,200
Rio Grande	50,000	.....	3,000
Total	278,800	150,100	117,300

As is shown by the above figures, it is especially in the Province of Buenos Ayres that the progress of the meat-packing industry is the most remarkable.

The "Review of the River Plate," of the same city, published the following résumé of the exports of frozen meat from the Argentine Republic during the last three years:

Year.	Sheep.	Quarters of beef.
1899	2,485,949	113,431
1900	2,385,214	265,965
1901	2,722,727	497,375

The large increase in the exports of beef is due especially to the prohibiting of the importation in England of Argentine live stock, on account of the foot-and-mouth disease which prevailed in the latter country in 1900 and which now seems to have completely disappeared.

REGISTRATION OF POSTAL MATTER.

On January 2, 1902, the Post-Office Department of the United States issued information to postmasters relative to registered matter for the Argentine Republic. This was to the effect that the Department had been officially advised that any mailable matter addressed for delivery at any post-office in the Argentine Republic may now be registered, registration being no longer restricted to articles addressed for delivery at certain specified post-offices.

IMMIGRATION IN 1901.

The immigration returns for 1901 have been published and show that, during the twelve months covered, 160,582 persons arrived in the

Argentine Republic and 112,665 departed. Of the arrivals 125,951 were immigrants, of whom 90,127 came direct from foreign lands and 35,824 by way of Montevideo. The departures were represented by 80,251 emigrants and 32,414 passengers. In the year 1900 the total number of arrivals was 132,456, of whom 105,902 were immigrants; in 1899 the arrivals numbered 145,699, including 111,083 immigrants. The greater number of immigrants in 1901 were Italians, though an increase in the arrivals of Polish Jews and Roumanians was also noted. The occupations of most of the immigrants were embraced under those connected with agriculture.

THE LINSEED CROP.

Reports from the Argentine Republic indicate that the linseed crop of the River Plate region will be considerably in excess of early predictions. Conservative estimates called for an 8,000,000-bushel crop, but, basing their figures on the shipments of the first four weeks of 1902, the opinion is becoming general that the crop will be 10,000,000 and possibly 12,000,000 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The imports of live stock through the ports of Buenos Ayres and La Plata during 1901 consisted of 29 Durham, 1 Hereford, 4 Polled Angus, and 4 other cattle; total, 38; fancy-bred horses to the number of 181; foreign-bred asses, numbering 427; sheep to the number of 14,381—Lincolns, 14,295; Rambouillets, 80; and Hampshires, 6; and 3 swine of English breeds.

The alcohol tax in 1901 amounted to \$13,228,650.59. Of this sum \$12,091,543.13 was collected from the domestic product and \$1,137,107.46 from the imported alcohol. The number of liters of alcohol produced in the Republic in 1901 was 14,843,412, while 3,596,796 liters were imported.

During the year 1901 the following live animals were exported: Cattle, 16,826; horses, 11,130; sheep, 4,089; and swine, 240. These went to Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Spain, and South Africa.

The American Vitriified Conduit Company, of Akron, Ohio, was recently awarded a contract for 500,000 feet of vitriified conduit for telephone wires in Buenos Ayres.

The population of the city of Buenos Ayres on December 31, 1901, was estimated at 848,367.

BOLIVIA.

**TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EXTRADITION OF
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.**

Signed at La Paz, April 21, 1900.

Ratification with amendments advised by the Senate, December 18, 1900.

Ratified by the President, August 2, 1901.

Ratified by Bolivia, December 19, 1901.

Ratifications exchanged at La Paz, December 23, 1901.

Proclaimed, December 30, 1901.

The United States of America, and the Republic of Bolivia, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Bolivia, and have appointed for that purpose the following representatives plenipotentiary:

The President of the United States to Dr. GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, and the President of Bolivia, Dr. ELIODORO VALLAZÓN, his Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The Government of the United States and the Government of Bolivia, mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ART. II. Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.
2. Arson.
3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money, goods, documents or other property by violence or putting him in fear; burglary.
4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of Government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by National, State, Provincial or Municipal Governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of State.

6. Embezzlement by public officers, embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars; larceny.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than \$200.00, or 500.00 *bolivianos*.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape, abduction; kidnapping.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations.

(b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

(d) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in Bolivia by imprisonment at hard labor.

ART. III. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of Government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Bolivia, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State on which the demand for surrender is made.

ART. IV. Where the arrest and detention of fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

When, under the provisions of this article, the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired in the Republic of Bolivia, the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fugitive.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

ART. V. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

ART. VI. A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previous to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition, shall be final.

ART. VII. Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

ART. VIII. No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable, or tried, or be punished, for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which

he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

ART. IX. All articles seized, which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.

ART. X. If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is first received: *Provided*, That the Government from which extradition is sought is not bound by treaty to give preference otherwise.

ART. XI. The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and the delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought: *Provided*, that the demanding Government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the Government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; *And, provided*, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ART. XII. The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at La Paz as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting Governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and the Spanish languages, and have here unto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of La Paz, Bolivia, this twenty-first day of April of one thousand nine hundred.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

**CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.**

The Post Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of the Republic of Bolivia being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of Postal Money Orders between the two countries, the undersigned, Dr. GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, for the United States of America, and Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA for the Republic of Bolivia, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders between the two countries :

ART. II. The amounts of orders in both directions shall be expressed in United States money ; and on account of the frequent fluctuations of the rate of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that all amounts shall be converted into their proper equivalents by the Post Office Department of Bolivia ; that is to say, the sums received by the postal administration of Bolivia for orders drawn on the United States, shall be converted at the time of issue into United States money, at the current rate of exchange, and the amounts of orders drawn in the United States on Bolivia shall in like manner be rendered by the postal administration of Bolivia into the currency of Bolivia at the current rate of exchange on the day of the arrival of the list described in Article IX.

ART. III. 1. The maximum of each order is fixed at one hundred dollars (\$100).

2. No money order shall include the fractional part of a cent.

ART. IV. The amounts of money orders shall be deposited by the remitters and paid to the payees in gold coin, or in other legal money of the same current value. However, in case there should be in circulation in either country a paper currency of legal tender but of less value than gold, the Administration of that country shall have the right to receive and employ the same in its relations with the public taking into account the difference of value.

ART. V. 1. The Bolivian Post Department shall have power to fix the rates of fees paid by the public on all money orders issued in Bolivia, and the Post Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States.

2. Each country shall communicate from time to time to the other its tariff of charges (fees paid by the public), which shall be established under this Convention, and these rates shall in all cases be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

3. It is understood, moreover, that each country is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders should circumstances give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenues.

ART. VI. Each country shall keep the fees paid by the public charged on all money orders issued within its jurisdiction.

ART. VII. The service of the Postal Money Order System between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States the office of exchange shall be New York, N. Y., and on the part of Bolivia, La Paz.

ART. VIII. No money order shall be issued unless the applicant furnishes the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address; or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

ART. IX. 1. The particulars of all money orders drawn in the United States upon Bolivia shall be entered at the Exchange Office New York, N. Y., in a list similar to the form marked "A" (in the Appendix) in which shall be shown the amount of each order in United States money, which list after having received the impression of the New York dating stamp, shall be forwarded to the Exchange Post Office of Bolivia, where it shall be impressed with the date stamp of that office, and where the requisite arrangement for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

2. In like manner the particulars of money orders drawn in Bolivia upon the United States shall be entered at the exchange office at La Paz in a list similar to the form marked "B" (in the Appendix) in which shall be shown the amount of each in the money of both countries, which list after having received the impression of the dating stamp of that office, shall be forwarded to the exchange office at New York, N. Y., where it shall receive the impression of the dating stamp in use in that office, and where the necessary arrangements for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

3. Each list as well as the entries in the lists dispatched, shall be numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., in the order of dispatch, commencing on July 1st of each calendar year, and the receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side, by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction.

4. Such a list shall be transmitted by each mail dispatched from Bolivia to the port of New York, and *vice versa*, and of each list dispatched a duplicate shall be sent by the following mail.

5. Should it happen that on the day when the list is to be dispatched, there are no orders to be certified for payment, the list must nevertheless be sent. But, in that event, the exchange office will write across the list the words: "*No Money Orders.*"

6. Should any list, or the duplicate thereof, fail to be received in due course, the despatching exchange office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit without delay a duplicate or triplicate of the list duly certified as such.

ART. X. 1. As soon as the list of the dispatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall reissue money orders in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the list, and shall forward them, free of postage to the addresses or to the offices of destination, in conformity with the regulations in each country for the payment of money orders.

2. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation the reissue of money orders of payment relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the list shall be suspended.

3. One copy of each exchange list shall be returned by the receiving office of exchange to the dispatching office, but before returning such copy, the receiving exchange office shall enter therein the names of the respective offices of payment of the orders enumerated in the list, and, in the lists from the United States, returned by the Exchange Office at La Paz, the latter office shall also enter the amount of each order in the money of Bolivia according to the conversion made by it.

ART. XI. 1. The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject as regards payment to the regulations which govern the payment of domestic money orders in the country on which they are drawn.

2. The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

ART. XII. When it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a money order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the postal administration by which the order was issued.

ART. XIII. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country in which the original orders were payable and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ART. XIV. 1. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article XVI.).

2. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to remitters is to be made.

ART. XV. 1. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

2. The Bolivian postal administration shall, therefore, enter to the

credit of the United States in the quarterly account all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified (Article XVI.)

3. On the other hand the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Bolivian postal administration, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office which under this article become void.

ART. XVI. 1. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the Postal Administration of Bolivia showing in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.

2. Two copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the Post Office Department of the United States, be paid at La Paz, but if due by the Bolivian Postal Administration, it shall be paid in New York, and in the money of the country to which the payment is made.

3. Payments may also be made in money or by drafts, or by bills of exchange on points other than La Paz or New York, by mutual agreement between the two departments.

ART. XVII. 1. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other, but nothing herein contained shall prevent such administration from remitting a lesser amount than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) at discretion. This account and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances shall be in accordance with the forms * ("C") ("D") ("E") ("F") annexed to this Convention.

2. If payment by the debtor administration be not made within a period of three months from the time such balance accrues, the creditor administration shall have the right to demand and receive interest thereon.

ART. XVIII. 1. The postal administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing), for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally.

2. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office Department of the other country.

ART. XIX. Each administration is authorized in extraordinary circumstances that would justify the measure, to suspend temporarily

* Forms C, E and F are in the Spanish language and are printed in connection with the Spanish text of this Convention.

the money order service in whole or in part, upon condition of giving notice of such suspension immediately to the other country, and if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

ART. XX. This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of December of 1901, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified the other its intention to terminate it.

The ratification of the present Convention shall be exchanged at La Paz as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the English and the Spanish languages and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of La Paz, Bolivia, this 20th day of June, 1901.

{ Seal of }
{ Bolivia. }

(Signed) GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.

(Signed) FREDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

Approved Oct. 12, 1901.

(Signed) CH. EMORY SMITH,

Postmaster General of the United States.

{ Seal of }
{ United States. }

APPENDIX.

A.

List No.....

Stamp of New York
Exchange Office.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

New York, N. Y.,.....19..

SIR: I have received the List No.....from your Office, dated.....on the.....

The examination of the said list has demonstrated the correctness of the totals therein set forth, to wit, amounts paid in.....dollars.....cents.*

In turn I transmit to you, herewith, (in duplicate) my List No.....of International Money Orders amounting in the aggregate to.....dollars.....cents.

Please examine, complete and return to me the original of the said list, with your acknowledgment of receipt endorsed thereon.

.....
Postmaster

of International Money Order Exchange Office.

To the DIRECTOR OF POSTS,

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

La Paz, Bolivia.

.....
.....
*All errors or discrepancies to be set forth below.

A.

List No.

Sheet No.

Blanks to be filled by the United States Exchange Office.							Blanks to be filled out by the Bolivian Exchange Office.					
Current International number of Order.	Number of original Money Order.	Date of original Money Order.	Post Office issuing original Money Order.	Full name and address of Remitter of the Order.	Full name of Payee.	Post Office. Prov. Ince.	Full address of Payee.	Amount received in United States Money.	Rate of conversion.	Amount payable in Bolivian Money.	Post Office at which payment is to be made.	REMARKS.
								\$ c.		Pesos. Centavos.		

B.

List No.

Stamp of the Exchange Office of New York.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE.

New York, N. Y., 19..

SIR: I have examined your list of Money Orders, No. dated the 19.. showing a total of dollars and cents.

The said list has been found correct with the following exceptions, viz:

.....

Postmaster

at New York, N. Y.

To the POSTMASTER

AT THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

La Paz, Bolivia.

D.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

MONEY ORDER DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., 19..

SIR: This Department has the honor to transmit herewith a Bill of Exchange No. for drawn 19.., by of New York, N. Y., to the order of the Postmaster General, and by his indorsement made payable to your order by at

Be pleased to cause the receipt of the said Bill of Exchange to be duly acknowledged, its payment to be reported and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of this Department on account of the exchange of Money Orders between our respective countries during the quarter end 19..

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the United States at Washington issued the following on January 16, 1902 (see United States Postal Guide for February, 1902, page 7):

“A Parcels-Post Convention having been concluded between the United States and Bolivia, to take effect on the 1st of the next month (February, 1902), parcels post packages mailed in Bolivia and addressed for delivery in the United States, and mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in Bolivia, will be admitted on and after that date to the mails exchanged between the two countries.

“The parcels in question must not weigh more than 11 pounds, nor measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length and 6 feet in length and girth combined.

“Postage on parcels for Bolivia must be prepaid in full at the rate of 20 cents per pound or fraction of a pound, and on each parcel received from Bolivia a delivery charge of 5 cents must be collected of the addressee of the parcel.

“Parcels for Bolivia will be included in mails made up at the offices of New York and San Francisco for the office of La Paz, and those of the United States will be included in mails made up at the office of La Paz for the offices of New York and San Francisco.”

WEALTH OF THE TIN DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is a fact well known to metallurgists that tin is the most sparingly distributed metal in common use. While there is scarcely a country in which gold either has not been or may be profitably worked, only a half dozen districts in the world produce tin in paying quantities. Cornwall, whose tin has been famed since the times of the ancients, is reported to have practically exhausted its output, the total supply from this source in 1900 having been but 3,910 tons. The mines of Bohemia, Tuscany, and Spain are being rapidly depleted, and neither in North America nor Africa have paying quantities of this metal been found. The two tin-producing districts of Asia (the Hunan district of China, and the Straits Settlements) have formed the principal sources of supply within late years, and Australasia has been added recently to the list of tin producers.

In Mexico extensive deposits of tin are known to exist in the State of Durango, but are at present untouched, owing to the lack of transport facilities for the mined product. Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia have paying tin mines, production being confined at present, however, to the two last-named Republics. The Bolivian output is particularly worthy of note, the returns for 1900 placing the export of this commodity through the port of Antofagasta at 12,000 tons (including bars, ores, and waste), of which 4,350 tons were sent to London.

The "Iron and Coal Trades Review" (London) recently published an article relative to some of the mineral resources of Central and South America. As regards the tin deposits of Bolivia, the Review's summary is complete and interesting, while showing that they are almost inexhaustible. The tin mines are located and described as follows:

"The Huanuni district in Bolivia has for many years been an important tin-mining center. A conical mountain, Pozoconi, rising some 1,800 feet above the level of the adjoining ravine, is traversed by a multitude of lodes and veins which have been largely worked. While many of these, at depths of from 100 to 200 feet, run into tin pyrites, in one of the principal lodes crossing the summit of the mountains the pure ore has been followed down for 600 feet without alteration.

"Most of the lodes in Negro Pabellon, Morococala, and Huanuni present continuous veins of solid tin stone of variable width up to 2 feet, and under these circumstances, as might be expected, some difficulty is experienced owing to the extreme hardness both of the vein itself and the adjoining rock; but seams of clay containing interspersed nodules and grains are also met with and are worked to advantage, while from the tin-bearing pyrites the ore is extracted by calcination in ovens and subsequently grinding and washing.

"The Challa-Apacheta mines are situated about 10 miles south of Huanuni, the lodes traversing low hills rising some 250 feet above the neighboring ravine. One of these lodes is remarkable as possessing the unusual width of from 25 to 30 feet, the tin ore in the form of grains and sand being so thickly interspersed through a slightly argillaceous matrix as to give a mean for the whole mass of some 20 per cent. This lode has been exploited horizontally over an extent of 250 feet and to about the same distance vertically below the surface. When pyrites are encountered, the lode is extremely soft, the contents being worked out with pick and shovel at low cost. It requires, however, a certain amount of grinding to reduce the tin particles to a uniform size and to admit of satisfactory washing on the vanner. What appears to be a continuation of the same lode is met with in an adjoining hill, but under very different conditions. It is here a comparatively narrow, hard vein, from 12 to 18 inches wide, in parts very solid, but with more or less admixture of pyrites, requiring calcination before grinding. This calcination is effected in heaps in the open air, a very small amount of fuel at the base being sufficient to start combustion, which is then maintained by the sulphur present.

"The Avecayo mine, situated in a lofty mountain at the southern extremity of the Oruro tin district, has lodes from 1 foot to 3 feet wide, giving considerable masses of solid ore averaging some 40 per cent of the metal. The mining district of Berenguela is situated about 45 miles east of Oruro, on the heights immediately south of the Arque

Quebrada. It was extensively worked by the Spaniards, but chiefly for silver, in which many of the lodes appear to have been rich. Those containing tin are distinct and nearly virgin. The tin oxide occasionally occurs massive and pure, but for the greater part exists in the form of minute grains interspersed through a ferruginous and siliceous matrix from 3 to 6 and even 9 feet wide. This substance is soft and easily broken down with the pick at a trifling cost, but requires fine grinding for the satisfactory extraction of the tin. Several samples examined showed much uniformity of composition, giving 7 per cent of metallic tin. On grinding with water, some 50 per cent of the earthy matter is almost immediately carried off, when the residue, consisting of siliceous particles, requires further stamping to reduce it. On washing, the tin oxide remains as a fine sand.

"Tin from the Berenguela district is said to be of a superior quality to any other mined in Bolivia. A fine permanent water power, suitable for Pelton wheel turbine, exists at a distance of 900 to 1,000 yards from the mines.

"In addition to the deposits already mentioned, many others exist, though hitherto of less importance, while the ravines descending from some of the mines, such as Negro Pabellon, Morococala, and Huanuni, are more or less rich in stream tin, and have been worked to some extent, the washed product giving from 62 to 68 per cent."

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES.

SEÑOR EDUARDO ZALLES, Consul-General of Bolivia at New York, in a recent interesting communication to the MONTHLY BULLETIN, states, in substance, that Bolivia is essentially an agricultural country, and a producer of large quantities of raw materials, the greater portion of which are exported to Europe, where they are made into manufactured articles, many of them being afterwards purchased by Bolivian merchants and reimported into the country in this changed form. The present exports of the nation comprise all the metals that are utilized in Europe in the arts and manufactures. Crude rubber, quinine, cocoa, coca, coffee, lumber for construction purposes, medicinal plants, and numerous other products, including all grades of wool, hides, and cotton in great quantities, can be exported on a large scale as soon as proper transportation facilities, such as good wagon roads, or, still better, of railroads, or steamers to navigate the fluvial highways to the Atlantic Ocean, are secured to the remote regions of the Republic that are now the principal centers of production.

The time is opportune for the Bolivian people to realize that the raw materials referred to should be manufactured at home, producing in this manner all kinds of domestic merchandise, enabling the country thereby to become, in a large measure, independent of the importation of costly foreign goods. Such a happy result would undoubtedly

reduce the cost of a large number of manufactured articles of daily consumption, and at the same time would leave the profits derived from manufacturing processes to be invested in the promotion and capitalization of home industries. In this connection the question naturally arises, Will Bolivia ever become a country of great commercial and industrial importance? Taking into consideration the fact that the Republic is so favorably situated from a commercial standpoint, and so richly endowed with natural products, it is at once seen that this desirable state of affairs is by no means impossible of attainment. The great productiveness of Bolivia, considered in general terms, is best shown by a partial enumeration of the large variety of products contained in its geographical divisions. Take, for instance, the natural wealth of the Republic contained in the different Departments, the first in importance being the mineral, and, secondly, the agricultural products. The principal mineral-producing regions of Bolivia may be enumerated as follows:

Department of Potosí.—This Department is exceedingly rich in silver, tin, and bismuth. Silver is found in great abundance in the provinces, or districts, of Lipez, Chocaya de Chichas, Cerro de Porco, Siporo, Ubina, Huanchaca, Macluyo, Tomave, Calavi, Andacaba, Coruna, Pulayo, Guayna Potosí, Puilecata, Malmira, San Juan, Caraguacallo in Porco, Guariguari, Machacamarea, Toraci, Maragua, Ocuri, San Pedro, and Cerro de Aullagas; tin in Unica; gold in Chilco de Chichas; red and white copper in Lipez; nitrate in San Cristobal de Lipez, and topazes, emeralds, opals, jasper, and marble in Lipez.

Department of Tarija.—This Department contains an abundance of native copper in the province of Tarija; silver is found in the province of Tazcara, and gold in Cerro de la Polla. In addition to the precious metals, the Department of Tarija is rich in asphalt, marble, etc.

Department of Sucre.—Silver is found in Huailas; silver and tin in the provinces of Tomina and Padilla; coal in Tejahuasi; lead, copper, and gold in Cinti; gold, silver, and native copper in Tarabuco de Tomina, as well as coal and mineral asphaltum; native copper in the province of Azero, as well as an abundance of coal of a superior quality.

Department of Cochabamba.—The gold mines at Choquecamata de Ayopaya have been worked for a long time, and were famous mines during the time of the Spanish dominion. Silver and marble are found at Palca; gold and silver at Sayari; silver at Mizque, Colcha de Arque, and Quioma.

Department of Santa Cruz.—In the Department of Santa Cruz there is a district 60 miles in length, situated in the province of Santo Corazon, containing rich gold mines that are worked by the natives only. An abundance of gold is also found in the provinces of Caparus, San

Simon, and Guarayos. These rich mining districts, which contain large deposits of high-grade gold ore, were discovered and worked by the Jesuit Fathers a century ago. Immense deposits of native iron ore exist in the province of Santa Ana, and precious stones are also found in this province.

Department of La Paz.—There are in operation in this Department the rich mines of Chuquiaguillo, which produce considerable quantities of silver ore. Gold and silver are found at Pongo, about 25 miles from the city of La Paz. Excellent wagon roads connect this mining district with the city of La Paz. Gold is found in the sands of all the small streams in the province of Yungas, and exists also in the provinces of Coroico, Chirca, Unduavi, and Yanacachi. Gold nuggets are encountered in the rivers of Zongo, Challana, Rio Cajones, and there are celebrated gold mines at Tipuani and Yani that are known in mining circles the world over. Silver and gold are also found in considerable quantities in the provinces of Muñecas and Charanzi. The provinces of Berenguela and Pacajes contain more than 200 mines of silver, copper, and bismuth. There are rich copper mines in exploitation in the province of Corocoro, and gold, silver, tin, and bismuth are mined in the province of Inquisivi. Marble, antimony, coal, tin, copper, and bismuth are found in the province of Sicasisca; silver in the provinces of Mohoza, Yaco, Cavari, Choquetanca, Ichoca, and the famous mines of Araca, which are still in operation, produce gold in considerable quantities.

Department of Oruro.—The province of Oruro contains at the present time 30 mineral districts where silver and tin are mined. Gold is found at Irooco, Chuquimia, La Joya, Machacamamarca, Poopo, Sepulturas, Sorasora, and Toraca; tin in Negro Pabellon, Condequi, Guanuni, Machacamamarca, Bizacoma, and Carangas; silver in nearly all the mining districts of the province; tin, copper, iron, lead, silver, bismuth, antimony, and sulphur in Antequera and Ichocollo; feldspar, which is used in the manufacture of porcelain, is found in San Juanillo de Oruro; silver, borax, tin, and bismuth in Carangas; bismuth in lumps in Poopo and Coriviri, and large deposits of almost pure antimony in Poopo. Topaz and amethysts are found in the province of Candelaria.

The agricultural productions of the country are as follows:

The province of Lipez has great herds of alpacas, vicuñas, sheep, and llamas. Alfalfa and barley grow in Chichas; wines are obtained from Turichipa, Mataca, and Churumatas. Sugar cane, coffee, wool, potatoes, cereals, flour, and fruits are produced in the province of Charcas, Potosi, and large herds of goats are also found there. The department of Tarija grows vegetables in the valley of the Paraguay River; cacao, wines, maize, and barley are also produced there, and magnificent pasture lands abound.

The Department of Sucre produces grains and cereals of all kinds. Wines and sugar cane are found in the province of Imapare; wines in the province of Cinti; maize in Turichipa; sugar cane and barley of superior quality in Palmar; rice and cereals in Tomina; barley in Azero, and cattle and horses abound upon the rich pasture lands of the province of Azero.

Cochabamba contains the extensive and rich plains of Sacaba in the province of Chapare, where all classes of agricultural products can be grown. This province also contains a number of useful medicinal plants, and alfalfa grows luxuriantly. In the province of Ayopaya horses, wool, and barley are produced, and great tracts of pasture lands are to be found. In Tapacari all the European fruits and cereals grow, and herds of llamas, cattle, and horses abound. The province of Cliz contains much pasture land; wool is an important product and grain grows in abundance. In Mizque pasture lands abound, all the cereals thrive, among which the excellent and nutritive Cochabamba corn is worthy of special mention. This province also contains extensive vineyards, and it has been truthfully said that Cochabamba is the granary of Bolivia.

In the Department of Santa Cruz rich coffee is produced in the province of Totora, and rice grows in Chiquitos. A superior quality of cacao is grown in Apolobampa, Yuracarez, and Guarayos; pepper and sugar cane in Valle Grande; barley in Cordillera. In the latter place pasture lands abound, and large forests of rubber trees are found.

In the Department of Oruro an excellent quality of cheese is manufactured at Paria, and fruits of all kind grow luxuriantly. This province also produces hay and wool. Barley grows in the province of Guallamarca. This province also produces salt meats, borax, butter, and salt; fine wool from the llama, alpaca, and vicuña are produced in the province of Poopo.

The Department of La Paz produces excellent wines and brandies, and a great variety of fruits grow there during the entire year. The other productions of this department are quinine, rubber, cacao, sugar cane, coffee, bananas, cereals, lumber, etc.

In addition to the products already mentioned, there are numerous other sources of wealth existing in the Republic, such, for instance, as the exploitation of the forests containing cabinet woods, the hunting of the otter, which animal is found in great numbers in Porco-Chijchi; fishing in the lakes and rivers, the exploitation of the numerous dye-woods which abound in the provinces of Tomina and Azero. There are a variety of woods that are suitable for export, especially in the provinces of Chapare, Ayopaya, Tapacari, Arque, and Tarata in the Department of Cochabamba.

Tobacco and vanilla flourish in Santa Cruz; forests of rubber are to be found in the provinces of San Rafael, Exaltacion, Chiquitos, Con-

cepcion, and Valle Grande; cochineal is produced in Guapay; valuable woods, cinchona bark, and crude rubber in Cordillera; several varieties of cedar and eight different kinds of mahogany in Chiquitos. Rare birds and animals are to be found in the tropical forests in the northeastern portion of the Republic and along the river Beni, and immense forests of rubber trees are encountered there. Cinchona bark is also produced in large quantities, cocoanuts and dates abound, and deposits of petroleum are to be found.

CONCESSIONS FOR PORT WORKS AND RAILWAY LINES.

The "Review of the River Plate" reports that the Bolivian Government has signed a contract with the Compañía Africana for the construction and working of a port in Bahia Negra with a canal in the Alto Paraguay. Also the construction of a railway from the west branch of Bahia Negra to Santa Cruz, with a branch to Sucre and Potosi; gauge, 1 meter; motive power, electricity or steam. The plans of 400 kilometers of the line are to be presented within eighteen months, while the whole is to be finished in ten years. As compensation, the company is to receive 6 per cent of the customs receipts of Bahia Negra for a period of twenty-five years and 400 square leagues of land.

STAGES OF THE JOURNEY FROM THE ATLANTIC TO PUERTO QUIJARRO.

From Buenos Ayres the navigation companies have a service established, according to "Le Courrier de la Plata," to Puerto Quijarro, in Bolivia. The distance in a direct line from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to the port named is 1,770 kilometers (1,100 miles), but following the course of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers the distance is a little over 3,070 kilometers (1,908 miles). The stages of the journey via the great water highways are as follows, the distances being from Buenos Ayres: Rosario, 400 kilometers (249 miles); Corrientes, 1,170 kilometers (727 miles); Asunción, 1,570 kilometers (976 miles); Bahia Negra, the first Bolivian port, 2,500 kilometers (1,553 miles); Corumbá, 2,800 kilometers (1,741 miles), and Puerto Quijarro, 3,070 kilometers (1,908 miles).

BRAZIL.

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES IN 1902.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for February contained in detail the estimates of the anticipated revenues of Brazil for the year 1902, as compared with like estimates for the previous year. The authorized

expenditures in 1902, as compared with those of 1901, are divided among the following governmental departments:

Ministry.	1902.		1901.	
	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Justice and Interior.....		16, 451, 611\$000		16, 094, 202\$000
Foreign Affairs.....	926, 500\$000	737, 920\$000	969, 500\$000	527, 520\$000
Marine.....		24, 379, 297\$000		23, 200, 337\$000
War.....		46, 295, 602\$000		45, 580, 058\$000
Industry, Railways, and Public Works.....	10, 770, 614\$000	66, 878, 840\$000	12, 859, 015\$000	61, 818, 446\$000
Finance.....	21, 895, 057\$000	83, 178, 618\$000	23, 681, 470\$000	97, 293, 661\$000
Total.....	33, 592, 171\$000	237, 921, 888\$000	37, 609, 985\$000	244, 514, 224\$000

Under the supervision of the different Ministries named, the following operations have been authorized by the National Congress:

Ministry of Marine.—To construct on trial a submarine vessel of national design or invention the plans of which, when submitted to competent authorities, shall be recognized as likely to have good results.

Ministry of War.—The continuation of the surveys for the construction of a railway between Parana and Matto Grosso, which will be constructed under the orders of military engineers by the national troops.

Ministry of Public Works.—To construct telegraph lines from Bom Jardim to Taquaretinga, in the State of Pernambuco, from Cuyaba to Corumba, and from Porto Cachoeira de Santa Leopoldina to Villa Alfonso Claudio, in the State of Espirito Santo; from Itabira to Santa Anna de Ferros e Guanhaes, and from Boquim to Simão Dias (passing through the village Campos and the town of Lagarto), State of Sergipe; from Lavras, State of Ceara, to Souza, State of Parahyba, passing through Cajazeiras and San Joao de Souza; from Peripery to Itamaraty, State of Piahy; a branch line to unite Santa Anna and Acarahu to Sobral, in the State of Ceara; branch lines to Maracana, Marapanim, Odivelas, Vigia, and San Miguel do Guama, State of Pará; a line from Oeiras to Paranagua, and a branch line from Oeiras to Valenca, Picos, and Jaicos; a line from Cachoeiro do Itapemirim to Rio Novo and Alfredo Chaves, State of Espirito Santo; a line to Campos Novos, passing through Corytibanos, State of Santa Catharina, and a line from San Benedicto, State of Ceara, to the most convenient point on the main line.

To supply seeds and plants and pay for the transportation of animals destined for the development of new cultures, and for the improvement of native stock. For these purposes 100 *contos* are appropriated.

To spend not more than 300,000\$000 for propagandas of Brazilian agricultural and mineral products abroad.

To reorganize the maritime service in charge of the Lloyd Brasileiro, obtaining a reduction in freight rates for the transportation of

national products. The company that shall undertake this service will be required to furnish, if necessary, with a ten days' notice, an extra boat for the transportation of goods.

To renew the contract, without increase of expenditure, with the Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação. The vessels of the company shall ply between Recife and Aracaja, with a bi-monthly voyage to Amarração or Cajueiros.

To renew the navigation service established by Law No. 351 of December 11, 1895, without increase in expenditure. The terminal points are Grajahn and Floriano.

To come to an agreement with the Companhia Amazonas to establish a maritime service from Arajuary to Oyapoe.

To construct the extension of the railway line from Silva Xavier to Curvello and the conclusion of the substitution of the wide gauge for the narrow-gauge track to São Paulo. The funds for these purposes, 1,500 *contos* for the former and 1,000 *contos* for the latter, to be taken from the net revenues of the Central of Brazil Railway, which is Federal property.

To extend the period for the completion of the Mogyana Railway works on the section from Araguary to Catalao. The period for the completion of the first section of the railroad from Catalao to Palmas by the Mogyana Railway Company is to count from the date of the inauguration of the Catalao station, the concessionaire to make arrangements with said company for the completion of the section from Araguary to Catalao.

To extend, without onus, the concession for the construction of the railway from Praça da Republica to the bar of Guaratyba.

To open up a credit of 600 *contos* for the inspection, renewal, and purchase of material for the drainage and sewerage of the Federal capital.

To open up a credit of 40 *contos* to meet the expenses of the exhibits of Brazilian products at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

To enter into an agreement with the railways which enjoy guarantees of interest for the modification of their lines without additional burden to the Government, the new lines to pass through more productive regions.

The port of Santarem, State of Pará, will be included in the itinerary of the Lloyd-Brazileiro, whose ships will touch at this port alternately with that of Obidos.

The date for the commencement of the Bahia port works will be extended for another eight months.

Ministry of Finance.—The Government is authorized to settle the debts of banks arising from aid to agriculture.

To lend to the State of Espirito Santo the sum of 300 *contos*.

To revise the regulations regarding consular invoices, introducing the improvements indicated by experience.

To grant a premium of 50\$000 per ton on all vessels above 100 tons each, built on Brazilian territory.

The fund for the amortization of the internal currency debt will be obtained from the following sources: (a) Annuities (*apólices*) purchased with the money received from the sale of Government property and the products of leases under the terms of article 3, law 471, of December 26, 1900; (b) annuities acquired with the balance or surplus over receipts and refunds of deposits; (c) annuities already purchased and to be purchased by the Amortization Department (*Caixa de Amortização*), with the product of unclaimed interest in accordance with article 48 of the law dated October 28, and regulation No. 9370, article 94 of the law dated February 14, 1885; (d) annuities purchased with the credits specially voted by Congress for that purpose.

All the annuities purchased in accordance with article 2 will be entered under the heading "Amortization fund of the internal currency debt," and the interests on same will be applied to the purchases of new annuities to increase said fund.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE WORKS IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Belgian Legation at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded to the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, a notice from the Department of Public Works and Industries of the State of Rio de Janeiro relative to the work of draining and improving the sanitary conditions of the lands of the lower part of this State from its frontier with the State of Espirito Santo to its boundary line on the State of São Paulo. Proposals relative to this enterprise were to have been received at the said Department up to March 20, 1902, but this time will doubtless be extended.

The principal works to be undertaken are the rectification and deepening of the rivers and their branches, the opening of small canals and ditches, and the appropriation of the rivers and canals for navigation and irrigation purposes.

The contractors must: (1) Submit the plans and projects of these works to the approval of the State government; (2) make a partial plan of all the waterways crossing this region; (3) make the partial plan of the maritime zone; (4) proceed with plans for the leveling of the entire territory; (5) verify and indicate the points of the maximum level reached by the waters of the rivers and sea; (6) make the necessary soundings to show the formation of the bottoms of the waterways.

The following advantages will be granted the contractors: The collection, during the duration of the contract, of fixed taxes per unity of area on the drained or improved lands and on a zone of 3 kilometers adjacent to said lands; the collection of a tax on the vessels trans-

porting merchandise; the privilege of supplying all the hydraulic force of the waterfalls for furnishing electrical power; preference in explorations for unemployed natural wealth; immigration favors; the right to collect a tax for the distribution of the water of the irrigation canals, and the right of expropriation for public good.

The State of Rio de Janeiro can not furnish any financial aid to this enterprise.

SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER IN 1901.

The United States Consul at Pará has furnished the Department of State at Washington with a statement of the shipments of rubber from the Amazon valley in 1901, compiled from custom-house records. This shows that there was an increase in the shipments of rubber from Pará in 1901, as compared with 1900, of 3,255 tons, of which increase 2,755 tons were taken by the United States and 500 tons by Europe.

The total shipments from Pará (the lower Amazon district) in 1901 amounted to 30,132 tons, of which 15,377 tons were sent to the United States, while 14,755 tons were shipped to Europe. In 1900, the shipments from this port were 26,875 tons, the destination of 12,621 tons being to the United States and that of 14,254 to Europe. During 1901, the total exports of rubber from Manãos (in the upper Amazon country), were 15,469 tons, of which 8,132 tons were sent to the United States and 7,337 tons to Europe. During the previous year, the total shipments of rubber from Manãos were 8,012 tons.

From Iquitos (Peru), also in the upper Amazon country, the shipments of rubber in 1901 were 1,391 tons, as compared with 920 tons in 1900. The total exports of rubber, according to these figures, were 46,992 tons in 1901 as compared with 31,052 tons in 1900.

CONTRACT FOR THE EXTRACTION OF MONAZITE.

On December 31, 1901, Messrs. CHARLES SCHNITZSPAHN & Co. signed a contract with the Brazilian Government by which they obtain a lease for the extraction and sale of monazitic sands or other sands containing precious metals which the firm may find in the marine deposits of the coasts of Brazil.

The concession is for a term of ten years from the date of the contract, at the end of which period all machinery, utensils, etc., belonging to the company used for the extraction of monazite shall revert to the Government.

By the terms of the contract the lessees must begin operations within six months from the date of the contract. They bind themselves to pay to the Brazilian Government 40 per cent of the gross price of the sands extracted, to be paid at the time of the exportation of the same.

The quantity of sands extracted annually by the company must not be less than 1,000 tons, valued at £20,000 or £20 per ton.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

The city of Pitanguy, State of Rio Grande do Sul, according to a recent paper, is destined to become an important mining center. At the time of its foundation gold deposits were worked, which have since been abandoned. Investigations are now being made in the suburbs of the city and land has been bought by Mr. JOACHIM DA SILVA, who hopes by his discoveries to attract the attention of capitalists and mining companies.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LLOYD'S COAST NAVIGATION COMPANY.

President CAMPOS SALLES recently signed a decree authorizing Señor VAZ DE CARVALHO to reorganize the Lloyd's Brazilian Coast Navigation Company, which, on its liquidation, passed to the Banco da Republica as principal creditor. The new contract will expire at the end of 1912, and the enterprise has a subvention of 1,663 *contos*, covering eight lines. These are: (1) The Northern from Rio de Janeiro to Manãos, with five monthly voyages; (2) the Southern, with two monthly voyages to Buenos Ayres and Rosario; (3) the Rio Grande do Sul, with two voyages monthly; (4) the Bahia; (5) the Sergipe and Alagoas; (6) the fluvial line of Santa Catharina, including a call at Guarapuana; (7) the Matto Grosso, and (8) the north and south lines, designed exclusively for the transportation of merchandise, with one voyage monthly.

VALUE OF PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The value of the Brazilian paper money in circulation on December 31, 1901, was 680,451,058 *milreis*, as compared with 699,631,719 *milreis* on December 31, 1900, 733,727,153 on the corresponding date in 1899, and 785,941,758 at the close of 1898.

CHILE.**RECEPTION OF MINISTER WALKER MARTÍNEZ.**

On Tuesday, March 4, 1902, Señor Don JOAQUIN WALKER MARTÍNEZ presented his credentials to President ROOSEVELT as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chile near the Government of the United States at Washington. The ceremony occurred in the Blue Room of the White House and was marked by expressions of cordiality.

On being presented Señor WALKER MARTINEZ said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: With the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the credentials with which the President of Chile accredits me as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America.

“Having been intrusted with this mission when my country had the misfortune to lose the distinguished representative of its foreign policy, Don CARLOS MORLA VICUÑA, my arrival at this capital has been delayed, due to the work I was commissioned to undertake at the Second International American Conference, which was proposed by your worthy predecessor, the genial statesman and illustrious martyr, Mr. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

“But if this circumstance prevented me from coming sooner to express to you that the rule and guide to my actions will be uniformly to endeavor to tighten more and more and with greater vigor the links of friendship by which our countries are happily united, on the other hand it gave me the opportunity to anticipate with facts the intentions by which I am inspired of tending to bring Chile and the United States into closer bonds of friendship within an equitable, just, brotherly, American policy, but calm and reasonable, without utopic delusions, and bearing always in mind the ineludible requirements of the social status of our continent.

“Beyond the political sphere, my Government has directed me to use my utmost endeavors toward increasing the commercial relations of both nations, which are not now what they can be when causes disappear and which are easily removed by a better knowledge here of our products, arts, resources, stability, and progress, and by a larger current there toward this great and powerful center of modern civilization.

“I therefore ask Your Excellency that, together with your personal good will, of which I will be in need on account of the scantiness of my individual gifts, you deign to grant me your high cooperation on which will depend the success of that nation whose purpose I have just outlined. At the same time I beg Your Excellency to accept the expression of the wish I make in the name of the President of Chile, and in my own name, that God may continue to watch over the prodigious destinies of this great Republic and over the personal welfare of a magistrate who, as Your Excellency has revealed, from the very beginning of assuming power, that he knows the path through which to conduct his people.”

President ROOSEVELT replied as follows:

“Mr. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of Chile accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government.

“It having been the aim of the United States to foster and strengthen the bonds of friendship with the American Republics, I am gratified to receive your assurance that it will be your endeavor to maintain the friendly ties and increase the commercial intercourse between your country and the United States, and I assure you that your efforts will meet with cordial cooperation. Influenced by this common purpose

your relations with this Government, like those of your lamented predecessor, can not fail to inure to the mutual benefit and progress of the two countries. I trust, Mr. Minister, that your residence among us will be a long and happy one.

“On behalf of the American people, and speaking for my own part, I request you to tender to His Excellency the President of Chile all good wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the Chilean Republic.”

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS.

According to a recent official publication entitled “Sinopsis Estadística de Chile” (Statistical Synopsis of Chile), the area of the Republic is 724,712 square kilometers. Chile, compared with the other South American countries, ranks as the seventh in size, the fifth in density of population, and the fourth in the number of its inhabitants. The population of the Republic in 1895 was 2,712,145 persons; 1,240,353 residing in towns and cities, and 1,471,792 in the rural districts.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

On December 31, 1900, an estimate was made of the population of the principal cities of Chile, the result of which is shown in the following table:

Cities.	Popu- lation.	Cities.	Popu- lation.
Santiago	291,725	Antofagasta	19,482
Valparaíso	135,674	Curico	14,577
Concepcion	49,766	San Felipe	12,359
Talca	40,987	Talcahuano	15,643
Iquique	42,440	Valdivia	9,819
Chillan	34,994	Copiapó	9,586
La Serena	17,137		

In 1900 Chile had 4,642 kilometers of railways in operation, 2,456 kilometers of which belonged to private companies and 2,186 kilometers to the Government. The following tables show the lengths of the different railways of the Republic operated by the Government and also those controlled by private companies:

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

NORTHERN SYSTEM.

	Kilometers.
Chañaral to Pueblo Hundido	66
Ramal to Las Animas	20
Huasco to Vallenar	49
Coquimbo to Serena and Compañía	16.2
Coquimbo to Guayacan	3
Empalme to Puntilla	93
Higuerita to Panulcillo	10
Ovalle to Puntilla	3.8
Ovalle to Paloma	24
Total	285

CENTRAL SYSTEM.

Principal lines:	Kilometers.
Santiago to Valparaiso.....	187
Santiago to Pitrufulquen.....	720
Branch lines:	
Calera á Cabildo	72
La Vega á Los Andes	45
Santiago to Melipilla	60
Pelequen to Peumo.....	27.5
Centinela to Alcones	83.5
Parral to Cauquenes	50
San Rosendo to Talcahuano.....	85
Santa Fé to Los Angeles	20.5
Coigüe to Mulchen	41.5
Renaico to Traiguen.....	93
Total.....	1,485

The railways under the provisional operation of the State include the following lines:

	Kilometers.
Serena to Rivadavia.....	81.1
Talca to Constitucion	83
Vilos to Illapel and Salamanca	104
Valdivia to Osorno	148
Total	416.1

The following Government railways were in process of construction in 1900:

	Kilometers.
Pueblo Hundido to Inca de Oro	54.5
Animas to Los Pozos	20
Santiago Belt Railway	29
Alcones to Pichilemu	35
Talca to San Clemente	20
Temuco to Carahue.....	56
Pitrufulquen to Antilhue	118
Total	332.5

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The railways belonging to private companies are as follows:

	Gauge meters.	Kilome- ters.
Arica to Tacna	1.45	63
Iquique to Pisagua	1.45	200
Iquique to Lagunas.....	1.45	142
Branches to La Granja, San Antonio, and other points.....	1.45	187
Junin and branches .....	.76	105
Agua Santa and branches .....	.76	122
La Granja to Challacollo.....	.76	36
Suspension railway to the mines.....	---	3
Patillos to Lagunas (not in operation) .....	.76	90

	Gauge meters.	Kilome- ters.
Tocopilla to Toco.....	1	87
Branch to Santa Fe.....	1	25
Antofagasta to Oruro (922 kilometers), Chilian section.....	.76	442
Taltal to Cachinal and branches.....	1.07	212
Special railway to Santa Louisa for transporting limestone.....	---	50
Caldera to Copiapó.....	1.44	81
Copiapó to Pabellon.....	1.44	37
Pabellon to San Antonio.....	1.44	33
Pabellon to Chañarillo.....	1.44	42
Copiapó to Púquois.....	1.44	60
Carrizal Bajo to Yerbas Buenas.....	1.27	100
Branches—		
Canto del Agua to Carrizal Alto.....	1.27	8.57
Chorillos to Manganeso (M. Coquimbana).....	1.27	24
The Chorillos and Manganeso line to Mina Astilla.....	1.27	3.3
Kilometer 47 to Jarilla (Mercedita Mine).....	1.27	45.3
Tongoi to Tamaya and branches.....	---	81
Los Andes to Salto del Soldado.....	---	27
Santiago to Puente Alto.....	1	20.34
Concepcion to Penco.....	---	16
Concepcion to Curanilahue.....	---	91
Branch from Carampangue to Arauco.....	---	8
Yanes to Huena Piden.....	---	15
Total.....	---	2,456.51

Total number of kilometers of railways in the Republic, 4,642.61.

HIGHWAYS AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

In 1900 Chile had 23,234 kilometers of public highways and 645 wagon bridges. The Provinces of the Republic having navigable streams are shown in the following table:

Provinces.	Navigable waterways.	Provinces.	Navigable waterways.
	<i>Kilometers.</i>		<i>Kilometers.</i>
Curicó.....	422	Cautín.....	123
Talca.....	16	Valdivia.....	339
Maule.....	120	Llanquihue.....	172
Concepcion.....	210	Chiloé.....	20
Arauco.....	86		
Bio-Bio.....	54	Total.....	1,562

The Government spent in the construction and repair of public highways, during the year, \$165,971.87,^a and in the construction and repair of bridges \$284,311.56.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The number of post-offices in the Republic was 751 in 1900, and 1,948 persons were engaged in the postal service of the country. In

^aThe Chilean dollar is worth about 36.6 cents United States currency.

addition to the Chilean railways used in the transportation of the mails, 223 private companies, having 67 mail coaches and 1,614 horses, were also employed in the same service. The mail routes of the Republic during the year referred to covered 3,796 kilometers of railways, 8,340 kilometers of highways, and 18,476 kilometers of maritime waterways. The number of kilometers traveled during the year in connection with the postal service of the Republic was 7,645,121. Chile has, on an average, one post-office to 4,062 inhabitants, or one for each 965 square kilometers of its territory. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office Department during the years 1899 and 1900:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1900	\$1,136,887.32	\$1,178,322.47
1899	1,023,377.13	1,065,612.58
Increase	113,510.19	112,709.89

The number of pieces of mail matter handled during the year amounted to 33,287,492, an increase of 1,346,632 pieces as compared with the total handled in 1899. Post-office orders were issued in 1900 to the number of 270,156, the total values of which aggregated \$9,043,800.90, as compared with 234,233 money orders issued in 1899, valued at \$7,814,195.84.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Republic of Chile had, in 1900, 19,135 kilometers of Government telegraph lines, which, added to the 4,363 kilometers owned by private companies, make the total length of the telegraph system 23,948 kilometers. The messages sent over these lines in 1900 numbered 1,166,707, as compared with 1,083,599 telegrams dispatched in 1899. During the year 1900 the Government constructed \$39,723.41 worth of telegraph lines, as follows:

Lines.	Cost.
San Rafael to Ranquil.....	\$500.00
Temuco to Valdivia.....	12,914.20
El Carmen to San Felix, and from El Carmen to Transito.....	12,851.81
Pintados to Pica.....	2,154.50
San Fernando to Resguardo de Tinguiririca.....	3,087.90
Illapel to Punitaqui (via Pozos).....	7,735.00
Pinto to San Ignacio.....	480.00
Total	39,723.41

In addition to this the Government did reconstruction work on its telegraph lines to the extent of \$109,149.32, and repair work amounting to \$3,735.

The telephone system of the Republic covers an extent of 9,850 kilometers, and the approximate value of the different plants in 1900 was \$910,000.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

On December 31, 1900, there were in operation in the Republic 42.97 kilometers of electric tramways, and 145.675 kilometers of horse tramways, making the total length of the tramway system of Chile 186.24 kilometers. The number of passengers carried on the electric tramways during the year 1900 was 2,990,132, and on the horse tramways 39,077,110, or a total passenger traffic during the year of 42,067,242 persons. The following is a list of the principal cities of the Republic having tramways and the number of kilometers in operation in each:

	Kilometers.		Kilometers.
San Felipe	11.7	Rengo	4.5
San Carlos	2.5	Coquimbo	2
Copiapó	5	Talca	3.5
Antofagasta	9	Valparaiso	12.875
Iquique	16	Quillota	3
Pisagua .....	.6	Santiago	75

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues of the Government in 1900 were \$78,381,197.12 gold, and \$25,583,833.72 national money, as compared with \$68,199,857.88 gold, and \$31,885,030.36 national money, collected in 1899. The following comparative tables show in detail the receipts of the Government of Chile during the years 1899-1900, expressed in dollars of a valuation of 18d., and in national money, respectively:

GOLD.

Sources.	1899.	1900.
Imports	\$20,919,131.86	\$27,714,956.04
Exports	46,957,144.04	50,142,774.43
Sale of Government property		25,537.07
Interest and discounts	65,882.60	71,250.81
Reimbursements	141,823.50	55,822.87
Deposits		189,559.89
Consular fees	111,431.26	173,227.87
Mint		8,028.14
Other receipts	4,444.62	40.00
Total	68,199,857.88	78,381,197.12

CURRENCY.

Imports	\$732,442.79	\$829,986.91
Exports	429,888.54	56.77
Post-office	927,918.49	928,107.29
Telegraphs	512,423.86	552,145.93
Sealed paper and stamps	517,900.98	584,677.12
Railways	13,683,389.61	14,486,823.46
Sale of Government property	308,445.93	310,192.93
Interests and discounts	662,183.30	384,349.42
Redemption of mortgages	224,503.02	236,904.67
Rent of Government property	202,608.02	155,398.80
Reimbursements	507,285.00	348,229.49
Deposits	2,259,878.24	3,637,465.07
Sale of public lands	587,662.78	620,575.65
Profits on sale of exchange	824,652.84	
Auction of gold	9,146,262.92	2,384,706.42
Consular fees	695.50	34.06
Mint	236,441.29	2,210.97
Other sources	120,447.25	121,968.76
Total	31,885,030.36	25,583,833.72

FOREIGN DEBT.

On December 31, 1900, the foreign debt of the Republic of Chile amounted to 86,153,400 *pesos* of the value of 18d. (£17,230,680), and the internal debt to \$75,826,488.17, paper currency.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the budget for 1900 the Government of Chile provided \$7,985,257 for the maintenance of public schools. The total number of schools in the Republic during the year referred to was 1,547, divided as follows:

Under control of the Federal Government.....	330
Municipal schools.....	27
Private schools.....	1,190
Total.....	1,547

The total number of matriculates in 1900 was 114,410 males and 58,987 females. The following table shows the enrollment and average attendance in the schools of Chile for a period of ten years:

Years.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Years.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.
1891.....	95,454	64,737	1896.....	111,361	81,168
1892.....	100,554	71,179	1897.....	109,058	65,507
1893.....	102,701	72,899	1898.....	99,889	65,619
1894.....	117,489	72,925	1899.....	106,348	70,607
1895.....	114,565	71,901	1900.....	114,410	72,912

PROPOSED ELEVATED RAILROAD ON THE CHILEAN-ARGENTINE FRONTIER.

The Belgian Mission at Santiago has informed the "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, that the Chilean Government has approved the plan of M. ABELARDO PIZARRO, for the construction and exploitation of an elevated railroad for passenger and freight service between Juncal, Chile, situated at an elevation of 2,234 meters, and Paramillo de las Cuevas, Argentine Republic, at an elevation of 2,968 meters. This part of the passage of the Cordilleras is not only always difficult but it is even impracticable during several months in winter, on account of the prevailing snowstorms.

"The elevated road is planned in connection with the Transandine Railroad, the building and exploitation of which had been stopped at Salto Del Soldado, situated about 25 kilometers from Juncal. It will soon run as far as Las Cuevas, on Chilean territory, the entrance of the tunnel to be bored under the summit of the Cordilleras, 3,900 meters in height, called La Cumbre.

"From Salto Del Soldado to Juncal the journey must be accomplished, at the present time, in carriages or on muleback, according to the season of the year, while on the Argentine soil the elevated

road will be placed immediately in contact with the Transandine road, under development in that country.

“The total length of the road will be 22,154 meters, 11,682 meters being on Chilean territory. It will be formed by two steel cables of 40 millimeters in diameter, which will serve as rails to support the trains, and of two steel traction cables, 16 millimeters in diameter, for the motive power.

“The cables will be supported by solid iron columns, 8 meters high, placed at an average distance of 110 meters. In no case will the columns be more than 25 meters high, with a maximum distance of 230 meters between the columns.

“The total cost of the line is estimated at £59,687 and the construction could be completed in such a manner as to utilize the elevated road in the work on the Transandine Railroad, which is again being seriously undertaken.

“In fact, following a contract concluded with the Chilean Government, a company has been formed in London under the name of La Compañía Limitada del Ferrocarril Transandino, with a view of completing and exploiting that part of the Transandine Road which is on Chilean territory.

“The nominal capital of this company, legally formed, is £500,000, of which £167,000 have been subscribed by the Morgan Company and £70,000 by the Grace Company, these two houses agreeing to subscribe the remainder of the capital if it is necessary. The contract of this company has been submitted to Congress for approval.”

CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY PORT AT TALCAHUANO.

According to the Belgian Mission at Santiago, the President of Chile has presented a bill to Congress with a view of obtaining a credit of 6,390,390 *pesos* to complete the military port of Talcahuano.

The Government took advantage of the presence in Chile of Mr. JACOB KRAUSS, a Holland engineer, who directed the building of the dry dock of Talcahuano, to have him make a study and plans of the above-mentioned port. The appropriation asked is intended for the execution of Mr. KRAUSS's project.

It is estimated that the work will take about five years. It will include a floating dock to be built between the continent, the Marinos breakwater, and the present widened dam, reenforced and inclosed on the south side by a wall of artificial logs.

The area of this floating dock will be 12½ hectares. It will be fully protected, and will have a depth of 9.50 meters, which is sufficient to allow all vessels of the present squadron to enter. The complementary work provided for includes installations for disarmament, apparatus for loading and unloading coal, workshops and storehouses for sailors, etc.

EXPORTS OF FINE COPPER IN 1901.

The exports of copper from Chile during the year 1901 are reported by Messrs JACKSON BROTHERS, of Valparaiso, to have been as follows, the totals being stated in quintals:

Forms of exports.	Total.	Contents, fine cop- per.
Copper ores.....		526,950
Copper regulus.....	136,489	62,245
Copper bars.....	486,868	90,630
Total.....		679,825

This total of 679,825 quintals of fine copper is equivalent to 30,834 long tons.

The total fine copper contained in ores, regulus, and bars exported in 1900 was 565,062 quintals (25,630 tons), showing an increase for 1901 of 114,763 quintals (5,205 tons), or 20.3 per cent.

PURCHASE OF A STEAMSHIP.

The Chilean Government recently purchased the steamship *Manitoba*, of the North American Steamship Company's fleet. If not required by the Government as a transport, the steamer will probably be run on the west coast in the service of the Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores. This company has recently extended its line to San Francisco, thus necessitating more steamers than before, and it has been difficult for them to give the service rendered obligatory by the agreement with the Chilean Government.

ABOLITION OF PORT DUTIES ON PROVISIONS FOR SHIPS.

According to the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" of January 23, 1902, the Chilean Government has abolished the import duty on provisions and eatables destined for use on ships. This applies to trading vessels, whether seagoing or engaged in the coasting trade, as well as to Chilean and foreign men-of-war.

INCREASED PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. R. E. MANSFIELD, Consul of the United States at Valparaiso, states that Chilean commerce with the United States showed a material increase during the quarter which ended December 31, 1901. Large shipments of lumber were received at Valparaiso, important contracts were entered into for the delivery of coal, orders for paper were largely augmented, while the purchases of other merchandise from the United States were more numerous. The Consul states that the present outlook for trade between the two Republics is more favorable than at any time in recent years.

On February 10 a consignment of goods of United States manufacture was forwarded to Chile, including, among other items, 12 passenger cars and 8 locomotives. Preliminary arrangements have been made to equip the street-railway system of Valparaíso with electricity. At present the work is done by horsepower. It is possible that the necessary work may be done by United States contractors, though this point has not yet been fully determined.

EXPORT DUTIES ON NITRATE.

A dispatch from Valparaíso dated February 3, 1902, states that the export duties on nitrate, which had previously been paid at the rate of 35 per cent in gold and 65 per cent in bills (paper), were, from February 15 following, to be paid at the rate of 10 per cent gold and 90 per cent in currency.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The shipping statistics of the port of Iquique show that during 1901 the vessels arriving numbered 870, having a total capacity of 1,260,236 tons. During the same year 877 vessels, having capacities aggregating 1,256,953 tons, departed from this port. Of the arrivals 324 were Chilean vessels (tonnage 286,839), and of the departing vessels 328 were Chilean (287,241 tons).

According to the "Chilian Times" of January 22, 1902, the total receipts from customs in 1901 were \$8,630,934.20 less than in 1900. The grand aggregate for 1901 was \$69,560,333.48, while for 1900 the total was \$78,191,267.68. The dollar is equal to 36.65 cents in United States currency.

The Chilean Government has presented to the city of Valparaíso the pavilion recently used at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It will now be used as a commercial and industrial museum, and samples of the industrial products of the country will be permanently displayed therein.

The American Vitriified Conduit Company, of Akron, Ohio, has secured a contract in Chile which calls for 250,000 feet of vitriified conduit pipe. This is to be used both for telephone and electric-light purposes.

COSTA RICA.

ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

On February 17, 1902, Señor Don ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL was elected President of the Republic. The new President will be inaugurated for a term of four years on May 8, 1902.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

Señor Don MANUEL ARAGON, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN some interesting statistics concerning the foreign commerce of the Republic of Costa Rica in 1901.

The imports during that period amounted to \$4,410,422.45, while the exports rose to \$5,583,197.91, or an excess of exports over imports of \$1,172,775.46. The following table shows in detail the imports and exports of the Republic in 1901:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.		
Merchandise:		
Amount of consular invoices		\$3,727,060.76
Value of imports by parcels post.....		106,839.37
Brought in with passengers' baggage.....		21,129.68
Imported through frontier custom-houses		1,790.61
Live stock.....		165,583.25
Gold coin and bullion		388,018.78
Total.....		4,410,422.45
EXPORTS.		
Coffee.....kilos	16,574,025	2,823,291.32
Bananas.....bunches	3,870,156	1,532,581.78
Cedar.....cubic feet	732,866	291,859.80
Mahogany.....do	33,642	10,092.60
Cocobolo.....kilos	354,200	3,187.80
Mora.....do	1,377,160	12,394.44
Hides.....do	305,220	91,566.00
Deerskins.....do	24,686	14,811.60
Alligator skins.....do	8,671	3,468.40
Crude rubber.....do	58,687	76,293.10
Cacao.....do	22,630	9,052.00
Grindstones.....do	74,941	3,484.76
Live stock.....		14,000.00
Gold coin and bullion.....		682,409.23
Silver coin and bullion.....		39,149.04
Reexportation of merchandise.....		17,558.69
Merchandise exported with baggage.....		258.70
Merchandise exported by post.....		10,837.97
Sundry articles.....		18,900.68
Total.....		5,583,197.91

Of the \$388,018.78 gold coin and bullion imported in 1901, the sum of \$313,000 was brought in by the United Fruit Company, \$74,581.35 by the Government to be coined into *colones*, and \$437.43 by individuals for use in the arts and industries. The exports of gold in 1901 are shown in the following table:

	Colones.
Coin.....	1,182,153.73
Bullion and gold dust.....	10,910.00
Gold bullion.....	274,483.00
Total.....	1,467,546.73

The above total, with exchange at 46½ cents, is equal to \$682,409.23.

The exports of silver consisted of silver coin and bullion valued at \$39,149.04. The exports of live stock amounted to \$179,583.25, and

consisted of 11,845 head of yearling cattle and 21 head of horses and mules.

The imports of merchandise in 1901, exclusive of live stock and gold bullion and coin, amounted to \$3,856,820.42. The following table shows the percentage and value of the imports by countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Per cent.
France.....	\$208,425.35	5.43
Germany.....	520,670.76	13.50
Great Britain.....	841,943.90	21.83
Italy.....	118,404.38	3.07
Spain.....	122,104.16	3.14
United States.....	1,803,834.91	46.77
Other countries.....	241,436.96	6.26
Total.....	3,856,820.42	100.00

The maritime commerce of the Republic in 1901 is shown in the following tables:

PUERTO DEL LIMÓN.

Class.	Flag.	Entered.	
		Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamships.....	English.....	126	185,789
	United States.....	62	20,732
	Norwegian.....	43	25,223
	Swedish.....	23	14,344
	French.....	21	32,583
	German.....	63	88,569
	Italian.....	2	22,671
	Spanish.....	11	22,671
	Danish.....	14	19,863
	Nicaraguan.....	1	50
	Costa Rican.....	2	5,188
Ironclad.....	English.....	1	2,500
Warship.....	Austrian.....	1	2,350
Sailing vessels.....	English.....	7	5,171
	Nicaraguan.....	3	6
	Honduran.....	3	37
	Colombian.....	8	125
	Costa Rican.....	16	165
	United States.....	8	5,902
Barges.....			
Total.....		415	423,759

PUERTO DE PUNTARENAS.

Steamships.....	English.....	51	67,068
	United States.....	55	97,751
	Chilean.....	33	48,459
	German.....	8	17,943
Warships.....	Chilean.....	1	3,500
	Austrian.....	1	2,340
Sailing vessels.....	English.....	2	2,055
	Norwegian.....	9	8,741
	German.....	6	4,854
	Italian.....	1	1,399
	Danish.....	1	1,050
	Colombian.....	2	52
	Costa Rican.....	1	14
Total.....		171	255,126

The total entries during the year consisted of 586 vessels, of a capacity of 678,985 tons.

All of the vessels mentioned in the foregoing tables cleared during 1901, with the exception of 2 steamships and 8 sailing vessels, representing a total carrying capacity of 3,534 tons, said vessels remaining in port for the purpose of discharging and taking on cargoes. The total number of passengers that these vessels brought to the Republic during the year was 5,707. The out-going passengers during the same period numbered 3,623, the arrivals exceeding the departures by 2,084.

The actual tonnage of merchandise imported during the year, according to consular invoices, was 37,992 metric tons. Calculating a metric ton at 700 kilograms, both as regards weight and volume, it is seen that the approximate tonnage during the year was 54,000 tons. The following table shows the principal exports of the Republic in 1901 calculated in metric tons:

Coffee	18,563
Bananas (30 bunches to the ton)	129,005
Cedar	18,322
Mahogany	841
Cocobolo and mora	1,731
Hides	339
Crude rubber	59
Cacao	23
Grindstones	75
Sundry products (estimated)	1,000
Total	169,958

The crop of coffee in 1900-1901 was, with the exception of 1897-98, the greatest that the Republic has produced since 1883. The following table shows the exports of coffee during the four years referred to:

Year.	Number of sacks.	Weight.
		<i>Kilos.</i>
1897-98	356,009	19,614,795
1898-99	281,434	14,843,757
1899-1900	321,244	16,214,891
1900-1901	320,934	16,707,119

The quantity of coffee in parchment exported from the crops produced during the four years mentioned above was as follows:

Year.	Number of sacks.	Weight.	Percentage of crop.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
1897-98	114,252	4,759,543	24.26
1898-99	136,124	5,967,396	40.20
1899-1900	196,622	8,499,589	52.40
1900-1901	208,552	11,471,162	68.70

The weights given in the foregoing table are the net weights of the coffee in parchment obtained by deducting 18 per cent tare from the gross weight, and are the weights upon which the exportation duties were calculated. The following table indicates the quantity of inferior grade coffee exported during the years mentioned:

Year.	Number of sacks.	Weight.	Percentage of crop.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
1897-98.....	19,133	1,156,862	5.90
1898-99.....	16,754	1,017,843	6.85
1899-1900.....	17,307	1,041,756	6.42
1900-1901.....	18,667	1,183,132	7.08

The following table shows in detail the exports of coffee in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:

Destination.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Number of sacks.	Weight.	Number of sacks.	Weight.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
London.....	202,367	9,562,334	223,888	11,088,164
New York.....	49,350	2,793,028	33,732	2,059,971
Hamburg.....	24,754	1,296,164	19,354	1,022,594
San Francisco.....	21,090	1,245,177	24,223	1,448,519
Bremen.....	10,264	519,981	8,739	438,054
Bordeaux.....	8,948	533,560	7,964	477,677
Havre.....	217	11,522	1,129	59,876
Paris.....	107	6,497	757	44,759
Panama.....	61	3,581	215	13,300
Barcelona.....	173	10,837	307	19,536
Trieste.....	366	21,857	203	10,439
Other ports.....	3,547	210,353	426	24,230
Total.....	321,244	16,214,891	320,934	16,707,119

The average price obtained in London by the sale of 119,710 sacks of coffee in 1900-1901 was 53s. 9d. per 112 pounds. This makes the average net price obtained in Costa Rica for each quintal (46 kilograms) \$8.67 gold, as compared with \$12.26 gold, obtained in 1899-1900. The average price of coffee in 1900-1901 was lower than that secured at any other time since the fall in this article began. The following table shows the average prices in London since 1897:

1897-98.....	s. d.
1898-99.....	58 8
1899-1900.....	60 0
1900-1901.....	70 8
	53 9

The unsatisfactory result of the sales of Costa Rican coffee in London during 1900-1901, notwithstanding the increased quantity marketed, is due to some extent to the smallness of the grain, causing thereby a lower classification than that usually obtained. To remedy this defect in future the manuring of the coffee plantations is recommended so that the coffee berry will, by this means, be fully developed.

The following table shows the rates of exchange on London in 1901 for ninety-day drafts:

	Average each month.		
	1-10.	10-20.	20-30.
January	108	109	110
February	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	112
March	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
April ^a	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117
May ^a	118	118	118
June ^a	118	118	118
July	112	110	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
August ^a	112	112	114
September	114	114	115
October	113	114	114
November	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	114

^aGold was exported.

Under date of February 18, 1902, the Government of Costa Rica fixed the rate in *colones* at which the moneys of the United States, England, France, and Germany would be received in Costa Rica. These rates are as follows:

One American dollar =	2. 15 <i>colones</i> .
One pound sterling =	10. 45 <i>colones</i> .
One franc =	0. 4125 <i>colones</i> .
One mark =	0. 51 <i>colones</i> .

IMPROVEMENT OF THE EL PORVENIR GOLD MINES.

The Rio Grande Gold Mining Company, the new owners of the mine known as "El Porvenir," have contracted with competent engineers for the development of the property at once. The improvements are to consist of a 1,000-foot main tunnel at a low level, with various upraises, crosscuts, and drifts. Power drills will be installed ready for operation on May 1, 1902.

CUBA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PALMA.

On February 24, 1902, at Havana, Dr. THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA and Señor DON ESTIVIZ were formally chosen by the electoral college as President and Vice-President of the Cuban Republic. Provincial Senators were also elected.

CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1901.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States has issued a statement showing the customs revenues of Cuba for the calendar year 1901 to have been \$15,626,388.80, as compared with \$16,099,922.52 and \$14,894,374.43 for 1900 and 1899, respectively.

On April 1, 1901, the duties on exports from Cuba were abolished, but for the first three months of the year they aggregated \$267,440.42.

During the entire twelve months of 1900 the collections from exports amounted to \$1,066,005.53, and in 1899 to \$764,106.37. From this it appears that the customs revenues, exclusive of export duties, increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$325,031.39, or by 2 per cent, and over the second preceding year by \$1,228,680.32, or by 9 per cent.

COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1901.

A comparative statement concerning the commerce of the island of Cuba for the nine months ending September 30, during the years 1901, 1900, and 1899, has been issued by the Insular Division of the War Department of the United States from which the following statistics are obtained:

The total value of merchandise imported during the nine months ending with September 30, 1901, was \$48,616,814 as against \$49,701,998 for the same period of 1900, and \$46,833,122 for the same period of 1899. The total value of merchandise exported was \$52,861,672 as against \$37,911,367 for the same period of 1900, and \$37,435,298 for the same period of 1899. The imports show a decrease for the period of 1901 of 2.2 per cent as compared with 1900, and an increase of 3.8 per cent as compared with 1899. The exports show an increase of 39.4 per cent as compared with 1900, and 41.2 per cent as compared with 1899.

Gold and silver were imported during the nine months periods compared to the value of \$1,165,275 in 1901; \$3,406,704 in 1900, and \$7,803,625 in 1899. The gold and silver exported during the nine months of 1901 had a total value of \$1,884,902, as compared with \$2,176,664 and \$3,610,434, the exports in the first nine months of 1900 and 1899, respectively.

The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries during the nine months ended September 30, 1901, was as follows: United States, \$20,489,451; other North American countries, \$2,292,795; Great Britain, \$6,910,853; Germany, \$2,416,633; France, \$2,096,561; Spain, \$7,033,915; other European countries, \$1,080,527; Asia, \$237,947; Africa, \$9; Central America, \$94,073; South America, \$5,009,366; Porto Rico, \$854,211; other countries, \$100,473.

The value of exports of merchandise to the several countries here named during the nine months ended September 30, 1901, was as follows: United States, \$41,773,251; other North American countries, \$367,178; Great Britain, \$4,262,339; Germany, \$3,127,992; France, \$1,174,620; Spain, \$283,033; other European countries, \$765,986; Asia, \$8,350; Africa, \$168,936; Central America, \$14,594; South America, \$639,293; Porto Rico, \$6,294; other countries, \$269,806.

PATENT GRANTED.

MAX GOLDBERG, of Santa Clara, Cuba, has been granted a patent (No. 694738) in the United States for an "ant trap for furniture."

GUATEMALA.

THE RAILROADS OF THE REPUBLIC.

At the present time there are 342 miles of railroad in operation in the Republic of Guatemala.

In a report to the Pan-American Railway Committee, Señor Don FRANCISCO ORLA gave a full description of the various roads of the Republic, from which the following information is obtained:

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Central Railroad, the first railroad line constructed (completed in 1882) placed the port of San José in communication with Guatemala City, the capital of the Republic, which is situated at an altitude of 4,887 feet above sea level. This line is $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and is notable among other things for the grades along the route. These steep grades at times permit the traveler to see four parallel stretches of track, one above the other, so great is the decline between the terminal points. This is the most important railroad of the Republic, because of its immense passenger and freight traffic, the greater part of the foreign commerce, imports and exports, passing over it.

THE CHAMPERICO RAILROAD.

The Champerico Railroad was the second line to be constructed in Guatemala. It begins at Champerico, a Pacific port, and originally terminated at Retalhulen, but was prolonged to San Felipe in 1893. It is 41 miles long.

THE OCOS RAILROAD.

The Ocos Railroad begins at the wharf in Ocos, on the Pacific, and terminates in the town of Ayutla, Department of San Marcos, near the Mexican frontier. It is 15 miles in length.

THE IXTAPA RAILROAD.

The Ixtapa Railroad starts at the old port of Ixtapa on the Pacific Ocean and terminates at Overo, on the Central Railroad. The distance is 12 miles. As soon as the harbor works, now in progress, are completed, it is believed that Ixtapa will become Guatemala's most important port on the Pacific side.

PATULUL-MAZATENANGO RAILROAD.

The Patulul-Mazatenango Railroad is almost parallel to the Pacific coast. Starting at Santa Maria station, on the Central Railroad, the line passes through the city of Patulul and the village of Mazatenango and will terminate in the city of San Felipe. A small central section remains to be finished (which will be soon) to complete the line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The Atlantic railroad system was begun by the construction of the Northern Railroad, a line which, leaving Puerto Barrios, will terminate in Guatemala City, uniting there with the Central Railroad. In March, 1902, there will be completed and in operation 159 miles of road from Puerto Barrios (at the head of the Gulf of Amatique) to Sanarte. This is within 35 or 40 miles of the capital, that much of the road being unfinished.

VERA-PAZ RAILROAD.

Of the Vera-Paz Railroad, the contract for which was approved in January, 1894, 24 miles, between Panzos and Panajach, are in operation. The line is designed to connect the river port of Panzos with the city of Tiecuro.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

The construction of a number of other lines is projected, the routes for some of them having been surveyed. They are as follows:

From Quetzaltenango to Retalhulen, 42 miles; from Quetzaltenango to the city of San Marcos, 32 miles; from Escuintla to Barberena, 29 miles; from Guatemala to Antigua, 27 miles; from Panajach to Coban, 50 miles; from Zacapa to the frontier of Salvador, in the direction of Santa Ana, 86 miles; from Santa Maria, on the Central Railroad, to Hachadura, on the frontier of Salvador, 60 miles.

IMPORT DUTIES.

According to a report of the "International Customs Journal," the President of the Republic of Guatemala, by a decree, dated December 18, 1901, published in the official journal of the 24th of the same month, has decided that merchandise imported into this country from the 1st of January, 1902, will be exempt from the additional surtax of 15 per cent established by a decree of December 20, 1893.

MINERALS FOUND IN THE REPUBLIC.

Within the limits of the Department of Huehuentenango, Guatemala, there are a number of unworked gold, silver, iron, lead, and salt deposits. Lead is being mined at Toljon, and salt at San Mateo. Several seams are to be found in the Department of Izabal, which are said to contain a rich bituminous coal, of 50 per cent volatile matter. These seams start from San Felipe de Golfo, near the Izabal Lagoon (situated in the eastern part of the Republic and connected with the Gulf of Honduras by the Dulce River), and then pass beneath the gulf to the foot of the extinct volcano, called San Gil, near Santo Tomas.

REVIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF 1900.

The "Monthly Review" published by Señor RICARDO FRAUNZ, of the City of Guatemala, contained in one of its recent issues some interesting statistics concerning the commerce of that Republic in 1900. According to the publication in question the imports of the Republic of Guatemala in 1900 amounted to \$3,127,102.06 gold, which sum produced a total revenue to the Government in the way of customs duties of \$1,296,139.84. The exports from Guatemala for the same period amounted to \$7,393,203.84 gold, and consisted of coffee, sugar, hides, and cabinet woods. During the year referred to the exports of coffee rose to 72,982,637 pounds, valued at \$6,485,936.34 gold. The same authority states that the price of cacao fluctuated in 1900 from \$160 to \$170 (national currency) per 100 pounds, according to the quality of the article. Tobacco during this period varied in price from \$60 to \$75 per 100 pounds, and corn sold on the coast at \$2 per bushel.

HAITI.**EXTRACT FROM THE BUDGET LAW.**

The budget law for the year 1902 was enacted on October 16 and promulgated October 29, 1901, and contains the following provisions:

"ARTICLE 1. Taxes for the financial year 1901-2 shall be collected in accordance with existing laws.

"Whenever circumstances so require, foreign goods proceeding from particular country or countries may, however, be subject to the maximum tariff, rates of which shall be thrice the amounts charged under the one at present in force.

"On that account the other duties classed under the head of importation, to wit, tonnage dues, shall in regard to such goods as aforesaid be increased in like proportion.

"Any provisions to be made in the matter shall be the subject of a decree issued by the President of Haiti, to be repealed as soon as the reasons for its enactment have ceased."

"ART. 3. All customs duties generally whatsoever, levied under the head of exportation, with the exception of port and pilotage dues, shall be paid in American gold."

SURTAX ON IMPORTS.

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" of January 30, 1902, reports that the law promulgated the 20th of September, 1901, enforcing the payment in American gold of the surtax of 25 per cent on imports has not been maintained in practice and, at the beginning of January, 1902, the Haitian customs-house only demanded the payment in gold of half the surtax of 25 per cent, the balance remaining payable in paper.

HONDURAS.

COMMERCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

“La Gaceta,” the official newspaper of Honduras, in its issue for the 27th of January, 1902, publishes some interesting official statistics regarding the commerce of that Republic during the fiscal year 1900-1901. The total importations of Honduras during the period mentioned amounted to \$4,168,599.51, while the exportations rose to \$6,183,023.37. About 70 per cent of the exports were shipped to the United States, the remainder going to Germany, Central America, and other countries. The following table shows the number of bundles, weight, and value of the imports during the fiscal year 1900-1901, through the different ports of the Republic:

Ports.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Amapala	68,516	4,397,608	\$1,857,002.05
La Ceiba	42,455	1,343,601	454,563.69
Puerto Cortés.....	85,581	4,716,213	1,521,168.81
Roatán	8,223	252,519	71,721.49
Trujillo	20,853	756,870	264,143.47
Total	225,628	11,466,811	4,168,599.51

Analyzing the \$4,168,599.51 worth of imports shown in the foregoing table, it is seen that merchandise to the amount of \$3,344,574.90 was subject to the payment of customs duties, while goods to the value of \$824,024.61 were imported free of duty. Of the articles that were admitted without the payment of duties, merchandise valued at \$632,920.76 was for account of concessions now in force, \$88,195.35 worth of goods were for the use of the Government, and articles to the value of \$102,908.50 were brought in under the provisions of reciprocity treaties. The imports by countries were as follows:

Countries.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
United States.....	174,682	8,573,906	\$2,792,822.40
Germany	11,399	594,282	486,273.68
England.....	9,391	456,882	471,690.83
British Honduras.....	11,271	285,782	152,800.02
Central America.....	10,383	517,135	107,412.15
Other Latin-American countries	231	712,977	1,673.12
France	1,632	99,653	101,855.94
Spain	6,014	190,326	33,513.17
Other European countries.....	611	34,231	18,301.26
Africa and Asia.....	14	1,637	2,256.94
Total	225,628	11,466,811	4,168,599.51

The following table shows the principal exports for the period mentioned in the order of their importance:

Ores	\$2, 279, 115. 50	Rubber	\$82, 958. 40
Fruits	1, 945, 388. 43	Sarsaparilla	88, 503. 54
Stock	557, 316. 00	Sundry products (hats,	
Coffee	275, 193. 95	wheat, manufactured	
Woods	274, 255. 00	articles, salt, etc.)	177, 153. 90
Tobacco	213, 423. 75		
Hides and skins	182, 349. 70	Total	6, 183, 023. 37
Indigo	107, 365. 20		

NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company for the year ending November 30, 1901, says that the dividends paid have amounted to \$300,000, being 20 per cent on the capital stock. To and including the past year the total dividends of this company have amounted to \$1,695,000. The high-grade milling ore in sight at the mine is estimated at 33,500 tons, with excellent prospects for future increase. In the underground workings 8,500 feet were driven as against 7,204 feet in 1900.

The property of this company is represented by \$1,500,000 stock. The receipts during the year were from the following sources: Bullion, \$780,760; interest, etc., \$6,110; total, \$786,870. The expenses were: General supplies, \$159,555; expenses in Honduras, \$354,939; freight and insurance, \$18,468; general expenses, \$18,142; total, \$551,142; profit balance, \$235,766.

MEXICO.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The third annual edition of "The Mexican Sugar Report" (1901-2), published by "El Hacendado Mexicano," City of Mexico, was issued in January, 1902. For this Report an effort was made to obtain the exact quantity of sugar produced by each Mexican planter. The publication also contains an official list of sugar-cane growers and sugar manufacturers in Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Porto Rico, together with their post-office addresses and other pertinent information.

As regards the Republic of Mexico, the statistics given show that the increase in the production of sugar in 1900-1901, as compared with the year preceding, was considerable, while a further gain for the present year (1901-2) is predicted, as six new factories have already been projected. The total amount of sugar produced in Mexico by those factories and *haciendas* reporting to El Hacendado Mexicano in 1900-1901 was 77,361,712 kilograms, to which are added 17,633,288

kilograms, the approximate total of the sugar produced in the various States which are not reported, making a grand total of 95,000,000 kilograms, or 95,000 metric tons. The total quantity of molasses is estimated at 50,000 tons.

The following table gives the statistics of sugar production by commonwealths, as reported during the crop season of 1901-2:

State.	Number of prop- erties.	Number of grow- ers and manufac- turers.	Quantity.
			<i>Kilos.</i>
Campeche	35	29	201, 200
Chiapas	216	214	659, 764
Colima	4	4	1, 239, 700
Guerrero	48	44	578, 990
Jalisco	233	230	5, 037, 397
Mexico	15	14	200, 000
Michoacan	31	27	970, 000
Morelos	29	29	28, 781, 463
Nuevo Leon	21	21	818, 000
Oaxaca	134	132	2, 029, 659
Puebia	19	19	10, 535, 338
Queretaro	1	1	30, 000
San Luis Potosi	36	31	786, 800
Sinaloa	6	6	6, 260, 000
Tabasco	47	47	867, 485
Tamaulipas	135	135	651, 916
Territory of Tepic	2	1	2, 750, 000
Veraacruz	161	153	11, 010, 000
Yucatan	18	17	4, 951, 000
Total	1, 191	1, 154	77, 361, 712

MANUFACTORIES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The following list of the manufactories in the City of Mexico was compiled from the list of the Department of Contributions, the local directories, and other sources, by ANDREW D. BARLOW, Consul-General of the United States.

Description.	Num- ber.	Description.	Num- ber.
Distilleries and manufactories of liquors having a base of alcohol	14	Manufactories of porcelain ware, china ware, glassware, and fine pottery	2
Manufactories of wines and liquors	13	Manufactories of artificial stone, brick, tile, lime, etc	34
Breweries	3	Manufactory of clay tubing	1
Vinegar manufactories	2	Rope, wire, and cord factories	2
Bottlers of mineral and carbonated waters	3	Manufactories of paint, varnish, and axle grease	3
Cigarette factories	5	Manufactories of acids, chemical products, white lead, and other pigments	15
Cigar factories	51	Manufactories of machinery bands	4
Hat factories	22	Manufactories of trunks, valises, canvas coats, beds, and springs	3
Manufactories of dry goods, cotton, wool, and linen textiles and prints	18	Pasteboard factories	4
Manufactories of beds and furniture of iron and other metals	12	Wood and paper box factories	12
Manufactories of wood furniture	9	Manufactories of cartridges, ammunition, and munitions of war	3
Mattress and pillow factories	1	Manufactory of soda and saltpeter	1
Manufactory of curtains and awnings	6	Phosphorus and match factories	12
Manufactories of harness and supplies for horses and carriages	15	Shirt factories	11
Iron foundries	3	Manufactories of saddlebows, shoe lasts, and other wooden forms	6
Type foundries	11	Starch factories	4
Manufactories of agricultural and other implements	7	Glue factories	10
Manufactories of sewing machines and articles for domestic use	7	Ice factories	10
Manufactories of plate glass and glass-ware	7	Oil mills	6
		Coffee mills	12

Description.	Num-ber.	Description.	Num-ber.
Corn mills.....	26	Manufactories of fine paraffin candles...	4
Flour mills.....	4	Manufactories of common candles.....	57
Paper mills.....	4	Manufactories of wax, wax candles, and	
Shoe factories.....	7	wax products.....	21
Lead-pipe factory.....	1	Perfume factories.....	4
Cement factories.....	2	Manufactories of artificial flowers.....	4
Flag factory.....	1	Veil factories.....	4
Manufactories of pyrotechnics.....	2	Manufactories of trimmings.....	8
Candy factories.....	7	Playing-card manufactories.....	2
Cracker factories.....	3	Manufactories of blank books, account	
Soap factories.....	15	books, letter books, paper sacks, etc....	11
Manufactories of underclothing and fur-		Manufactories of scientific and ortho-	
nishings.....	17	pedic instruments.....	3
Brush factories.....	8	Manufactories of pianos, organs, and har-	
Manufactory of oilcloth, tarred cloth, etc.	1	monicas.....	4
Manufactories of cereal foods, macaroni,		Manufactories of other musical instru-	
vermicelli, etc.....	11	ments.....	13
Petroleum refinery.....	1		
Chocolate factories.....	9	Total.....	618

CATTLE RAISING.

The raising and fattening of cattle, according to information furnished by the Belgian Legation at Mexico, is at present, in the regions sufficiently irrigated, the most productive of the Mexican enterprises, though the cultivation of sugar cane gives the best results in the warm lands. The landowner who buys cattle to fatten for the market gains, in general, 75 per cent on the capital invested. The expenses are comparatively insignificant in a well-organized *hacienda*. The highest wages paid to a *vaquero*, or cowboy, do not exceed 1 *peso* silver per day; the food and lodging are sometimes included in the contract, but when the food is not included 2 *reals* are counted per day. A good *vaquero* can guard 100 head of cattle.

In the north of the great Mexican plateau, where the largest enterprises of this kind are to be found, certain proprietors each own more than 100,000 head of cattle.

When the animals are ready for market they are generally shipped by special trains to the United States, and especially to Chicago. It is consequently necessary for a *ranchero*, or cattle raiser, owning so many herds to possess a large surplus capital, and to have agents in the principal cities of the United States.

This industry, so simple and primitive, is the one which most of the speculators undertake, after having attempted the complicated cultures without any appreciable success. The price of grazing lands is very low, and at the end of the first year a high rate of interest on the capital invested is realized. The condition of the soil should be carefully studied by the prospective buyer.

This industry, however, presents several disadvantages, such as epidemics, which sometimes destroy a large number of the cattle; and droughts, which are the plague of the great Mexican plateau. The inspection of the irrigation system should not be made during the season of the tropical rains; it is in winter, in the month of March,

and especially April, that an idea of the value of the pasturage lands of Mexico can be gained.

So far the Spaniards have succeeded best in this branch of industry, the knowledge of the Spanish language being indispensable in directing these exploitations.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE STATES OF JALISCO AND COLIMA.

The "Bulletin Commercial," of Brussels, publishes in its issue of February 1, 1902, the following details relative to the economic situation of the States of Jalisco and Colima and their probable future:

"The construction of the Mexican Central Railway (already completed to Tuxpan), which is to connect Tampico to Manzanillo, on the Pacific, will soon considerably shorten the distance separating the States of Jalisco and Colima from the rest of Mexico, the United States, and Canada.

"This distance will be reduced to 700 kilometers when the direct line from Aguascalientes to Guadalajara is completed, while the shortest transcontinental line exceeds 2,900 kilometers.

"From Guadalajara to Manzanillo the country traversed by the new railroad is very much favored by nature. The State of Jalisco, with its 86,752 square kilometers of plains, valleys, and mountains, leads the Mexican States as a grain producer. All along the line are to be found beautiful *haciendas* and numerous ranches of easy access, producing in abundance grain, sugar, cattle, and alcohol (*tequila*). These lands yield an income of from 7 to 10 per cent.

"Among the principal products of the country can be mentioned henequen, different varieties of maguery, cotton, rubber, copal, chicle, oranges, lemons, bananas, pears, peaches, coffee, cacao, vanilla, and tobacco.

"There are also forests of pine, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood, while on the Tehuantepec line almost all the wood of this kind has already disappeared and one must go to the Guatemalan frontier, where varieties of wood which have not yet been introduced to commerce are to be found, to establish new exploitations.

"There are at the present time in the State of Jalisco 5 cotton factories, which, in 1899, produced 248,180 pieces of cotton and other tissues. The latest statistics show that there are 349 mining concessions granted by the Government, covering 4,775 acres, and including 32 mines producing gold alone, 68 producing gold and silver, 178 producing silver alone, 9 producing silver and copper, 2 producing silver and tin, 2 producing mercury, 20 producing gold and copper, 5 producing gold, silver, and copper, 1 producing copper and tin, 15 producing copper alone, and 16 producing iron.

"The State of Jalisco also owns tobacco factories which yearly

furnish about 13,924,991 packages of cigarettes, 2,398,723 cigars, and a number of packages of cut tobacco, representing a total of 153,908 kilograms of native tobacco. The alcohol distilleries number 96; they manufacture yearly 3,194,209 liters of spirits, extracted from maguey and also from sugar cane. There are 2 breweries, producing 1,185,400 liters of beer. The yearly consumption of meat in this State amounts to 10,502,000 kilograms; 132,292 head of cattle of all kinds, representing a value of 3,015,381 *pesos*, are yearly slaughtered.

“The declared value of the rural properties is 31,765,295 *pesos*, and of the town properties 20,886,074 *pesos*, or a total value of 52,653,469 *pesos* of landed properties from which taxes are collected. Lands exempt from the operation of the tax laws are not included in this estimate. These include railway, church, and State and municipal properties. The exact value of the property of this State is, therefore, nearly double the figures given.

“In 1899 the State revenues were 1,291,924 *pesos*; since then they have somewhat increased, although the receipts and expenditures are almost equivalent.

“The city of Guadalajara is endowed with a special financial establishment, the Bank of Jalisco, founded by the authorization of the Federal Government, with a capital of 1,500,000 *pesos*. This institution is well directed; its business is prosperous. The shares are quoted at above par, and very few are for sale. The National Bank of Mexico and The London and Mexican Bank have branch houses at Guadalajara.

“Cattle raising is developing every year in this country. Many *haciendas* and ranches are engaged exclusively in this branch of industry. Many choice breeds of cattle are imported from the United States to improve the native stock, and the State of Jalisco can now furnish excellent material for the slaughterhouse and superior milch cows for the dairy farms.

“The City of Mexico and many other important cities of the country are in great part supplied with beef and milk by the State of Jalisco. The country offers excellent investments to promoters desiring to establish agricultural establishments of this kind, owing to the railroad facilities.

“A few kilometers from Tuxpan, to which point the new railway line is built, the Mexican Central Railway enters the small and fertile State of Colima. It only contains, in fact, 5,887 square kilometers and 65,026 inhabitants. Agriculture is the principal resource of this country. The climate is warmer than that of the State of Jalisco, but the fertility of the soil is the same. The State contains 3 cotton factories which in 1899 manufactured 22,051 pieces of calicoes and other tissues of from 25 to 30 yards each; 9 tobacco factories, which in the same year produced 5,174,300 packages of cigarettes and 563,050 cigars;

6 distilleries which in the same year manufactured 87,522 liters of spirits extracted from maguey and sugar cane.

"The State of Colima, as well as that of Jalisco, offers lands suitable for cattle raising, and many farmers are devoting themselves to this industry.

"In anticipation of the extension of the Mexican Central line to the Pacific coast, the port of Manzanillo has been enlarged and improved under the direction of Engineer EDGAR SMOOT, who has a contract with the Federal Government. This enterprise is not yet completely finished, but the work is being rapidly pushed. The port of Manzanillo will offer to vessels a basin of about 70 hectares, which can shelter a hundred vessels and will be easily accessible.

AGRICULTURAL EXPLOITATIONS.

The following figures taken from the latest official statistics relating to the agricultural establishments of Mexico were forwarded by the Belgian Legation, at Mexico City, to the Brussels "Bulletin Commercial" of January 25, 1902:

"The States of the Republic contain 8,101 *haciendas*, of which 3,400 are devoted to the raising of cereals and 1,560 to cattle raising. They are scattered over the entire country. Stock raising constitutes the principal source of profit of the northern haciendas, while those of the great central plateau are engaged in the cultivation of cereals.

"The cotton plantations includes 108 *haciendas*, 70 of which are in the State of Coahuila, 23 in that of Veracruz, and 15 in Guerrero.

"The *haciendas* cultivating cacao number 124 in Tabasco and 115 in the State of Chiapas. There are 98 coffee plantations in the State of Veracruz, 42 in the State of Oaxaca, and 181 in the State of Chiapas.

"In Yucatan there are 348 plantations of henequen, while in the State of Campêche there are 38.

"The tobacco plantations are divided among the following States: Veracruz, 45; Tabasco, 12; Oaxaca, 28, and Sonora, 13.

"The greatest pulque-producing State is Hidalgo, where there are 102 maguey plantations; there are 32 in the State of Puebla, 17 in the State of Mexico, and 7 in the Federal District.

"In the State of Jalisco there are 45 agave plantations (producing mezcal). The principal plantations are found in the district of Tequila which gives its name to the best brand of this liquor, which resembles both Scotch whisky and Holland gin.

"The sugar-cane plantations are found scattered over all the region of the warm lands: 224 in the State of Chiapas, 226 in Nuevo Leon, 106 in Veracruz, 94 in Yucatan, 82 in Michoacan, 75 in Oaxaca, 72 in Guerrero, 67 in Puebla, 53 in Jalisco, and 67 in Morelos. The sugar-cane plantations cover, in fact, almost the entire extent of this latter State."

NEWLY INVENTED DECORTICATING MACHINE.

Some months since the "Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicano" (Bulletin of the Agricultural Society of Mexico), published in the City of Mexico, issued an account of the successful operations of various public trials of a new machine for decorticating native fibrous plants, such as the maguey, henequen, and other species of the agave family. A more recent number of the Boletín states that this machine, which is the invention of Señor MANUEL PIETRO, has passed the experimental stage and is being manufactured regularly in the Mexican capital and finding ready sale in various sections of the Republic. The report states that this machine is performing more satisfactorily than any other of its class the work for which it is destined, greater economy being one of the features of its operation. Furthermore, it renders available for marketable purposes certain fibers which, on account of difficult decortication, have hitherto been used locally and to a limited extent. As a consequence of the work of this machine, a great expansion in the fiber industries of the Republic is predicted.

SHOE FACTORY AT TORREON.

A shoe factory costing \$300,000 for buildings and equipments has been completed at Torreon, and arrangements are being made to open up all the departments, including a well-equipped tannery. A dozen skilled shoemakers from one of the large factories in Massachusetts have been engaged and are now employed in teaching native workmen how to operate the machines for making foot wear of United States types.

MINING NOTES FROM MONTEREY.

Iron ore from the Solonduna district, Mexico, where the supplies for the Monterey steel plant are to be secured, is to be shipped to the Maryland Steel Works, at Sparrows Point, Maryland. Arrangements, according to Mexican advices, are now being made and shipments will commence soon. The construction of the Monterey plant is now reported to have reached a point where it can be stated with certainty that the works will be able to turn out steel rails by September, 1902. The company has decided to bid for the orders of the three principal railroads of Mexico by manufacturing rails corresponding in weight to their various standards. The Mexican Central standard is said to be 81 pounds; that of the Mexican International, 75, and of the Mexican National, 70.

Recent advices state that the Mexican Mining and Smelting Company, recently organized, with a capital of \$10,000,000 (gold), is making active preparations for the construction of a smelter plant in the city of Monterey. The company, it is said, also proposes to develop mines throughout the State of Nuevo Leon and other parts of Mexico.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN THE STATE OF COAHUILA.

Japanese immigration is rapidly increasing in the State of Coahuila. In one week 80 Japanese families arrived at Barroterán to work in the coal mines near that city.

It is reported from San Francisco that 300 Japanese families have sailed for Mexican ports on the Pacific to engage in agricultural pursuits.

ITALIAN CAPITAL IN NUEVO LEON.

According to investigations made through the Italian Legation at Mexico City and with the cooperation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this capital it appears that a sum of more than \$20,000,000 (silver), furnished by Italian capitalists and manufacturers, is invested in Mexico in the single State of Nuevo Leon.

This capital is especially invested in industrial enterprises, import, export, and commission houses, banks, spinning mills, agricultural colonies, etc.

DEMANDS FOR MARBLE AND ONYX.

The demands for Mexican marble and onyx are becoming numerous in the United States as well as in Europe. The rich quarries recently discovered near Oaxaca and Tehuacan are far from being able to fill the orders which are received daily. The exploitation of the marble and onyx quarries of Mexico is doubtless destined to become a new source of wealth for the fortunate owners.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The Mexican Herald of February 9, 1902, contains the following item:

“Orders for *caoutchouc* (rubber) aggregating over \$70,000 silver have been lately received and will be supplied by the rubber plantations of the States of Veracruz and Oaxaca. The first crop of rubber will be harvested in the spring, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the plantations stocked five years ago. A great many new rubber plantations will be stocked in the States of Oaxaca and Veracruz, and the first rubber factory in the Republic is to be built soon at Coatzacoalcos, the necessary capital having been subscribed by the proprietors of the rubber plantations of the isthmus.”

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In January the Department of Fomento received from Sumatra a consignment of grapevine cuttings and tobacco seed and from Japan some tea plants, which will be distributed to agriculturists who have lands suitable for their cultivation. Chinese tea plants had previously been planted in the district of Comitan, and the results have induced

other planters to entertain the idea of tea culture on a large scale. Lands which produce coffee have been found also to be suitable for the production of tea.

The "Mexican Herald" states that the commission on vegetable parasites, before the agricultural department of Mexico, has received from the Institute of Bacteriology in Grahamstown, Cape Colony, Africa, a number of tubes containing fungi for the destruction of locusts, which so frequently devastate the fields of the Republic. The commission will distribute these tubes to applicants, together with instructions as to the use of their contents.

Several of the important mine owners of the State of Chihuahua recently met to discuss the advisability of establishing a railroad to cross the southern part of the district of Santa Eulalia, in the State of Chihuahua. This project was adopted and the building of the road will be undertaken at once. This road will pass through the mining regions of Santa Eulalia, Santo Domingo, Galeana, Bustillos, and San Juan.

The number of freight cars which crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory from the United States at the various railway depots during the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, was 38,629, carrying 535,640 tons of merchandise. The number which crossed from the opposite direction during the same period was 20,368, conveying 223,720 tons of freight.

A plant for the manufacture of gas engines is to be established by a firm from the United States at Monterey. The capital to be invested is given at \$250,000 Mexican (about \$113,000). The United States Consul at Monterey reports that the use of gas engines is becoming very popular in Mexico.

The "Mexican Herald" reports that an extensive deposit of marble of various colors has been discovered near Tezutlan, in the State of Puebla. This place is the present terminus of the San Marcos and Tecolutla Railway.

FREDERICK W. DUFWA, of the City of Mexico, has been granted a patent (No. 694,356) in the United States for a "blade for propellers for airships."

NICARAGUA.

BELGIAN REPORT ON THE RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Recueil Consulaire Belge" contains an interesting and detailed report on the Republic of Nicaragua, prepared by the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in Central America, from which the following facts relating to the commerce, resources, and industry of the Republic are obtained:

"The imports of Nicaragua, briefly indicated, are principally all

kinds of tissues, and especially cotton goods, firearms, dried, salted, and canned provisions, glassware, window glass, candles, matches, iron and steel in various forms, nails, machetes, crockery and china ware, all kinds of paper, mercery, hardware, all kinds of furniture, paints, musical instruments, agricultural implements and tools for workshops and domestic use, tanned hides, lamps, wines and liquors, art objects, etc.

“The exports consist of coffee, rubber, bananas, coined silver, coined gold and gold in bars, gold ore and gold amalgam, hides, sugar, buckskin, fine woods and mahogany, and, among the less important articles, cacao, tortoise shells, maize, salt, sole leather, cheeses from the Department of Chontales, etc.

“Coffee is shipped principally to Germany, France, England, and the United States. Rubber finds its most important market in the United States, but England, France, and Germany also receive quantities of importance. Bananas are bought exclusively by the United States. Gold is shipped principally to the United States and England. The fine woods are sent principally to the United States, England, and, on a smaller scale, to Germany.

“The vegetable wealth of Nicaragua, like that of the other Central American Republics is abundantly distributed in the lands bathed by the two oceans, in the valleys, on the slopes, and a great number of plateaus along the lakes and rivers. The country produces, in addition to the products named as exports, pita, henequen, building and cabinet woods, medicinal plants, various rosins, etc., maize, rice, beans, yucca, and other alimentary plants, as well as tropical fruits, including oranges, lemons, pineapples, and others.

“At the present time the domainial lands suitable to agriculture are sold at the rate of 3 *pesos* the *manzana*.

“According to Mr. F. BELY in his work entitled ‘Across Nicaragua,’ this Republic is the promised land *par excellence* for all natural products of the tropical zone. The results obtained from the most rudimentary culture are nothing short of marvelous. While in Algeria it takes eighteen months for cotton to arrive at maturity, in Nicaragua it is planted in October and picked in February on all the western lands. In this country, as in all parts of Central America, sugar cane produces at least two annual crops and sometimes three, while the life of the plant is from fifteen to twenty years. Four crops of maize can be gathered in a year in the virgin lands, such as those of the eastern slope. Rice planted in the same zone produces abundantly, while indigo can be cut three times before replanting is necessary.

“The coffee tree is found everywhere in Nicaragua, but grows best in lands situated at a certain elevation. Thus, in lands from 200 to 2,000 feet above sea level the annual production of coffee per tree is only from one-half to 1 pound, while on the plantations between 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation the production varies from 1 to 4 pounds,

according to the elevation and the quality of the land. Beyond 3,000 feet the yield again decreases. In 1898 the number of coffee trees in the Republic was 36,965,237. The cultivation of coffee is more largely carried on in the Department of Managua, but from the point of view of the quality of the berry the first place belongs to the Department of Matagalpa.

"The first cost of establishing a coffee plantation of an area of 1 *manzana*, in uncultivated or domanial land, up to the time when the production begins to pay expenses—that is, after three years—is about as follows:

	Pesos.
Purchase of 1 <i>manzana</i> of domanial land	3 to 4
Clearing.....	6 to 15
Preparation of the land and plantation	7 to 10
Cost of 1,000 young coffee trees	2 to 10
Transportation and planting	4 to 6
Weeding during three years, or ten in all.....	50 to 120
Total.....	72 to 165

"The coffee tree is really capable of producing at three years, but the production does not exceed one-fourth of a pound. It is only from the fourth or fifth year that the crop begins to count, and it then increases gradually up to the tenth year, at which time, however, the production remains the same during at least 15 or 20 years and sometimes even longer if the plantation is well kept up and cared for. For the purpose of developing coffee culture, the Government has granted different facilities to the planters of this product.

"Rubber, which for a long time was taken from trees growing wild, is now systematically cultivated. These plantations thrive in lands situated at a height of less than 1,000 feet. Rubber is taken principally from the Departments of Zelaya, Rivas, and Chontales, and the Territory (*comarca*) of San Juan del Norte. The cultivation of rubber, like that of coffee, is granted certain concessions by the Government. The approximate cost of a rubber plantation of 1 *manzana* (7,000 square meters), with 156 trees planted at a distance of 24 feet from each other, is the following:

	Pesos.
One <i>manzana</i> of domanial land	3. 00
Clearing, preparation, and seeding of land.....	20. 00
One annual weeding during ten years, at rate of 9 <i>pesos</i>	90. 00
Unforeseen expenses	9. 00
Interest at 6 per cent during ten years on 122 <i>pesos</i>	73. 20
Total.....	195. 20

"Bananas are cultivated on a large scale in the Department of Zelaya, the Territory of Cabo de Gracias á Dios, and the district of Siquia, and give rise to an important export trade. In the western regions

the banana is found principally in the Departments of Managua and Leon, but it is employed there exclusively for local consumption.

“Bananas are easily cultivated and demand but little special attention. They include several varieties, such as the bananas properly called, plantains, *guineo comuno* and the *guineo manzano*, which produce vinegar of good quality, and *dominico*, which furnishes a nutritive flour.

“The cultivation of henequen and pita, of recent introduction, have been successful in the Departments of Leon and Chinandega and is protected by the Government.

“Tobacco is principally cultivated on the coasts and in the interior valleys, notably in the Departments of Managua, Masaya, Rivas, Chinandega, and Nueva Segovia. The tobacco of this last Department is considered the best in the country and of the same quality as the Havana product.

“Sugar cane is successfully cultivated in a great number of Departments, and especially in Masaya, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, León, Chinandega, Matagalpa, and Nueva Segovia. Refined sugar and inferior sugars, known under the name of *chancaca* and *mascabado*, are manufactured.

“Cacao, which is of an excellent quality, is cultivated in the Department of Granada. The MENIER house, of Paris, owns a large cacao plantation not far from Nandaime, on the side of the extinct volcano Mombach, in the Department of Granada. The cultivation of cacao is also protected by the Government.

“The indigo plant is found abundantly in the warm plains, situated at an elevation of from 200 to 250 feet. In quality the product, especially that of the Department of Rivas, can compete with that of India. The plant is also found in the Departments of Granada and Chinandega.

“Vanilla, vegetable wax, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, quinquina, rhubarb, copabia balsam, etc., are gathered in the forests, but do not figure among the export articles. Vanilla is found principally in the district of Prinzapolka, and medicinal and oleaginous plants are found especially in the Departments of León, Carazo, Nueva Segovia, and Zelaya.

“Maize yields two good crops per year, the first in August, the second in December. It is planted in May and September. The principal producing Departments are Managua, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, León, Chinandega, Matagalpa, and Nueva Segovia.

“Beans are consumed in large quantities and are cultivated on a large scale, principally in the Departments of Granada, León, and Matagalpa.

“Cattle raising is practiced on a certain scale in all parts of the Republic, but this industry is very backward and many improvements

are necessary to be introduced. At the present time, with few exceptions, enterprises of this kind are among the least remunerative. Scarcely anything has been done to improve the stock, and the methods of gathering fodder need to be modified. However, outside of the lands suitable to stock raising, there are two elements in favor of this industry—the increase in the consumption of meat and an increased exportation.

“The actual price of domanial lands suitable to stock raising is 2 pesos per *manzana*.

“The forest wealth of Nicaragua is very great and furnishes one of its principal export articles, cabinet woods. Among the principal woods are mahogany, cedar, ebony, *guayacan* or *galo sento*, *ronron*, *granadillo*, quebracho, light rosewood, etc. Other woods, such as *mora*, *palo amarillo*, and Brazilwood, used in dyeing, are shipped in their natural state, or the extracts produced in the country are shipped abroad. The wood is exploited in most of these Departments of the Republic, especially is Managua, Rivas, León, Chontales, Matagalpa, Jinotega Estali, Nueva Segovia, and Zelaya; in the territory of Cabo de Gracias á Dios, and the district of Prinzapolka.

“An American company has the concession for the exploitation during fifteen years of mahogany, cedar, and rosewood of the immense territory near the Atlantic Ocean.

“As regards the mineral wealth of the five Central American Republics, Nicaragua follows after Honduras, which occupies first place.

“The mineral wealth of this Republic is distributed about as follows: Gold, in the Departments of Nueva Segovia, Chontales, León, Matagalpa, Jinotega, and the district of Prinzapolka; silver, in these same, with the exception of Prinzapolka; copper, in Nueva Segovia, León, and Matagalpa; lead and iron, in Nueva Segovia and Matagalpa; nickel and zinc, in Matagalpa; tin, in Nueva Segovia; calcaire, in León and Matagalpa; mercury, sulphate of lime, salt, sulphur, and combustible minerals, in Leon.

“At the present only gold mines are worked, and these are found principally in the Departments of Nueva Segovia and Chontales, on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera and in the district of Prinzapolka.

“The only two manufacturing industries of any importance in Nicaragua are, first, the manufacture of sugar and next the extraction of *mora* for dyeing. Among the less important industries are cheese factories of the Department of Chontales, furniture factories, common soap factories, and factories for making of rush and straw hats, candles, starch, shoes, cord, sole leather, ice, mineral waters, common pottery, baskets, harnesses, etc. Tailoring establishments, jewelry stores, and locksmiths complete this table.”

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

The Consul of the United States at Managua has informed the Department of State at Washington that on December 15, 1901, the Nicaraguan Government signed a contract with Mr. P. W. CHAMBERLAIN, a railway engineer, for the purchase of 300 tons of steel rails and other fittings for the Atlantic Railroad, which the latter is constructing. It is stipulated in the contract that the above-mentioned material shall be purchased in the United States.

The Consul adds that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is at present pushing to completion the work on that part of the road connecting the Indio River with the San Juan River at San Francisco, from which point there is steamboat navigation.

PARAGUAY.**NEW SACCHARINE PLANT.**

The flora of Paraguay is rich in plants of importance both as food and drugs. Dr. M. BERTONI, in the "Revue Mensuel du Paraguay," describes a plant which is to be found in profusion in the northern part of the Republic, and which is noted for its saccharine properties. This plant is known botanically as *Eupatorium Rebaudiarum*, in honor of the Paraguayan chemist, Señor OVID O. REBAUDI, and is variously spoken of by the Indian population as *caáheé*, *azucá-caái*, and *cira-caái*, which may be translated "sweet herb," "sugar herb," and "honey herb."

The plant is a humble-looking herb, which grows to a height of but a few decimeters, with small leaves and minute blossoms. It flourishes in the high plains which environ the Amambari Mountains from the extreme north of the Republic to the sources of the Monday River. Its saccharine properties are described as most remarkable, a few leaves being sufficient to sweeten a large cup of tea or coffee, and on putting insignificant portions of the leaves into the mouth the impression of sweetness is retained for many minutes. The plant contains no deleterious substances whatever.

The Director of the Agronomical Institute at Asunción considers that the sweetness is not due to the sugar contents, as the sweetening power by far exceeds that of sugar. Moreover, it is stated that the sweet matter contained in the plant can not, like sugar, be brought to a state of fermentation by adding yeast. He assumes, rather, that a new chemical substance has been discovered. As an experiment a German colonist is endeavoring to cultivate specimens of the plant at Nueva Germania.

SALVADOR.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1901.

The Department of Statistics has just issued an interesting bulletin compiled from the census returns taken by the Government on March 1, 1901. This data shows that the population of the Republic on the date mentioned was 1,006,848 souls. The largest cities are San Salvador, with a population of 59,544 inhabitants, and Santa Ana, with a population of 48,120. The area of the Republic is 34,126 square kilometers, with an average population of 29.5 persons per square kilometer. The following tables show the population by Departments, density, sexes, races, etc.:

Departments.	Population.	Area, square kilometers.	Density per square kilometer.	Sexes.	
				Males.	Females.
Santa Ana.....	112,944	3,559	31.7	55,403	57,541
Ahuachapán.....	59,856	2,082	28.7	29,362	30,494
Sonsonate.....	78,528	2,242	35.0	38,521	40,007
La Libertad.....	79,320	2,184	36.3	38,909	40,411
San Salvador.....	117,096	2,047	57.2	57,439	59,657
Chalatenango.....	61,608	3,346	18.4	30,221	31,387
Cuscatlán.....	75,024	1,740	48.9	36,802	38,222
La Paz.....	61,752	2,354	26.2	30,291	31,461
San Vicente.....	55,296	2,287	24.2	27,125	28,171
Cabañas.....	43,032	819	52.5	21,108	21,924
San Miguel.....	80,040	3,481	23.0	39,262	40,778
Usulután.....	80,400	3,344	24.0	39,439	40,961
Morazán.....	52,368	2,355	22.2	25,688	26,680
La Unión.....	49,584	2,286	41.4	24,323	25,261
Total.....	1,006,848	34,126	29.5	493,893	512,955

Departments.	Races.		Number of Indians to 100 whites.	Political divisions.				
	Whites.	Indians.		Dis- tricts.	Cities.	Towns.	Vil- lages.	Ham- lets.
Santa Ana.....	110,400	2,544	2.30	3	3	2	5	10
Ahuachapán.....	29,808	30,048	100.81	2	2	1	8	14
Sonsonate.....	41,544	36,984	89.02	3	2	3	8	13
La Libertad.....	63,816	15,504	24.29	2	2	4	15	21
San Salvador.....	73,896	43,200	58.46	3	2	5	8	15
Chalatenango.....	57,312	4,296	7.50	2	1	6	28	35
Cuscatlán.....	37,152	37,872	101.94	2	2	4	11	17
La Paz.....	32,064	29,688	92.59	2	1	4	16	21
San Vicente.....	52,992	2,304	4.35	2	1	10	2	13
Cabañas.....	36,696	6,336	17.27	2	2	5	2	9
San Miguel.....	79,320	720	.91	3	2	5	12	19
Usulután.....	73,488	6,912	9.41	3	4	3	11	18
Morazán.....	39,264	13,104	33.37	3	1	6	19	26
La Unión.....	44,448	5,136	11.55	2	3	5	9	17
Total.....	772,200	234,648	30.39	34	28	63	154	245

Departments.	Names of principal towns.	Inhabit- ants.
Santa Ana.....	Santa Ana.....	48,120
Ahuachapán.....	Ahuachapán.....	14,136
Sonsonate.....	Sonsonate.....	17,016
La Libertad.....	Nva San Salvador.....	18,768
San Salvador.....	San Salvador.....	59,544
Chalatenango.....	Chalatenango.....	7,942
Cuscatlán.....	Cojutepeque.....	11,620
La Paz.....	Zacatecoluca.....	15,130
San Vicente.....	San Vicente.....	17,892
Cabañas.....	Sansuntepeque.....	12,456
Usulután.....	Usulután.....	11,856
San Miguel.....	San Miguel.....	24,768
Morazán.....	San Francisco.....	2,151
La Unión.....	La Unión.....	4,272

In 1899 there were 38,986 births, as compared with 41,952 in 1900. The following table shows the births by Departments during the years mentioned:

Departments.	1899.			1900.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Santa Ana	2,176	2,050	4,226	2,444	2,262	4,706
Ahuachapán	1,223	1,243	2,466	1,264	1,230	2,494
Sonsonate	1,435	1,371	2,806	1,704	1,568	3,272
La Libertad	1,500	1,483	2,983	1,694	1,611	3,305
San Salvador	2,294	2,219	4,513	2,431	2,448	4,879
Chalatenango	1,255	1,165	2,420	1,288	1,279	2,567
Cuscatlán	1,674	1,392	3,066	1,656	1,470	3,126
La Paz	1,207	1,180	2,387	1,376	1,197	2,573
San Vicente	1,217	1,112	2,329	1,170	1,134	2,304
Cabañas	845	807	1,652	914	879	1,793
San Miguel	1,605	1,458	3,063	1,711	1,624	3,335
Usulután	1,525	1,493	3,019	1,694	1,656	3,350
Morazán	1,062	1,061	2,123	1,150	1,082	2,132
La Unión	955	978	1,933	1,116	950	2,066
Total	19,974	19,012	38,986	21,613	20,340	41,952

The consumption of live stock in the year 1900 was 56,762 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep and goats, and 68,778 hogs, the total value of the stock slaughtered being \$2,184,872. The following table shows the consumption by Departments.

Departments.	Bulls.			Yearlings.			Oxen.		
	Num-ber.	Total value. *	Average price.	Num-ber.	Total value.	Average price.	Num-ber.	Total value.	Average price.
Santa Ana	383	\$9,300	\$24.28	2,483	\$62,902	\$25.33	1,018	\$32,900	\$32.32
Ahuachapán	26	431	16.58	1,028	29,033	28.24	922	34,177	37.07
Sonsonate	123	4,520	31.61	2,801	79,642	28.36	1,359	48,544	35.72
La Libertad	13	270	20.77	2,090	55,608	26.61	1,755	55,972	31.89
San Salvador	4	92	23.00	3,265	103,141	31.59	5,691	207,540	36.47
Chalatenango	12	186	15.50	361	5,352	14.83	162	3,437	21.22
Cuscatlán	60	1,278	21.30	937	20,782	22.18	1,330	34,211	25.72
La Paz	4	80	20.00	1,013	21,931	21.27	910	22,128	24.32
San Vicente .....	.....	.....	.....	610	12,702	20.82	776	18,682	24.07
Cabañas	1	30	30.00	619	10,893	17.60	347	7,722	22.25
San Miguel	456	7,140	15.66	1,148	19,430	16.93	1,010	20,055	19.86
Usulután .....	.....	.....	.....	958	18,765	19.59	1,654	38,534	23.30
Morazán	17	277	16.29	938	14,193	15.13	373	7,638	20.50
La Unión .....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	14,903	14.63	168	3,293	19.60
Total	1,119	23,604	21.09	19,270	469,277	24.35	17,475	534,833	30.61

Departments.	Cows.			Sheep and goats.		Hogs.		
	Number.	Total value.	Average price.	Number.	Total value.	Number.	Total value.	Average price.
Santa Ana	3,276	\$71,273	\$21.76	56	\$625	6,138	\$71,741	\$11.69
Ahuachapán	880	20,699	23.52	.....	.....	3,804	45,033	11.84
Sonsonate	1,961	46,791	23.86	.....	.....	7,136	74,466	10.44
La Libertad	1,256	50,225	24.06	.....	.....	6,076	95,308	15.68
San Salvador	3,436	95,661	27.84	10	88	11,865	117,105	9.87
Chalatenango	264	4,291	16.25	31	440	1,974	19,560	9.91
Cuscatlán	1,508	30,921	20.50	.....	.....	3,960	38,718	9.77
La Paz	771	15,511	20.12	13	154	5,234	51,663	9.68
San Vicente	1,213	21,146	17.43	3	65	5,656	66,416	11.74
Cabañas	578	9,993	17.29	.....	.....	1,754	17,401	9.92
San Miguel	1,596	24,026	15.05	20	143	5,264	51,048	9.70
Usulután	794	15,535	19.57	31	339	5,858	57,796	9.87
Morazán	557	8,114	14.57	28	258	1,950	18,346	9.41
La Unión	808	12,212	15.11	8	47	2,109	24,000	11.38
Total	18,898	406,398	21.50	200	2,159	68,778	748,601	10.88

* All values in silver. The dollar of Salvador is worth \$0.413 gold.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The Government of Salvador recently furnished to the Legation of Brazil in the United States an interesting report concerning the coffee industry in Salvador. This report shows that at the present time there are in the Republic 50,000 hectares of land planted in coffee trees, and that there still remain in an uncultivated state about 20,000 hectares of virgin land suitable for the growing of coffee. Two thousand hectares of coffee land formerly under cultivation have been abandoned due to the wearing out of the soil, but no plantations have been abandoned on account of the low prices of the different grades of coffee in the markets of the world.

The average bearing life of a coffee tree in Salvador is given as thirty years, and the average production as 350 grams. The average yearly exportation is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds, and the average cost of production per kilogram, delivered at the maritime ports of the country from whence the exportation is made, 9 cents United States gold. The following table shows the shipments of coffee from the Republic of Salvador to foreign countries in 1900:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Australia.....	1, 343, 251	Germany	7, 420, 280
Belgium	210, 834	Italy	4, 462, 905
Chile	1, 830	Spain	38, 344
Colombia	2, 290	United States	7, 477, 476
England	5, 329, 398		
France	23, 815, 148	Total	50, 101, 756

THE PRESENT COFFEE CROP.

The United States Consul-General at San Salvador reports that the coffee crop of the Republic will not exceed 40,000,000 pounds. This is a great decrease as compared with the crop of 1901, which amounted to 55,600,000 pounds. The falling off in the yield is due wholly to unseasonable weather. The rains, which fell earlier than is usual, caused the plants to blossom prematurely, the bloom being afterwards destroyed by the north winds. Later and more seasonable rains caused the plants to bloom anew, but only partially, the consequent result being a short crop.

REVENUES COLLECTED DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1901.

An interesting statistical table published in the official newspaper of the Republic, under date of December 25, 1901, shows that the collection of revenue from all sources by the Government of Salvador from January to September of said year amounted to \$4,835,064.06. Comparing this sum with the amount collected during the first nine months of 1900, it is seen that the revenues collected in 1901 exceeded those collected during the same period of 1900 by \$282,375.72. The total revenue is made up of the following items: Imports, \$2,542,967.51; exports, \$526,396.56; tax on liquors, \$1,354,262.91; sundry taxes, \$411,437.08.

IMPORTATIONS THROUGH THE PORT OF LA UNION.

During the month of October, 1901, merchandise to the value of \$122,244.30 were imported into Salvador through the port of La Union, the customs duties on which amounted to \$141,641.81. The following table shows in detail the shipments by countries:

Countries.	Pack- ages.	Value in gold.	Duties paid.
Belgium.....	62	\$458.70	\$1,426.10
Chile.....	50	70.00	265.20
Colombia.....	39	657.00	688.39
Costa Rica.....	50	464.00	212.82
Cuba.....	4	931.00	810.54
Ecuador.....	111	3,669.87	6,197.76
Germany.....	6,356	110,448.20	123,679.34
Spain.....	264	5,545.53	8,361.66
Total.....	6,936	122,244.30	141,641.81

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of January, for example, are not published in full until some time in March.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$624	.....	\$6,255	\$6,175
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bitu- minoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	5,743	\$2,195	37,556	6,172
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	727	427	3,069	1,464
Brazil.....	160,113	36,875	487,093	743,319
Other South America.....	69,125	88,160	1,180,434	1,240,610
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i>):				
Central America.....	340,087	151,909	906,049	1,350,842
Mexico.....	59,427	185,292	418,931	784,995
Brazil.....	2,720,113	6,001,093	25,776,400	34,995,562
Other South America.....	355,696	384,156	2,841,435	3,800,286

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	\$41,423	\$40,661	\$272,528	\$321,579
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	699,897	639,063	4,487,592	5,240,997
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	164,909	171,276	1,317,341	1,458,695
South America.....	30,402	27,829	353,210	287,035
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	291	907	134,990	99,260
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	12,071	21,609	148,357	185,377
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	31,202	47,164	351,839	321,278
Mexico.....	271,872	476,245	1,249,832	1,943,721
South America.....	767,653	1,162,732	5,515,343	7,144,244
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	80,280	61,081	382,502	329,219
Mexico.....	6,481	13,777	68,774	53,743
Brazil.....	1,518,097	2,274,237	7,415,972	8,332,725
Other South America.....	51,679	56,574	391,075	375,642
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	240,678	427,930	1,638,125	2,067,630
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	502	14,892	6,928	106,970
Mexico.....	1,999	2,171	5,439	4,545
Cuba.....	1,774,078	460,751	5,068,240	7,509,023
Brazil.....	617,229	943,216	1,234,149	2,654,950
Other South America.....	1,177,480	918,536	5,879,056	3,724,514
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,894	7,617	20,748	38,061
Cuba.....	1,469,043	848,968	5,962,084	4,712,785
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	5,237	-----	259,471	547,319
Mexico.....	53,640	5,693	306,278	245,944
Cuba.....	11,595	21,919	182,859	107,814
South America.....	1,082	1,828	8,782	7,209
Wool (<i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	65,651	320,277	163,426	1,361,914
Class 2 (combing).....	-----	-----	4,108	33,794
Class 3 (carpet).....	12,454	15,968	409,809	240,925

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America.....	\$316	\$1,691	\$8,885	\$15,811
Mexico.....	9,009	18,524	256,885	100,089
Santo Domingo.....	22	60	1,246	437
Cuba.....	4,786	1,879	69,631	39,464
Argentine Republic.....	166,980	157,294	1,099,414	1,409,149
Brazil.....	1,025	2,263	8,866	10,974
Colombia.....	19	7	1,094	241
Other South America.....	17,951	9,814	242,383	165,217
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mats</i>):				
Central America.....	4,021	2,776	17,016	30,078
Mexico.....	24,876	996	354,554	476,398
Santo Domingo.....	22	8	49	37
Cuba.....	107,630	117,135	430,418	463,581
South America.....	1,690	1,569	10,477	82,474

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Breadstuffs—Continued.				
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	\$2,800	\$3,955	\$22,070	\$18,615
Mexico.....	63	46	1,426	724,912
South America.....	136,695	5,071	465,591	254,682
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	84,845	88,105	533,768	540,381
Mexico.....	14,381	17,082	91,305	127,095
Santo Domingo.....	7,487	26,759	113,821	139,267
Cuba.....	140,780	141,945	1,176,787	1,170,945
Brazil.....	265,893	201,033	1,575,794	1,285,149
Colombia.....	20,301	18,646	160,779	133,076
Other South America.....	97,227	135,452	850,012	1,097,246
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	9,036	4,508	38,218	49,759
Mexico.....	59,947	115,987	1,053,088	557,020
Santo Domingo.....	3,951	736	48,941	13,073
Cuba.....	45,029	64,858	433,215	316,318
Argentine Republic.....	13,446	30,023	527,005	178,003
Brazil.....	32,966	1,569	85,605	24,973
Colombia.....	170	1,798	3,276	13,394
Other South America.....	4,524	9,549	84,954	148,741
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	455	407	2,479	3,406
Mexico.....	3,511	1,145	11,378	12,289
Santo Domingo.....		54	239	645
Cuba.....	1,203	1,085	9,975	10,041
Argentine Republic.....	1,663	2,763	22,059	7,680
Brazil.....	765	457	7,239	2,753
Colombia.....	34	66	320	652
Other South America.....	2,561	1,014	19,058	14,446
Coal:				
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	103,120	115,017	932,964	824,143
Copper:				
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	14,480	113,310	91,180	504,145
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	229,709	35,180	1,224,309	176,647
South America.....			232	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	56,484	53,766	457,202	294,648
Mexico.....	21,922	13,666	178,850	154,607
Santo Domingo.....	12,218	25,692	133,928	173,095
Cuba.....	17,543	22,298	105,396	133,694
Argentine Republic.....	13,073	9,689	69,477	61,959
Brazil.....	33,080	54,452	207,263	254,824
Colombia.....	47,603	75,850	213,558	413,781
Other South America.....	166,745	114,527	1,202,140	705,172
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	34,359	35,069	739,834	281,918
Mexico.....	46,166	27,581	291,702	227,393
Santo Domingo.....	2,248	1,883	30,142	13,517
Cuba.....	9,251	9,954	61,643	94,988
Argentine Republic.....	1,288	29,344	9,575	126,826
Brazil.....	3,635	6,505	30,322	32,587
Colombia.....	6,840	6,889	27,534	29,790
Other South America.....	7,886	8,940	56,777	52,044
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	10,625	5,242	39,732	24,528
Mexico.....	57,973	30,417	236,310	218,442
Argentine Republic.....	27,215	17,160	242,628	94,536
Brazil.....	48,516	24,597	144,690	111,643
Other South America.....	17,258	13,090	114,675	100,761

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America	\$35,146	-----	\$78,456	\$15,881
Mexico	55,728	\$124,817	579,160	945,764
South America	160,605	10,516	746,836	333,092
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America	16,081	11,957	79,546	61,565
Mexico	49,263	61,669	324,465	341,950
Santo Domingo	2,672	1,210	15,910	12,742
Cuba	34,428	38,598	193,621	235,491
Argentine Republic	19,047	16,525	168,464	193,374
Brazil	16,568	10,673	115,592	65,958
Colombia	2,830	4,133	24,962	27,682
Other South America	35,794	17,633	285,296	174,158
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	2,798	4,309	20,924	19,460
Mexico	24,296	37,198	192,461	208,361
Santo Domingo	293	361	5,405	4,187
Cuba	13,075	3,802	72,447	38,763
Argentine Republic	21,287	15,138	133,364	65,462
Brazil	2,473	3,076	46,385	22,512
Colombia	394	1,374	3,387	7,101
Other South America	23,490	14,805	122,778	115,308
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	1,252	223	3,944	3,530
Mexico	7,379	14,527	41,142	75,990
Santo Domingo	-----	2	722	769
Cuba	4,697	3,002	26,017	21,102
Argentine Republic	1,977	4,431	17,922	16,119
Brazil	598	207	4,648	4,329
Colombia	187	343	799	1,935
Other South America	4,541	1,919	19,396	23,144
Leather and manufactures of:				
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	4,201	2,883	21,847	13,157
Mexico	575	1,706	8,511	5,917
Santo Domingo	182	79	5,351	1,965
Cuba	5,789	5,559	28,436	39,080
Argentine Republic	6,109	1,473	66,452	44,591
Brazil	7,125	19,980	43,183	63,797
Colombia	551	2,156	3,204	4,970
Other South America	16,311	6,191	58,546	39,831
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	14,450	11,732	111,888	96,126
Mexico	38,193	60,326	211,944	375,234
Colombia	2,449	4,624	44,482	25,152
Other South America	8,983	6,118	45,004	77,122
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America	885	702	7,050	6,044
Mexico	603	484	4,963	5,333
Santo Domingo	-----	603	3,419	3,013
Cuba	2,280	1,519	8,652	13,105
Argentine Republic	2,981	1,075	92,077	11,075
Brazil	9,734	18,149	117,122	123,660
Colombia	3,172	1,950	8,672	6,025
Other South America	10,717	7,687	57,560	68,674
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America	569	552	4,334	4,684
Mexico	179	230	2,258	1,880
Santo Domingo	19	30	459	552
Cuba	3,181	5,037	30,461	32,888
Argentine Republic	16,967	2,619	86,869	34,134
Brazil	5,319	1,624	52,276	26,328
Colombia	497	464	2,531	2,263
Other South America	9,474	2,450	66,847	27,502

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites, minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crás; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$32,611	\$84,663	\$262,055	\$354,071
Cuba.....	21,843	45,400	113,876	150,581
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	14,775	19,804	83,609	84,776
Mexico.....	13,599	18,605	84,526	119,229
Santo Domingo.....	3,584	5,331	36,600	36,753
Cuba.....	25,962	27,504	130,467	140,437
Argentine Republic.....	156,560	119,334	783,049	713,344
Brazil.....	115,383	191,899	1,402,499	1,255,656
Colombia.....	7,190	23,233	86,985	89,446
Other South America.....	76,494	100,852	740,392	653,086
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	1,149	1,934	4,392	5,091
Mexico.....	62,556	155,743	487,916	719,915
Santo Domingo.....	2,277	7,954	38,344	38,903
Cuba.....	3,507	5,239	19,257	23,753
Argentine Republic.....	3,065	1,138	37,768	10,244
Brazil.....	36,640	19,419	195,142	210,376
Other South America.....	17,971	17,933	97,495	102,639
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,357	7,399	15,371	16,781
Mexico.....	2,015	1,489	14,061	18,701
Santo Domingo.....	6	.....	33	136
Cuba.....	587	746	5,093	5,689
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	38	19
Brazil.....	1,182	446	12,220	7,166
Colombia.....	972	478	3,989	3,621
Other South America.....	1,655	2,314	14,663	13,437
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou en salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	4,308	4,183	24,240	23,940
Mexico.....	233	89	833	479
Santo Domingo.....	149	289	3,268	2,031
Cuba.....	196	588	4,614	2,530
Brazil.....	.....	66	321	2,823
Colombia.....	820	1,451	11,846	6,914
Other South America.....	10,186	15,938	125,343	100,723
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	9,050	10,071	76,787	67,776
Mexico.....	4,111	2,221	19,835	23,008
Santo Domingo.....	44	1,349	4,014	10,433
Cuba.....	232	.....	2,837	997
Brazil.....	1,410	120	12,087	11,150
Colombia.....	1,164	97	4,488	1,637
Other South America.....	4,285	2,644	78,620	26,377
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,069	2,611	18,096	20,327
Mexico.....	2,062	3,425	17,783	20,977
Santo Domingo.....	93	39	1,296	597
Cuba.....	32,934	20,494	256,232	185,656
Brazil.....	18,735	18,798	100,217	110,378
Colombia.....	27	28	601	985
Other South America.....	2,766	6,994	17,985	20,439
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	4,066	2,965	21,666	19,917
Mexico.....	4,592	6,359	29,160	36,018
Santo Domingo.....	881	1,208	7,923	7,549
Cuba.....	28,536	31,490	348,430	331,000
Brazil.....	416	.....	2,953	1,727
Colombia.....	1,743	1,456	11,451	10,063
Other South America.....	7,942	5,014	55,377	49,808
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i>):				
Central America.....	9,688	10,404	68,280	63,886
Santo Domingo.....	.....	1,051	6,061	5,911
Cuba.....	42,944	38,271	347,031	337,464
Brazil.....	.....	.....	193	.....
Colombia.....	1,041	1,316	11,499	9,503
Other South America.....	18,560	27,397	175,052	162,351

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, etc.—Continued.				
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):				
Central America.....	\$16,546	\$13,679	\$128,955	\$100,723
Mexico.....	57,078	80,996	292,605	477,756
Santo Domingo.....	1,366	3,142	24,580	25,355
Cuba.....	174,295	198,524	1,561,551	1,209,773
Argentine Republic.....	213	665	2,945	4,360
Brazil.....	93,347	125,040	571,084	640,715
Colombia.....	6,037	10,271	67,171	55,709
Other South America.....	96,969	70,008	667,996	540,600
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Mantega; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	4,444	3,618	29,763	26,234
Mexico.....	6,511	10,153	28,990	45,670
Santo Domingo.....	919	1,620	12,125	9,852
Cuba.....	1,403	3,557	10,399	15,187
Brazil.....	8,068	8,332	140,889	116,761
Colombia.....	\$840	\$1,005	\$7,387	\$7,352
Other South America.....	6,489	8,333	76,163	63,645
Cheese (<i>Queso; Qucijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	2,449	2,601	14,145	13,797
Mexico.....	3,322	3,309	18,636	20,930
Santo Domingo.....	431	476	2,955	2,593
Cuba.....	3,031	2,310	14,489	11,351
Brazil.....	.....	.....	34	574
Colombia.....	430	858	4,271	5,057
Other South America.....	522	149	3,454	2,428
Tobacco and Manufactures of:				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,400	2,939	14,613	10,986
Mexico.....	1,475	16,501	77,022	115,726
Argentine Republic.....	594	615	11,912	845
Colombia.....	1,315	7,022	4,493	25,958
Other South America.....	6,352	5,458	48,106	47,790
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America.....	8,046	3,844	35,394	26,241
Mexico.....	2,572	370	20,704	10,749
Cuba.....	11,711	15,022	84,323	87,838
Argentine Republic.....	2,250	.....	2,483	204
Brazil.....	.....	.....	354	162
Colombia.....	1,162	3,393	5,711	13,979
Other South America.....	4,769	3,596	28,887	27,023
Wood and Manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	5,920	4,678	31,700	21,562
Mexico.....	27,437	42,897	171,631	335,662
Cuba.....	536	17,245	37,131	69,547
Argentine Republic.....	4,536	1,403	46,357	7,938
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,894	.....
Colombia.....	1,272	100	8,434	5,725
Other South America.....	.....	1,972	29,559	73,867
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	6,013	2,981	38,311	26,946
Mexico.....	76,893	116,482	707,523	611,223
Santo Domingo.....	4,919	11,610	24,616	35,846
Cuba.....	97,115	89,906	495,410	501,881
Argentine Republic.....	218,357	99,330	740,018	739,842
Brazil.....	16,196	57,407	157,776	202,182
Colombia.....	8,989	949	36,128	31,611
Other South America.....	31,586	73,577	528,957	570,837
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	2,717	7,060	35,444	26,152
Mexico.....	27,915	58,456	203,851	315,057
Santo Domingo.....	1,769	736	16,899	17,806
Cuba.....	35,678	34,953	214,605	208,800
Argentine Republic.....	3,720	2,865	47,940	56,216
Brazil.....	1,185	1,070	13,924	9,521
Colombia.....	1,170	1,235	10,982	11,568
Other South America.....	7,984	5,522	47,577	49,112

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY, 1902.

During the month of January, 1902, the United States imported merchandise to the value of \$79,138,192, against like imports in January, 1901, worth \$69,307,080. The imports free of duty were valued at \$36,461,913 in January, 1902, and \$27,382,894 in January, 1901. The dutiable imports were worth \$42,676,279 in January, 1902, as compared with \$41,924,186 in January, 1901. The greater part of the increase for January, 1902, over the same month in 1901 was due to the greater importation of crude and partially manufactured articles which enter into processes of manufacture in the United States (\$7,654,544), and to the gain in the importation of articles of luxury (\$1,306,440), which, together account for \$8,960,984 of the total increase of \$9,831,112.

For the seven months of the fiscal year 1902 the imports were valued at \$526,116,998, as compared with \$459,038,141 for the same period of the previous fiscal year. Of the increase of \$67,078,857, the importations of manufactured articles ready for consumption show a gain of \$9,095,514.

The summary of the imports for January, 1902, as compared with that for January, 1901, is as follows:

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Articles of food and animals	\$16, 273, 453	\$16, 718, 448
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufacture.....	30, 445, 623	23, 166, 281
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing and mechanic arts.....	6, 886, 890	6, 411, 688
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	12, 910, 991	11, 709, 259
Articles for voluntary use, luxuries, etc	12, 621, 235	11, 301, 404
Total.....	79, 138, 192	69, 307, 080

The exports from the United States in January, 1902, including foreign merchandise reexported, were valued at \$129,136,444, as compared with \$136,325,601, the value of the exports in January, 1901. The loss was wholly attributable to the decrease in the value of agricultural products sent abroad, as the manufactured articles increased by about \$2,000,000. During the seven months of the fiscal year which ended with January, 1902, the exports were valued at \$872,659,682, as compared with \$902,237,970, the value of the exports for the same period in the previous fiscal year.

The official summary of the exports for January, 1902, as compared with the previous January, is as follows:

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Products of—		
Agriculture	\$84,477,950	\$92,565,242
Manufactures	34,412,992	32,654,035
Mining	2,912,011	3,011,212
Forest	3,328,987	3,983,475
Fisheries	477,719	656,301
Miscellaneous	756,651	505,310
Total domestic	126,366,310	133,375,575
Foreign reexported	2,770,134	2,950,026
Grand total	129,136,444	136,325,601

LEADING EXPORT NATION IN 1901.

The United States maintained its position as the leading exporting nation of the world in the calendar year 1901. The figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department show the exports of each of the principal countries of the world at the latest available date, and clearly indicate that the exports of the United States during the year were larger than those of any other nation. While the total for the full calendar year is shown only in the case of a few of the more important nations, the monthly average for the portion of the year for which figures are available is shown in practically every country. This statement shows that the average monthly exportations in the year 1901 were:

United States, \$119,840,333; United Kingdom, \$113,753,987; Germany, \$90,242,000; France, \$66,929,329; Netherlands, \$56,790,923; Austria-Hungary, \$32,012,746, and Belgium, \$28,678,729. For the full calendar year the figures of the United States and the United Kingdom are available. They show: United States, \$1,438,083,000; United Kingdom, \$1,365,047,843. The exports of the United States thus exceed by nearly \$75,000,000 those of the United Kingdom. Upon the face the exports of the United States seem to show a reduction of about \$12,000,000 as compared with the year 1900, but this is due to the fact that the shipments to the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico are no longer classed as foreign exports, while if the figures of the shipments to those islands were included, an increase would be shown. The figures for the United Kingdom are: For 1901, \$1,365,047,843, and for 1900, \$1,417,085,849, a decrease of about \$52,000,000. Germany, for the nine months ending with September (the latest available figures), shows an increase of \$4,000,000 in exports. In the eleven months ending with November, France shows an increase of \$18,000,000, Belgium a decrease of \$7,000,000, and Austria-Hungary a decrease of \$9,000,000.

On the import side the United States stands fourth in the list of nations, the imports for the calendar year averaging \$73,368,421 per

month, against \$211,789,669 for the United Kingdom, \$111,646,000 for Germany, \$75,483,423 for France, \$65,922,642 for the Netherlands, \$34,942,018 for Belgium, and \$28,600,569 for Austria-Hungary. It is proper to add that the Netherlands figures are for the year 1900, no statements of the commerce for 1901 being yet available.

The following table shows the average monthly importations and exportations of the principal countries of the world during such portion of the calendar year 1901 as is available, the Netherlands figures, as above indicated, being for 1900:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States.....	\$73,368,421	\$119,840,333	Italy	\$29,700,743	\$22,657,465
United Kingdom.....	211,789,669	113,753,987	Canada	16,097,469	18,959,203
Germany	111,646,000	90,242,000	Brazil	5,258,454	15,051,841
France	75,483,423	66,929,329	Argentine Republic..	9,449,168	14,061,897
Netherlands.....	65,922,642	56,790,923	Switzerland.....	17,071,874	13,127,468
Austria-Hungary.....	28,600,569	32,012,746	Spain	13,464,488	10,698,054
Russia (European)...	22,838,052	30,227,582	Japan	10,803,457	10,176,972
India (British).....	21,803,746	30,891,350	China	13,446,163	9,553,055
Belgium.....	34,942,018	28,678,729			

DOMESTIC TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1901.

The summary of domestic trade movements of staple commodities, as made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, shows that the calendar year 1901 was one of the most remarkable in the history of the economic development of the United States. The accumulation of surplus products at interior centers, their distribution toward the seaboard, and their withdrawal from domestic trade into the export movement are being subjected more completely to measurement year by year. The summary of internal commerce shows that there have been extraordinary gains in most staples and losses in a few, but on the whole the year is signalized by conspicuous gains over 1900.

The four leading spring wheat markets for the first five months received 122,394,597 bushels, in contrast with 87,743,974 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. At four winter wheat markets the receipts were 38,147,982 bushels, compared with 51,136,559 bushels during the six months of the crop year 1900. The winter wheat section has furnished less than half the quantity shipped in the first six months of 1900, but the combined arrivals at the four spring wheat and the four winter wheat markets, however, show a gain of 21,662,533 bushels, or 15.6 per cent, in 1901.

Taking Minneapolis as the chief center of the production of flour, it is shown that the average output per week during 1901 was 315,103 barrels, compared with 286,811 barrels in 1900 and 274,460 barrels in 1899. The average weekly shipments for these years were, respectively, as follows: 292,211 barrels, 284,738 barrels, and 265,900 barrels. The average weekly shipments destined for export during the

years under consideration were 75,320 barrels in 1901, 91,463 barrels in 1900, and 77,599 barrels in 1899, the decrease for 1901 being charged by the milling interests to the relatively unfavorable rate on flour as compared with wheat.

Taking the five leading cereals as a basis of comparison, the volume of trade at Chicago is representative of the entire group of centers of accumulation of grain. During 1901 this market is reported as receiving 245,207,653 bushels, while in 1900 the receipts were 307,726,135 bushels, a decrease of 20.3 per cent. Shipments from that market show a decrease of 17.8 per cent.

The live-stock trade of the interior was extraordinary in many respects. The feeding sections of the Southwest, owing jointly to the decrease in the corn yield and the high prices for stock, precipitated unusually large quantities of live stock, especially hogs, upon the packing markets in the last quarter of the calendar year. As a factor in traffic operations the live-stock movement has continued to expand. At Chicago 14,536 carloads were received in excess of 1900. In shipments there was a gain of 4,270 cars. The five Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph, received 7,243,467 cattle, 18,764,041 hogs, and 7,399,062 sheep, making a total of 33,406,543 head, or a gain of 3,063,737 head over 1900.

On the Great Lakes the Bureau's reports cover the entire year's navigation for the first time. The operations reported include 204 ports of receipt and 331 points of shipment. The total quantity of commodities received during the twelve months amounted to 45,689,507 tons, and the total amount shipped to 46,065,288 tons, the combined total amounting to 91,754,795 tons. The tonnage passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 28,403,069 net tons, compared with 25,643,073 tons for the season of 1900, being a gain of 2,759,996 tons, or 11 per cent.

At the North Atlantic seaports the receipts of staple commodities from the interior fell somewhat short of the mark reached in 1900. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore there was an aggregate decrease of 20,687,567 bushels, or 12 per cent, compared with 1900. This figure in some cases includes flour and meal reduced to bushels. The receipts of coal at Boston during the year were 4,878,275 tons, mostly by vessels.

In the Southern territory the cotton brought into sight by the end of the year was 6,604,943 bales.

The year's shipments of pig iron, iron pipe, and steel from the Southern producing districts reached a grand total of 1,685,674 tons.

On the Pacific coast, the redwood lumber shipments from upper California during 1901 amounted to 244,386,075 feet, against 209,001,022 feet for 1900. Another lumber movement on this coast of prime

importance is that of Washington, out of which States were sent 24,491 cars in 1901 and 19,402 cars in 1900 loaded with lumber. The shingle shipments were 28,251 cars in 1901 and 23,536 in 1900. From Portland and Tacoma the year's lumber shipments and shingles considerably exceeded those of the preceding year. Shipments of flour from the upper Pacific coast, from July 3 to December 28, reached a total of 685,991 barrels.

LOCOMOTIVE CONSTRUCTION IN 1901.

The "Railroad Gazette" states that the number of locomotives built by contracting works in the United States between January 1 and December 31, 1901, numbered 3,384. This is 231, or 7.3 per cent, more than in 1900, and is the largest output for any one year since the building of locomotives began. This total represents the work of eight locomotive-building companies, operating fifteen plants. The following table gives the output of the contracting locomotive works for the past ten years:

1901	3,384	1895	1,101
1900	3,153	1894	695
1899	2,473	1893	2,011
1898	1,875	1892	2,012
1897	1,251	1891	2,165
1896	1,175	1890	2,240

The locomotives built at the railroad shops are not included in the above list, though the figures for 1901 include 170 geared, 45 electric, and 44 compressed-air locomotives, and some 300 locomotives for light service, such as mine or plantation work or for contractors' use. Of the number built in 1901, 337, or not quite 10 per cent, were for export.

THE GROWING OF SUMATRA TOBACCO.

Government enterprise, through the medium of the Agricultural Department, has been devoting its attention to the growing of Sumatra tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, with results which promise to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The cost of production in a marketable state is estimated at about 90 cents a pound for the home-grown variety, and whereas the Sumatra leaf sells in Amsterdam at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$3 per pound, it is thought that the Connecticut species will bring about \$2 per pound, thus giving a profit of over 100 per cent to the producer.

In the effort to establish this culture in the Republic, the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, furnished the seed for planting, gave full directions for the care of the crop, and sent a corps of experts to supervise the growth, curing, and packing of the tobacco. The actual expense of growing and harvesting the crop was borne by

the growers, and 45 acres were planted, it being understood that sufficient instruction should be given during the course of the experimental culture to admit of the carrying on of the industry. The tobacco was grown under cheese-cloth tents, the entire amount to be disposed of amounting to about 40,000 pounds. The growers have agreed to have the sale of the entire crop take place under the auspices of the Government, as it is desired to establish a standard or market price, in order to show what has been accomplished by departmental expenditures.

It is said that tobacco brokers who have had samples to work up in their factories agree that the experiment has been a great success, and that the expansion of the industry will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars in the commercial development of the country.

CENSUS COMPILATIONS OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Recent census bulletins contain statistics showing the changes in the manufacturing industries in the interval between 1890 and 1900. In the annexed tables the statistics for 1900 are compared with those of the preceding census year, 1890:

	Manufacturing establishments. ^a			Flouring and grist mills.		
	1900.	1890.	Increase.	1900.	1890.	Increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
Number.....	512, 585	355, 415	44.2	25, 258	18, 470	36.8
Capital.....	\$9, 853, 630, 789	\$6, 525, 156, 486	51.0	\$218, 714, 104	\$208, 473, 500	4.9
Wage-earners (average number).....	5, 310, 598	4, 251, 613	24.9	37, 073	47, 403	^b 21.8
Total wages.....	\$2, 323, 407, 257	\$1, 891, 228, 321	22.9	\$17, 703, 418	\$18, 138, 402	^b 2.4
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1, 028, 550, 653	\$631, 225, 035	62.9	\$10, 325, 588	\$13, 162, 037	^b 21.6
Cost of materials used.....	\$7, 349, 916, 030	\$5, 162, 044, 076	42.4	\$475, 826, 345	\$434, 152, 290	9.6
Value of products....	\$13, 019, 251, 614	\$9, 372, 437, 283	38.9	\$560, 719, 063	\$513, 971, 474	9.1

	Dairy industries.			Slaughtering and meat packing.		
	1900.	1890.	Increase.	1900.	1890.	Increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
Number.....	9, 354	4, 712	98.5	920	1, 118	17.7
Capital.....	\$36, 508, 095	\$16, 624, 163	119.6	\$186, 681, 264	\$116, 887, 504	59.7
Wage-earners (average number).....	12, 865	12, 601	2.1	67, 908	43, 975	54.4
Total wages.....	\$6, 170, 670	\$4, 222, 101	39.5	\$33, 144, 013	\$24, 304, 976	36.4
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1, 590, 766	\$875, 182	81.8	\$23, 991, 312	\$15, 716, 735	52.7
Cost of materials used.....	\$109, 151, 205	\$51, 364, 574	112.5	\$676, 907, 177	\$480, 962, 211	40.8
Value of products....	\$131, 199, 347	\$62, 686, 043	109.3	\$779, 147, 433	\$561, 611, 668	38.7

^a These figures do not include establishments with a product less than \$500; nor governmental establishments, penal, eleemosynary, and educational institutions.

^b Decrease.

In connection with the table relative to the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, the statistics showing the varieties and total quantities and value of the exports of meats and meat products in the calen-

dar year 1901 are interesting as showing the enormous proportions to which it has grown. These official figures are as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Beef, fresh	354,421,731	\$32,294,877
Beef, salted or pickled	51,761,505	3,035,025
Beef, other cured	767,007	64,467
Beef, canned	52,239,582	5,233,782
Tallow	51,846,765	2,698,692
Bacon	447,620,337	39,402,500
Hams	230,456,004	24,739,003
Pork, fresh	40,348,780	3,224,726
Pork, salted or pickled	127,863,335	10,254,695
Pork, canned	9,341,262	744,455
Lard	607,266,176	51,626,346
Lard compounds, etc	30,513,728	2,039,698
Sausage and sausage meats	7,140,383	699,841
Sausage casings		2,022,496
Mutton	298,700	22,815
Canned meats other than beef and pork		1,821,610
Oleo, oil	163,828,675	12,951,745
Oleomargarine	5,094,541	499,489
Other meat products		3,850,836
Total value		197,227,098

Besides the above, there were exported in 1901 poultry and game, in the slaughtering and packing of which some of the great meat-packing establishments of the country are now engaged, to the value of \$866,322; butter, 24,249,565 pounds, worth \$4,184,966; cheese, 31,396,115 pounds, valued at \$3,006,344, and milk to the value of \$1,646,579, making the grand aggregate value of meat and dairy products \$206,931,309.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

The Census Office has made public a preliminary report regarding wool manufactures in the United States, which gives the following statistics for 1900 and the percentage of increase since the previous census year:

Country.	1900.	Per cent of increase.
Establishments	1,414	*16.5
Average wage-earners	159,108	3.1
Capital	\$210,179,749	26.1
Total wages	57,933,817	6.6
Miscellaneous expenses	17,329,932	10.9
Cost of materials	181,150,669	8.3
Value of products	296,990,484	9.8

* Decrease.

THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY.

In a special bulletin the Census Bureau shows that the number of establishments for the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States increased from 12 to 24 between 1890 and 1900, with a total capital invested of \$3,023,646, an increase of 376 per cent. Other items given are as follows: Wage-earners 1,085, increase 311 per cent; total wages \$534,541, increase 246 per cent; miscellaneous expenses

\$2,489,784, increase 545 per cent; cost of materials used \$7,639,501, increase 251 per cent; value of the products \$12,988,525, increase 318 per cent.

Oleomargarine manufactured as a by-product by slaughtering and meat-packing establishments is not included in these statistics.

VALUE OF COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS.

The report of the Census Bureau shows that in 1900 there were 357 establishments in the United States engaged in the extraction of cotton-seed oil, using 2,479,386 tons of cotton seed, the cost of which was \$28,632,616, or an average of \$11.55 per ton. The total quantity crushed was 53 per cent of the total amount produced. The weight of the whole of the cotton seed produced in the United States in the census year was 4,668,346 tons, which was valued at \$54,345,677. The available and the actual value of the crude manufactured products are \$80,371,375 and \$42,411,835.

IMPORTS OF MAHOGANY IN 1901.

During the calendar year 1901 the United States imported 39,682,000 feet of mahogany, valued at \$2,123,195. Of this quantity Latin America furnished 32,894,000 feet, worth \$1,539,256 in 1901, as compared with 25,062,000 feet, valued at \$1,274,524, in the calendar year 1900. The sources from which the United States received mahogany during the years under comparison were as follows:

Countries.	1901.		1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
Central America	14,442,000	\$729,178	7,752,000	\$388,883
Mexico	12,579,000	537,156	11,520,000	503,291
Cuba	4,333,000	217,378	4,705,000	328,925
Other West Indies	682,000	27,640	512,000	32,813
South America	858,000	27,904	573,000	19,612
Other countries	6,788,000	583,939	6,389,000	530,667
Total	39,682,000	2,123,195	31,451,000	1,804,191

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

In the year 1901, according to the annual report submitted to Congress by the Commissioner of Patents, the number of patents issued was 27,373, the largest number reported for any one year in the history of the Department. The issue of certificates of registration of trademarks, prints, and labels was also unprecedented, numbering 2,965.

The cash receipts of the office during 1901 were \$1,449,398.16, exceeding those of any previous year by nearly \$100,000. The

expenditures of the year were \$1,297,387.64, leaving a surplus of \$152,012.52.

In the number of patents issued to citizens of foreign countries Germany stands first, with 1,045; England second, with 986, and Canada third, with 376.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS DURING A CENTURY.

Interesting statistics concerning the industrial, commercial, and financial development of the United States during the nineteenth century have been recently published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Among the facts presented are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings banks, and the increased number of depositors in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and various other items demonstrating the advance of the country.

On the production side it is shown that cotton has increased from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 9,436,416 bales in 1900; the wool produce, from 35,802,114 pounds in 1840 to 302,502,328 pounds in 1901; wheat, from 151,999,906 bushels in 1866 to 522,229,505 bushels in 1900; corn, from 867,946,295 bushels in 1866 to 2,105,516 bushels in 1900; copper, from 650 tons in 1850 to 270,588 tons in 1900; pig iron, from 165,000 tons in 1830 to 15,800,000 tons in 1901; petroleum, from 21,000,000 gallons in 1860 to 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900; coal, from 3,358,899 tons in 1850 to 267,850,000 tons in 1901; and gold from \$50,000,000 in 1850 to \$79,171,000 in 1900.

According to this compilation of statistics, exports of merchandise have grown from \$70,971,780 in 1800 to \$1,487,764,991 in 1901, and imports from \$91,252,768 in 1800 to \$823,172,165 in 1901. The country's wealth has increased from \$7,135,780,000 in 1850 to \$94,300,000,000 (estimated) in 1900, the per capita increase being from \$307.69 to \$1,235.86.

The total money circulation in 1860 was \$435,407,252, as compared with \$2,175,387,277 in 1901. In 1830 the deposits in savings banks were \$6,973,304, while in 1901 they reached the amount of \$2,597,094,580.

Railway extension is evidenced by the statement that in 1850 the total mileage was 9,021, which in 1901 had grown to 199,378, while proportionate increases in freight transportation coupled with decreased charges for carrying are noted. It is also estimated that the territorial expansion of the Republic has been fourfold with the period under consideration, while the population has increased sixteenfold.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following Latin-American consular officers have been recognized by the Department of State of the United States:

JUAN C. ZIMMERMAN, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at New York.

GEORGE DE URIOSTE, Consul of the Argentine Republic at San Francisco.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE KELLY, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Philadelphia.

ANDRES GRAY, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

SANTOS ELIAS SANTOS, Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California.

CHARLES VERE, Consular Agent of Haiti at San Juan, Porto Rico.

LUIS M. NORAGUEZ, Vice-Consul of Honduras at Mobile, Alabama.

JOAQUIN DIAZ PRIETO, Consul of Mexico at Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGUSTIN PINA, Consul of Mexico at Phoenix, Arizona.

LEONARDO D. LE BARON, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama.

DANIEL T. HUNT, Consul of Paraguay at Chicago.

CHR. G. BAHL, Consul of Paraguay at Savannah, Georgia.

ELLIOTT G. RICKARBY, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Mobile, Alabama.

C. M. PRYNNE, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at St. Louis, Missouri.

RICHARD C. OLIPHANT, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Trenton, New Jersey.

JUAN WALKER, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Detroit, Michigan.

GUILLERMO CALVERT WIASBOROUGH, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Kansas City, Missouri.

EDUARDO H. HARGRAVE, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMES A. COE, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Newark, New Jersey.

TEODORO A. LEISEN, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Wilmington, Delaware.

GUILLERMO LOVE, Vice-Consul of Paraguay at Baltimore, Maryland.

L. D. KINGSLAND, Consul of Salvador at St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE ANDREW LEWIS, Honorary Consul of Salvador at Boston, Massachusetts.

ESTEBAN GOTOS, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Ponce, Porto Rico.

MARCIAL SALAS, Vice-Consul of Venezuela at New York City.

SIMON BARCELO, Consul-General of Venezuela at San Juan, Porto Rico.

PEDRO ABADIN MARTINEZ, Vice-Consul of Venezuela at San Juan, Porto Rico.

URUGUAY.

REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC FOR 1901.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic on December 31, 1901, shows the following figures:

CREDITS.	
Unissued shares of second series.....	\$5, 000, 000. 00
Unissued bonus shares.....	1, 881, 307. 46
Various debtors.....	10, 493, 252. 23
Values deposited.....	4, 151, 972. 75
Guaranty of judicial deposits (face value, \$800,000).....	500, 000. 00
Cash on hand.....	5, 500, 213. 94
Total.....	27, 526, 746. 38
DEBITS.	
Capital, nominal.....	12, 000, 000. 00
Various creditors.....	5, 105, 546. 04
Judicial deposits.....	393, 444. 95
Depositors of values.....	4, 151, 972. 75
Service of the extraordinary loan.....	47, 883. 60
Notes in circulation.....	5, 586, 706. 50
Reserve fund.....	118, 692. 54
Provision fund.....	90, 000. 00
Silver checks (<i>conformes</i>) in circulation.....	32, 500. 00
Total.....	27, 526, 746. 38

The net profits of the bank in the year 1901 amounted to \$349,789, as compared with \$254,705 in 1900, \$206,093 in 1899, and \$178,300 in 1898.

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.

The exports from Montevideo to the United States were valued as follows during each quarter of 1901, according to the national statistics:

First, \$1,032,735.30; second, \$597,524.47; third, \$810,053.71; fourth, \$985,872.20; total, \$3,426,185.68.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO IN 1901.

The principal exports from Montevideo during the year 1901, according to the "Review of the River Plate," were as follows:

Dry oxhides, 995,808; salt oxhides, 540,568; hair, 1,509 bales; wool, 74,334 bales; sheepskins, 15,587 bales; beef, 537,886 bales and 2,943 tons; tallow, 44,916 hogsheads; flour, 24,083 bags; bran, 8,303 bags; maize, 279,420 bags; wheat, 4,513 bags; linseed, 16,356 bags and 31 tons; bones, 14,778 tons, and bone ash, 14,106 bags. Cattle horns formed an additional item to the exports, 1,049,219 horns having been sent abroad in 1901.

MINERALS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The hills and high lands of Uruguay are believed to be very rich in minerals. Among the metals gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and cinabar have been found, while mineralogists have discovered topazes and diamonds in the Province of the Minas, while sufficient quantities of amethysts and agates have been found to admit of their exportation to Europe. It is stated that the domestic silver ores yield 87 per cent of metal; copper ores, 56 per cent, and magnetic ores, 72 per cent. The average yield of gold per ton of auriferous quartz from three districts in 1886 was 70 ounces. No coal mines are worked in the Republic, but a number of deposits of this mineral have been discovered.

The "Mining Journal" (London) of February 8, 1902, states that the gold mines of Cuñapiru, San Gregorio, and Santa Ernestina, Uruguay, yielded 71,94¢ grams of gold from 6,183,380 tons of quartz in 1901.

THE PORT OF SAUCE.

The "Montevideo Times" of January 9, 1902, published the following information relative to the port of Sauce:

"All the wide-gauge railway lines of the Republic through the Central Uruguay Railway and the Western Railway system converge at Sauce, and it is also the head of the narrow-gauge lines running to Ombues de Lavalle. There are depots with every accommodation for storing grain and other produce. Steamers or sailing vessels entering the port of Sauce can moor alongside the moles, where there is a depth of water of 20 feet within a basin sheltered from the winds and where they may load or unload with perfect safety.

"The port concessionaires charge no fees or tolls for their services to the vessels. Pilotage is given gratis to or from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, or La Plata to all steam or sailing vessels loading or unloading 1,500 tons net cargo at Sauce. It is guaranteed that vessels drawing up to 18 feet can leave Sauce port in cargo by the northern channel, which has been buoyed by the concessionaires.

"Every information, plans, etc., will be forwarded to interested commercial parties, shipping agents, and others. The concessionaires maintain transport service for passengers and cargo between Sauce and Buenos Ayres, and a service of launches between Sauce, Buenos Ayres, and La Plata. Further information may be obtained at the office, Calle Rivadavia, 1365, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic."

RAILWAY CONNECTION BETWEEN MONTEVIDEO AND MERCEDES.

During the latter part of December, 1901, the completed western extension of the Central Uruguay Railway of Montevideo was opened for traffic, the capital of the Republic being thereby placed in direct

communication with the city of Mercedes. The Central system is by far the most important railway enterprise that has been carried on in Uruguay for the last twelve or fifteen years. It is controlled by English capitalists who have furnished the money for construction purposes. The system opens to the benefits of railway traffic the entire western zone of the Republic, which is a rich agricultural section with soil and climatic conditions productive of large crops of the finest wheat grown in South America, besides other grains, as well as a great variety of farm supplies.

The Uruguay Railway at San José extends to the southward through the Central Colonia and Sauce on the Plate estuary, at both of which places excellent port accommodations are being provided for the embarkation of produce and live stock. Connection is made with Mercedes on the Uruguay River.

VENEZUELA.

DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

M. DELCASSÉ, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and Señor MAN BOURGET, the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary at Paris, have signed an agreement determining the conditions under which diplomatic relations between Venezuela and France are to be resumed. They have also appended their signatures to a commercial convention providing that France and Venezuela should each grant to the products of the other country the most favored nation treatment.

REQUIREMENTS OF APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS.

Whereas in view of the frequency with which applications for patents of invention or improvements referred to in article 1 of the patent laws are filed with the Federal Executive without clearly specifying the art, machine, manufacture, or composition of the material that has been improved, and inasmuch as this causes loss of time and trouble to this office as well as to the interested parties, the Federal Executive decrees that every applicant for a patent of invention or improvement shall state in the application, description, drawings, or samples sent to this Department what is the art, machine, manufacture, or composition of material which has been improved.

Let it be made known and published.

By the Federal Executive.

FELIPE AROCHA G.

CARACAS, *January 31, 1902.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HANDBOOK OF MEXICO.

THE STATES OF CHIHUAHUA, JALISCO, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, AND
THE TERRITORY OF TEPIC.

At the time the "Handbook of Mexico," prepared at the Bureau of the American Republics, went to press (July, 1900), descriptions of the States of Chihuahua, Jalisco, and San Luis Potosí, as well as the Territory of Tepic, were necessarily omitted, due to the lack of sufficient reliable data concerning these important political divisions of the Mexican commonwealth. As a supplement to the Handbook, and for the purpose of answering numerous inquiries regarding these portions of the Republic, the MONTHLY BULLETIN publishes short sketches of the States and of the Territory named.

Chihuahua.—The State of Chihuahua, whose capital is the city of the same name, has a population of 262,271 persons, 8,000 of whom are Indians belonging principally to the Tarahumara race. It is not only the largest of the 27 States of which the Republic of Mexico is composed, but is also one of the richest in natural resources. Its area is 227,468 square kilometers, or about three times that of the State of New York. This vast area is but sparsely populated, containing only 1.15 inhabitants to the square kilometer, while the State of Pennsylvania, about one-third its size, has 140.1 inhabitants to the square mile. Its northern boundary is formed by the Rio Grande River, which separates the State from the United States. It is bounded on the east by Coahuila, on the south by Durango, and on the west by Sinaloa and Sonora.

The State is situated on an undulating tableland, the elevation of which varies from 3,500 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Mountain peaks abound in the Sierra Madre range which traverses the State. Some of the principal peaks, situated in that part of the range known as Sierra de Tarahumares with their elevations above sea level, are Jesús y Maria, 2,511 feet; Mesa de Tabascotes, 2,359 feet; and Bufa de Cerro Prieto, 2,811 feet.

Among the plains of greater area lying between the mountain peaks and ranges are the Chilicote, the Gigantes, and Bolsón de Mapimí. The climate of the entire State is salubrious and healthful. The summers are long, and for a few months considerable heat is felt in the lower elevations during the middle of the day, but the nights are always cool and pleasant. During the short winters, especially in the elevated portions of the table-lands, frosts frequently occur, and sometimes snow falls. Considerable rain falls during the summer, but in winter the precipitation is very light.

The State is divided into ten districts, the names, principal towns, and population of which are as follows:

District.	Principal town.	Population of district.
Andres del Rio	Batopilas	14,454
Arteaga	Chinipas	8,075
Bravos	Ciudad Juarez	25,122
Camargo	Santa Rosalia	27,126
Guerrero	Ciudad Guerrero	22,252
Hidalgo	Hidalgo del Parral	36,997
Iturbide	Chihuahua (capital of the State)	72,869
Jimenez	Jimenez de los Santos	23,377
Mina	Guadalupe y Calvo	16,978
Rayon	Ocampo	15,521
Total		262,771

Chihuahua produces corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, beans, vegetables, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cotton is grown along the borders of some of the lower rivers with great success. The principal source of industry, however, is the raising of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. *Haciendas* of several hundred square miles, producing as many as 20,000 head of cattle, horses, etc., are common. It is estimated that on some of the large ranches there are branded from 30,000 to 40,000 calves yearly.

Besides mesquite and similar trees, which grow everywhere, cedar is found in the Sierra Madre, while in some parts of the State vast forests of oak and pine cover the mountain slopes.

There are 9 Mormon colonies in Chihuahua, all of which are prosperous and in a flourishing condition. These colonies are rapidly becoming an important factor in the agricultural development of the country.

The mineral riches of Chihuahua are probably not surpassed by any other State of the Republic. Millions of dollars' worth of gold, silver, copper, and lead ores are mined annually, and the output is constantly increasing. Large quantities of these ores are treated in the smelting and reduction works of the State and elsewhere in the Republic. The extension of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway and the completion of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, together with the utilizing of newly discovered reduction processes in the treating of ores, will be of great force in the development of the State.

Among the numerous known mining districts, all noted for their abundant production of ores, the most noteworthy are Santa Eulalia, Parral, Minas Nuevas, Palmarejo, Uruapan, Guazapares, Cusihiurichic, Batopilas, Cerro Colorado, Corralitos, etc.

Lying directly south of the United States, the State of Chihuahua is exceedingly well situated for the carrying on of international trade. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are exported annually in considerable numbers

to the United States. Though this industry is as yet in its infancy, under proper conditions and encouragement it could be increased and developed to immense proportions.

The following are some of the most important towns of the State:

Towns.	Number of inhabitants.	Towns.	Number of inhabitants.
Chihuahua (capital).....	25,000	Guerrero	4,250
Hidalgo del Parral.....	7,000	Rosales	3,500
Ciudad Juarez	4,500	Allende	3,200

The city of Chihuahua is a busy, bustling municipality. It is the metropolis and business center of the entire northwestern section of the Republic, and does a larger business than other Mexican towns of five times its size. Not only does it supply the outfits for the majority of the mining camps and prospecting expeditions of the State, but it contains a number of banks and commercial houses engaged in all branches of business. It also has large manufacturing establishments. The Compañía Industrial Mexicana is one of the largest iron foundries and machine factories in the Republic. The Chihuahua Brewery, one of the best constructed breweries of the country, has a capital of nearly 500,000 *pesos*. The woolen factories Concordia, La Paz, and Rio Florido, produce fine cassimeres, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, etc. Besides these and the Compañía Minera, there are a number of other establishments which are favorably known throughout the Republic.

Notwithstanding large portions of this State are already under cultivation, there are still hundreds of thousands of acres of good land that could be utilized by irrigation and rendered exceedingly productive. Its mountains, rich in ores and mineral wealth, offer an inviting field to the capitalist, prospector and miner. In a word, capital and labor will find in the rich and progressive State of Chihuahua unbounded opportunities for profitable investment and employment. Coal exists in various localities, but most of the mines, lacking good transportation facilities, have been but little developed.

The main line of the Mexican Central Railway extends for a distance of 850 kilometers through the State. A branch line of this road also traverses the important mining district of Parral. The Mexican Northern Railway runs from Escalon to Sierra Mojada, State of Coahuila, connecting that region, rich in low-grade lead ores, with the Mexican Central system. The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway and the Chihuahua and Pacific Railway are now being constructed, and will unite the capital of the State with rich mining and agricultural sections hitherto difficult of access. Good wagon roads abound and connect the different districts with Chihuahua, the capital.

In 1897 there were 127 public and 45 private schools in the State,

the total attendance being 6,939 pupils, of whom 4,775 were boys and 2,164 girls.

Jalisco.—The State of Jalisco is one of the richest agricultural and mining sections of the Republic. It has an area of 83,503 square kilometers, and has 1,107,227 inhabitants, or about 13 persons to the square kilometer.

Jalisco is of irregular shape. It is bounded on the north, east, and south by the States of Durango, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Michoacan, Colima, and the Territory of Tepic, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The eastern portion of the State is traversed by the Sierra Madre range, in which occur a number of imposing mountain peaks. The most noted of these are the Tapalpa, Tigre, Nevado, and Colima. The latter is an active volcano, the elevation of which is 4,378 meters above the level of the sea. The northern and northeastern portions of the State are very mountainous and form a veritable network of spurs and isolated peaks from the Sierra Madre range. Between these are found picturesque and fertile valleys of varying elevations and extent. The State in its entirety possesses a vast territory, watered by numerous lakes and rivers.

The largest and most important stream is the Santiago, or Lerma, River. This river rises in Lake Chapala in the extreme southeastern portion of the State, and flows in a northwesterly direction through Jalisco and the Territory of Tepic, emptying into the Pacific Ocean at a point north of the port of San Blas. It is about 750 kilometers long, and drains a territory containing, it is estimated, 25,000 square kilometers. In its course toward the sea this stream forms beautiful cascades near the village of Juanacatlan in the vicinity of the city of Guadalajara. These are of such a grand and imposing character that they have been appropriately called the Niagara of Mexico. Their height is about 20 meters. The river at this point is 160 meters wide. The force generated by these celebrated falls is enormous, and a large electric plant has been erected there. This plant supplies electric power to the city of Guadalajara, the capital of the State, 7 kilometers distant. This water power is also utilized by a large number of factories in Guadalajara and vicinity in the operation of their plants, and is fast making that city one of the great manufacturing centers of the Republic.

Other important rivers of the State are the Acaponeta and San Pedro, both of which flow into Lake Mexcaltitlan. The Armenia and Ameca rivers are also streams of considerable size and importance.

One of the most beautiful lakes of the State, and the largest in the Republic, is Lake Chapala, the surface area of which is 234 square kilometers. The waters of this lake contain a great abundance of edible fish. German carp abound, the Mexican Government having stocked the lake some years ago with this variety of fish. Lake

Chapala is also quite a summer resort. Comfortable hotels have been built upon its shores, and hundreds of people from Guadalajara and surrounding country spend the summers there.

Jalisco contains a great variety of minerals. Within its boundaries are to be found at the present time numerous silver, gold, copper, iron, lead, and cinnabar mines. The silver mines of San Pedro Analco and of Atemajac are the most important. The concessionaires have recently been negotiating the sale of this latter mine for \$800,000 gold. A United States company is developing the gold mines near Tequila, which yield from one to four ounces per ton. The Calabra and Santo Domingo mines near Ezatlan have produced large quantities of silver ore containing a certain percentage of gold. These mines are still under development. The total mineral production of the State in 1897 was \$2,252,999 Mexican silver. A large quantity of ore is shipped annually to the smelters at Aguas Calientes, San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Ciudad Juarez, to be reduced there. There are a number of small smelters in the State, and considerable quantities of ore are treated in these, and by the *patio* process. Rich copper deposits have been discovered in various parts of the State, and within the last few years many claims have been denounced and new mines opened. The field is practically a virgin one, and offers rich rewards to the miner and capitalist.

Jalisco possesses a great variety of climates. A large portion of the State is traversed by the Sierra Madre range, which gradually slopes to the Pacific, giving rise to nearly every climatic condition known to the temperate and torrid zones. The high table-lands of the eastern portion are cold. In this region cereals, as well as many other products of the temperate zone, can be produced. The valleys between the mountains are well watered and exceedingly fertile. In these favored places flourish, according to the elevation, sugar cane, cotton, vanilla, tobacco, oranges, coffee, etc. Sugar cane grows very rapidly in this State, and once planted it does not have to be renewed for eight or ten years, which is a great advantage over Morelos and other States, where cane only grows by means of artificial irrigation and must be replanted every two years. The cultivation of cotton could be greatly increased, the native product at present not being sufficient to supply the needs of the cotton industry, which has developed to such an extent in Mexico that nearly 70 per cent of the raw material consumed has to be brought from the United States. Cotton planters would, therefore, be sure to find in the Republic an excellent home market for their product. The lowlands on the coast are hot, and on them thrive a great variety of tropical and subtropical products, while the climate, invigorated by the sea breeze, is not as enervating as that of the eastern coast of Mexico. Cedar, pine, oak, and other valuable trees are found in the mountains, and cabinet woods also abound. If the projected rail-

road from Aguas Calientes to Chamela, a small port on the Pacific, is built the forest lands will greatly enhance in value. At present, owing to the lack of easy means of transportation, the exploitation is difficult and timbered lands in some parts of the State can now be bought for \$2 Mexican silver per hectare.

The State is divided into twelve cantons, the names and populations of which are as follows:

Guadalajara.....	18, 584	Colotlán	63, 543
Lagos.....	99, 088	Zapotlán.....	134, 209
La Barca.....	160, 372	Mascota	53, 967
Sayula.....	74, 354	Teocaltiche	88, 899
Cocula.....	68, 554	Ahualulco	60, 146
Autlán	68, 176		
Chapala	50, 079	Total	1, 107, 227

The principal agricultural productions of these cantons in 1897 is shown in the following table, the values being in Mexican silver:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Peas.	Sugar and molasses.	Alcohol.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Coffee.
Chapala.....	\$141, 754	\$197, 794	\$38, 394	\$4, 100			\$1, 000	
Ahualulco	330, 000		7, 500	45, 560	\$1, 202, 000		5, 600	\$55, 000
Autlán	476, 779	36, 515		47, 000	8, 700		15, 739	2, 100
Ameca.....	1, 140, 000	145, 230	43, 600		194, 000		1, 300	2, 900
Colotlán	149, 113	9, 131			2, 178		1, 300	
Ciudad Guzmán.....	2, 108, 750	58, 650	57, 500	717, 000	127, 585	\$120, 000	16, 200	11, 900
Guadalajara.....	339, 200	931, 755		74, 400	155, 600		3, 400	
La Barca.....	2, 635, 675	843, 537	233, 300	91, 080			19, 800	1, 400
Lagos.....	491, 909	25, 237	7, 200				13, 500	
Mascota.....	357, 702	8, 575		52, 000	131, 960		2, 200	8, 600
Sayula.....	633, 411	97, 180	10, 100	170, 000	32, 000		13, 615	1, 000
Teocaltiche.....	700, 000	55, 701		1, 000			1, 000	
Cocula.....				48, 800				
Total.....	9, 494, 293	2, 409, 275	397, 594	1, 250, 940	1, 854, 023	120, 000	93, 654	82, 900

In the district of Tequila, west of Guadalajara, one of the principal products cultivated is the maguey, a plant belonging to the agave family and from the sap of which a liquor resembling gin is obtained by distillation. This beverage, called "tequila," has an enormous consumption in the northwestern part of Mexico. Lands planted in this variety of maguey bring large prices in Mexico. One farm containing less than 1,700 hectares was sold for 600,000 *pesos* (\$300,000). The government of Jalisco is endeavoring to introduce the culture of the Yucatan henequen, the plant of which resembles in appearance the maguey. Agricultural enterprises on a large scale could be successfully carried on in the part of the State comprised in the so-called hot country, where virgin lands cleared of underbrush can be obtained at very low prices.

During the last few years large shipments of oranges from the La Barca district have been made to the United States. These oranges are of a rich color, delicately flavored, and are sweet and luscious. They come into the market a few weeks before the early California oranges, and are yearly becoming more highly prized in the markets of the United States.

Cattle raising is also carried on in Jalisco to advantage and profit. This industry is as yet in its infancy, but is rapidly increasing in value and importance. The number of large ranches or farms in this State is also considerable, many of which constantly employ 500 or 600 laborers and 200 to 300 horses and mules daily in the operation of the same.

The sugar industry is of great importance, the annual production now reaching 15,000 tons of refined sugar and 11,000 tons of raw sugar, worth, respectively, 2,500,000 and 1,200,000 *pesos*. The district of Cocula alone, situated in the temperate zone, produces 10,000 tons of sugar, or three times more than the entire State of Veracruz. A *hacienda* situated in this district not far from Santa Ana has realized a profit of 800,000 *pesos* in one year. Morelos is the only State whose production exceeds that of Jalisco. The following table will give an idea of the importance of this State as compared with other sugar-producing States of the Republic:

States.	Yellow sugar.	Raw sugar.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Morelos	26,328,308	475,132
Jalisco	15,584,184	11,118,695
Yucatan	3,796,407	583,742
Veracruz	3,490,749	4,352,466
Nuevo Leon	91,520	10,806,685
Other States	22,137,702	35,351,380
Total	71,428,870	62,688,100

The main line of the Mexican Central Railway passes through the northeastern portion of the State. A branch line of this road runs from Lagos to La Barca, Guadalajara, and Ameca. This branch will ultimately be extended to the Pacific coast, opening up a region rich in valuable forests and agricultural and mineral wealth.

Guadalajara, the capital of the State, with 83,934 inhabitants, is one of the finest cities in the country, and is known as the "Pearl of the West." It contains a large number of government buildings, schools, and educational institutions, a large and handsome cathedral, and the largest theater in the Republic. Many magnificent public parks adorn and beautify the town.

The cotton industry is one of the principal industries of the city. "La Compañia Industrial Manufacturera" (capital 4,000,000 *pesos*), has established a spinning mill and 700 looms at Juanacatlan, 26½ kilometers from Guadalajara. The machinery is run by the celebrated waterfalls of Juanacatlan. Manta or unbleached cotton is the principal product. A few kilometers from Guadalajara, but in another direction, the Compañia Industrial of Guadalajara, with a capital of 2,000,000 *pesos*, owns the cotton factories of Atemajac and Experiencia.

There are 164 looms at Atemajac and 180 at Experiencia, all imported

from England. There are also two other cotton factories in the State of Jalisco, those of Escoba and Rio Blanco, but they are of much less importance.

There are no woolen mills, with the exception of a few hand looms.

The leather industry is greatly developed. There are in Guadalajara saddleries, shoe factories, and two tanneries; also two breweries, a paper mill, and canning factories.

The city is in a very prosperous condition, and many opportunities exist for the establishment of new industries.

In addition to Guadalajara, the State of Jalisco contains a number of other important cities, as shown by the following table:

Name.	Popula- tion.	Name.	Popula- tion.
Guadalajara	83,934	Tamazula	8,783
Zapotlanejo	20,270	Autlán	8,710
Ciudad Guzmán	17,374	Teocaltiche	7,568
Lagos	14,716	Ameca	7,212
Sayula	8,819	Cocula	7,090

The "Guia General" is authority for the statement that the number of public schools in the State exceeded, not including church and private schools, 500 in 1897. These schools had 31,725 pupils enrolled, 15,934 boys and 15,818 girls. The number of scholars attending church and private schools during the same period was 14,106. The total number of persons of school age attending all the schools in the State during the year referred to is thus shown to have been 45,858. The State of Jalisco spends more than \$300,000 Mexican silver annually in the maintenance of its schools. Guadalajara has a number of schools devoted to higher education, including the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, the Law School, the Lyceum, and the Normal School.

San Luis Potosí.—This important State, the capital of which is the city of the same name, is of irregular shape and covers an area of 65,586 square kilometers. It lies between 22° and 25° north latitude and is bounded on the north by the State of Coahuila; on the east by the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz; on the south-east by the State of Jalisco; on the south by the States of Hidalgo, Queretaro, and Guanajuato, and on the west by the State of Zacatecas. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the northern part of this State at a point about 23 kilometers to the south of the famous mining district of Catorce. The population, according to the latest census returns, was 568,449 souls, or about 9 inhabitants to the square kilometer.

The State is traversed from north to south by the Sierra Madre range and is very mountainous, especially in the eastern portion. The central and western parts consist of the elevated table-land, which extends from north to south through that portion of the Mexican

Republic. The greater part of this table-land is exceedingly dry, but where water can be obtained for irrigation purposes the soil proves to be fertile and productive. The southeastern portion is well watered and contains numerous running streams, some of them of considerable volume and importance. The principal rivers are the Tantojon and Tamuin, which flow into the Panuco River.

The climate is mild. It varies somewhat according to the elevation, cool weather occurring in the higher altitudes during the winter months, and warm weather prevailing at all seasons of the year in the lower ones. The agricultural products are exceedingly varied, and, where irrigated, the rich soil produces abundant crops. The following table shows the principal agricultural products in 1897:

Alcohol:		Pepper:	
Distilled from grape juice,		Dried.. . . . kilograms..	258, 680
hectoliters	40, 000	Green.....hectoliters..	4, 450
Distilled from sap of cen-		Potatoes:	
tury plant.hectoliters..	828, 000	Irish	kilograms.. 15, 559
Distilled from sugar cane,		Sweet	do..... 625, 334
hectoliters	7, 918	Pulque (fermented juice of the	
Barks for tanning.hectoliters..	108, 34	century plant).hectoliters..	19, 672
Barley.....do.....	17, 885	Rice.....do.....	40, 840
Beans	do..... 62, 860	Sugar:	
Coffee	kilograms.. 433, 625	Refined.....kilograms..	363, 000
Corn.....hectoliters..	1, 735, 504	Raw	do..... 1, 456, 000
Cotton.....kilograms..	10, 000	Tobacco	do..... 39, 910
Dyewoods	do..... 92, 000	Wheat	do..... 706, 702
Honey	do..... 1, 000	Wine	hectoliters.. 120, 000
Ixtle fiber	do..... 1, 172, 205	Woods:	
Mescal	hectoliters.. 29, 884	Cedar	kilograms.. 727, 500
Peanuts	do..... 3, 150	Guayara.....do.....	27, 000
Peas	do..... 57, 383	Mezquite	do..... 15, 830, 996
		Oak	do..... 3, 149, 667

San Luis Potosi contained, in 1897, 196 large plantations, 3 of which were devoted exclusively to the cultivation of coffee, 39 to sugar cane, 139 to cereals, and 15 to the products of the century plant.

The mineral wealth of the State is very great. The great mining district of Catorce is famous the world over for its enormous deposits of silver ores. Immense quantities of high and low grade ores are taken from the rich mines of this district annually. Some of these mines have been worked more than 50 years without exhausting the supply of ore, and are still great producers. The argentiferous ores of this district contain a considerable percentage of lead, which adds to their value and desirability for smelting purposes. The immense output is shipped to the smelters at San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, and Monterey for treatment. A large number of other minerals are mined in different parts of the State. The principal mining districts are: Catorce, Matehuala, Cedral, San Luis, Guadalcázar, and Salinas.

Silver, lead, and copper ores are found in these districts in great abundance. Cinnabar is mined at Santa Maria del Rio, Guadalcazar, and Salinas; copper at Matehuala, and gold at Guadalcazar. The value of the annual silver production of the mines of the State is estimated at \$3,000,000 Mexican silver. There are numerous salt deposits in this State, the largest and most important being situated at Peñon Blanco, on the Mexican Central Railway. The works at this place produce thousands of tons of fine salt annually.

Stock raising in San Luis Potosi is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and some authorities claim that it is the most important industry of the State, exceeding in value the agricultural industry. In addition to the large native herds which the State possesses, thousands of cattle are brought in annually from the neighboring States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas to graze and fatten upon the grassy plains of the table-lands and mountain slopes. When considered to be in a marketable condition, the beef cattle are separated from the herds, driven to the railway stations, and shipped to the City of Mexico, and other large distributing centers of the Republic. There are some thirty large ranches in the State devoted exclusively to the raising of cattle.

A branch of the Mexican Central Railway traverses the State from east to west. This branch line connects with the main line of the Mexican Central Railway at a point near the city of Aguascalientes, in the State of the same name. Its total length is 678 kilometers, about two-thirds of which is in the State of San Luis Potosi. This branch railway passes through San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State, and terminates at the port of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas. The main line of the Mexican National Railway crosses the State from north to south, placing both the State and city of San Luis Potosi in direct communication, via Laredo, Texas, with the United States. The Mexican National passes through the important cities of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon; Saltillo, State of Coahuila, and the city of San Luis Potosi, terminating in the City of Mexico, the capital of the Republic. The principal stations of the Mexican National in the State of San Luis Potosi are the city of San Luis Potosi, Venado, and Catorce.

The Mexican Central Railway, in addition to passing through the capital of the State, runs through the important mining and commercial centers of Salinas, Guadalcazar, Cerritos, Cárdenas, and Valle. There are two other railway lines, both short. One extends from Matehuala to La Paz, a distance of 21 kilometers, while the other is known as the Vanegas, Cedral and Matehuala Railroad, and connects Vanegas, a station of the Mexican National Railway, with Matehuala, the length of line being 47 kilometers. These two short railways penetrate one of the richest mining districts of the Republic, and trans-

port annually thousands of tons of ore consigned to the different smelters of the State. Generally speaking the State highways are good, but the roads which cross the mountains are mere trails, and in many places are almost impassable.

The State of San Luis Potosi is divided into thirteen districts, the name and population of each being as follows:

Name.	Popula- tion.	Name.	Popula- tion.
Catorce	70,685	Santa Maria del Rio.....	41,095
Cerritos.....	27,131	Tamanzunchale.....	31,653
Ciudad del Maiz	34,758	Tancanhuitz	34,983
Guadalcazar	31,050	Valles	18,312
Hidalgo.....	42,143	Venado.....	36,345
Rio Verde.....	45,767		
Salinas.....	11,539	Total	568,449
San Luis Potosi	142,988		

San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State, has a population of 69,050 inhabitants, and is located 1,810 meters above sea level. It is one of the principal smelting and commercial centers of the Republic. Hundreds of tons of ore are smelted daily in the large reduction works situated in the suburbs of this city. Thousands of workmen are employed in the handling of ores, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid out to them annually in the form of wages. The city contains many large and handsome public buildings, churches, and schools, and has one of the finest theaters in the Republic. It is a healthful community, the climate is salubrious, but little rain falls, and the atmosphere is clear and dry. The water supply is at present somewhat deficient, but steps are being taken for the construction of large reservoirs in the neighboring hills to remedy this defect. Considerable manufacturing is done at San Luis Potosi, the principal products being soap and candles, pottery wares, hats, paints, cigars and cigarettes, beer, etc.

San Luis Potosi contains one of the largest furniture factories in the Republic. This factory is very complete and its products are to be found in many of the Mexican cities. Almost all the wood used comes from the United States. This seems unusual in a country so rich in cabinet woods, but it is owing to the fact that mahogany and the other fine woods of Tabasco and Chiapas can not be worked until they are seasoned, which takes considerable time. As the shops of San Luis Potosi do not keep a sufficiently large stock on hand, they prefer to buy the seasoned wood in the United States. Walnut lumber is principally employed for the fine furniture. The other industries of the city are cotton goods factories, tanneries, breweries, etc.

The principal exports are to the United States, and consist of goat-skins, bones for the manufacture of phosphorus, fruits from the Rio Verde region shipped to St. Louis, and cattle which are exported to Cuba.

The other large towns of the State are shown in the following table:

Name.	Popu- lation.	Name.	Popu- lation.
Catorce	9,457	San Luis Potosi.....	69,050
Cedral	6,333	Soledad Diez Gutierrez.....	5,730
Matchuala	13,101	Venado.....	5,750
Rio Verde.....	6,628		

In 1897 San Luis Potosi had 173 State and 162 municipal schools devoted to primary education. The Government also maintains several institutions of higher education, the principal school being the Scientific and Literary Institute, located at the capital of the State, which has an able corps of professors and is otherwise well equipped.

Territory of Tepic.—The Territory of Tepic is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the States of Sinaloa and Durango, and on the east and south by the State of Jalisco. It has an area of 29,211 square kilometers, and is situated between 20°40' and 23°20' north latitude. It formerly belonged to Jalisco, but was made a free Territory during the administration of President LERDO DE TEJADA in recognition of the services rendered the Republic of Mexico by the Indian Chief LOZADA.

The Sierra Madre range traverses the Territory from southeast to northeast. The eastern portion of Tepic is exceedingly mountainous. Precipitous cliffs and deep *barrancas* (cañons) occur with great frequency. At the bottom of some of these are rapid mountain streams, many of which empty into Santiago River. The western part of the Territory is level, and is crossed by numerous small rivers and creeks. These streams overflow during the rainy season and flood the plains through which they pass, enriching the soil and rendering it wonderfully fertile and productive. In the southern part of the Territory, in the district of Ahuacatlán, the country is almost entirely of volcanic origin. In this part of Tepic is found the celebrated volcano Ceboruc, 1,525 meters above the level of the sea. In 1870 this volcano was in a state of great activity, and threw out immense quantities of lava and ashes. Not far from Ceboruc is the celebrated Sangangüey Peak, which rises to a height of 2,000 meters above the level of the sea.

The principal river that runs through the Territory is the Lerma, or Santiago, which originates in the tributaries that flow into Lake Chapala, in the State of Jalisco. This important river empties into the Pacific Ocean just to the north of the port of San Blas. Many smaller streams are found in the Territory, a number of which could easily be used for irrigating the fertile valleys through which they pass. The extension of the maritime coast line is about 300 kilometers, and San Blas is the principal port.

The climate of the lowlands is hot, while that of the higher regions

is temperate and agreeable, some of the high mountain table-lands and slopes being cold. The agricultural productions of the Territory are numerous and abundant. They are similar in variety and number to the productions of the famous agricultural States of Veracruz, Puebla, and Oaxaca. The valley of Jala is famous for its great productiveness, the fertility of the soil being such that the planting of one bushel of corn is said to yield six hundred fold. Besides cereals, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, beans, and rice grow luxuriantly. Agriculture is the chief industry of Tepic, and corn and beans are raised in considerable quantities all over the Territory. Wheat and other cereals grow in the districts of Ahuacatlán and Tepic; rice in Compostela, Tepic, Ahuacatlán, and San Blas; cotton in Acaponeta and Santiago Ixcuintle, and coffee, tobacco, and sugar cane in all the districts of the Territory. According to the "Guia General," Tepic has 48 large plantations, 7 of which are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, 4 to coffee, 22 to sugar cane, and 15 to wheat, barley, and other grains.

Samples of coffee grown in the Territory of Tepic sent to New York have been pronounced to be of very fine grade, and similar samples sent to Hamburg were valued at a price exceeding not only the Brazilian coffee, but also that of Córdoba and other coffees from the eastern coast of Mexico. The best coffee lands are to be found in the district of Compostelles in a zone parallel to the ocean and at an elevation of 800 meters.

Tobacco is exported to Central America, which consumes about 1,000,000 kilograms annually of this product grown on the west coast of Mexico. This industry is susceptible of great development.

Rubber trees grow wild, but up to the present time no attempt has been made to establish plantations. The same can be said of Yucatan henequen. The soil is also suitable to the cultivation of the olive tree.

The territory is rich in mineral wealth. The principal mining regions are as follows:

District.	Mining camps.	Class of ores.
Acaponeta	Motaje	Silver.
	Mojocuanilla	Do.
	Teponahuata	Do.
	Minitos	Do.
	La Candelaria	Silver and gold.
	San Francisco	Do.
	Montaña de Oro	Do.
Ahuacatlán	Castellana and San Ramon	Silver.
	Pinolillo	Do.
	San Jose	Do.
	Refugio	Silver and gold.
	Buenavista	Do.
	La Yesca	Do.
	La Rondadera	Do.
Compostela	Huicicila	Silver.
	Espiritu Santo	Do.
Santiago Ixcuintla	Zapilote	Do.
	San Francisco de Tenamache	Do.
Tepic	Aguapán	Do.
	Acuilapila	Do.

The *patio* and lixiviation processes are used in treating the ores from many of these mines. A number of the mining regions are difficult of access, and many mines are idle due to the lack of favorable transportation facilities. Much of this natural wealth must necessarily lie dormant and undeveloped until railroad communication is established.

Stock raising is carried on throughout the entire Territory. A number of the large plantations have great herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, but the industry is as yet in its infancy. Tepic contains every natural condition that could be desired for the profitable raising of live stock, and this industry is constantly developing and growing in importance.

There are no railroads in the Territory. San Blas is the principal port, and does a large maritime business with the entire Pacific coast of North and South America. A great number of steamships and sailing vessels touch at this port annually. In addition to a large international trade, the coastwise trade is of great importance, and is constantly increasing, San Blas being a great distributing and commercial center. A fairly good wagon road connects San Blas with Tepic, Ahuacatlán, and Ixtlan, and then proceeds to Guadalajara in the State of Jalisco. The other highways of Tepic are not good, many of them being little more than mere mountain trails. When constructed, the proposed railway from Tepic to San Blas will be a powerful factor in the development of the entire Territory.

The political divisions of the Territory are as follows:

District.	Popu- lation.	District.	Popu- lation.
Acaponeta	25,400	Santiago Ixcuintle.....	24,386
Ahuacatlán	36,765	Tepic	45,493
Compostela	11,643		
San Blas	5,029	Total	148,776

The Federal Government maintains 90 primary schools in the Territory, 36 of which are for boys, 25 for girls, and 29 mixed. In 1898 1,354 boys and 1,223 girls attended these schools, and the sum of \$59,182, Mexican silver, was paid out by the Government for teachers' salaries and other necessary expenses incurred for educational purposes. Statistics show that during the same period there were 19 private schools in operation in the Territory, with an enrollment of over 650 pupils of both sexes.

The city of Tepic is the capital of the Territory. It is situated on the banks of the Tepic River at an elevation of 968 meters above the level of the sea and contains more than 15,000 inhabitants. It has some fine buildings, such as the Calderon theater, the penitentiary, the Government palace, a handsome cathedral, and a number of fine churches and other public edifices. The city possesses several small

but attractive parks, the most noted of which are Hernan Cortes and Hidalgo. Beautiful tropical and subtropical flowers and plants adorn the public parks and grow luxuriantly in the private gardens of the city. The climate, though somewhat warm in summer, is salubrious and healthful, and, with better transportation facilities, the city would undoubtedly rapidly increase in population and commercial importance. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in the Territory, and especially in the city of Tepic, where there are in operation large cotton, soap, and other factories, provided with substantial buildings and equipped with modern machinery and appliances. The city also contains a large distillery which produces considerable quantities of alcohol and mescal.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1901-2.

The "Bulletin Commercial" of Brussels states that, according to information secured from various reliable sources, the total production of beet sugar in the world will reach 6,363,000 tons in 1901-2, as against 6,048,000 tons in 1900-1901.

ESTIMATE OF THE BULLETIN COMMERCIAL.

The production of the various countries is estimated as follows, the figures for the preceding year being given for purposes of comparison:

Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Germany	2,125,000	1,979,000	Denmark	60,000	53,000
France	1,150,000	1,170,000	Spain	100,000	84,000
Austria	1,125,000	1,074,000	Italy	77,000	66,000
Russia	1,050,000	920,000	Roumania	18,000	24,000
Belgium	350,000	340,000	Other countries	3,000	48,000
Holland	190,000	178,000			
Sweden	115,000	112,000	Total	6,363,000	6,048,000

The figures of cane-sugar production during the periods under comparison are given as follows:

Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Cuba	755,000	512,061	Porto Rico	80,000	55,089
Java	720,000	704,456	Barbadoes	60,000	61,074
United States	400,000	350,000	Trinidad	50,000	47,942
Hawaii	340,000	320,000	Philippines	50,000	55,559
Brazil	190,000	180,000	Reunion	40,000	42,631
Mauritius	170,000	174,938	Guadeloupe	40,000	37,946
Peru	135,000	120,000	Martinique	35,000	33,543
Demerara	100,000	95,188	Jamaica	30,000	30,000
Lesser Antilles	95,000	85,000			
Egypt	90,000	85,000	Total	3,380,000	2,990,427

From this estimate it is evident that, taken as a whole, the world's sugar production in 1901-2 will be considerably in excess of that of the preceding year.

INTERNATIONAL UNION'S ESTIMATE OF THE BEET-SUGAR PRODUCT.

The United States Consul at Bremen, under date of December 16, 1901, forwarded to the Department of State at Washington a report on the sugar production of Europe. This states that the result of the investigations made on the subject of the beet-sugar crop in Europe by the International Union for Sugar Statistics shows the following figures for the years in question:

Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Countries.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Germany	2,220,850	1,974,785	Sweden	121,392	115,547
Austria	1,306,900	1,083,300	Denmark	57,500	50,760
France	1,080,300	1,100,171	Other countries	221,000	.....
Russia	1,079,550	893,520			
Belgium	325,000	320,000	Total	6,612,592	5,716,183
Holland	200,100	178,100			

There will apparently be an overproduction of sugar in Europe, according to the above report, amounting to 1,000,000 tons, and the stock to be carried over to next season may reach 1,500,000 tons.

ESTIMATES PRESENTED TO THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

A recent press dispatch states that European sugar manufactures are much alarmed about the present sugar crisis. The reports submitted to the Brussels Conference by the beet-sugar producers show that during the sugar season of 1901 Germany manufactured about 2,000,000 tons of sugar, the home consumption of which amounted to 850,000 tons; Austria manufactured 1,200,000 tons, with a home consumption of 400,000 tons; France manufactured 1,000,000 tons and consumed only 450,000 tons, while Russia's production of 1,000,000 tons was largely consumed at home, the beneficial cartel (agreement between manufacturers) in that country meeting the exigencies of any situation that arises. Belgium produced 330,000 tons of sugar, and consumed 70,000 tons, and Holland, with a home consumption of 75,000 tons, produced 190,000 tons. Other European countries—that is to say, Spain, Italy, and Roumania—have now become sugar producers, thus producing disadvantageous results for the countries that formerly supplied them with this commodity.

The calculations accepted as accurate by the Sugar Conference estimate the total of the beet-root sugar production for 1901 at 6,470,000 tons, while the consumption in these countries is only 3,600,000 tons. The excess thus existing is 2,870,000 tons, of which England received nearly 1,700,000 tons, a portion of the remainder going to the United States and the rest being stored in warehouses, where, controlled by cartels, it is an important factor in the European market.

ESTIMATE OF CANE-SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The greater part of the sugar used in the United States is manufactured from the cane, and from this standpoint it is difficult to realize that two-thirds of the sugar produced in the world is made from beets. The following table shows the sources of supply of the cane sugar of the world, the crop, in tons, of the year 1901-2 being compared with that of 1900-1901, according to accepted American authorities:

Countries.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States (Louisiana)	300,000	275,000
Porto Rico	100,000	80,000
Hawaiian Islands *	300,000	321,461
Cuba (crop)	875,000	636,000
Trinidad (exports)	50,000	50,000
Barbados (exports)	60,000	60,000
Jamaica	30,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	25,000	25,000
Martinique (exports)	32,000	32,000
Guadaloupe	35,000	35,000
St. Croix	13,000	13,000
Haiti and San Domingo	45,000	45,000
Lesser Antilles	8,000	8,000
Mexico (crop)	95,000	93,000
Guatemala (crop)	9,000	9,000
Salvador	5,000	5,000
Nicaragua (crop)	3,500	3,500
Costa Rica (crop)	1,500	1,500
British Guiana (exports)	95,000	95,000
Dutch Guiana (crop)	6,000	6,000
Venezuela	3,000	3,000
Peru (exports)	105,000	105,000
Argentine Republic (crop)	115,000	114,252
Brazil (crop)	215,000	190,000
Total in America	2,526,000	2,235,713
British India (exports)	15,000	15,000
Siam (crop)	7,000	7,000
Java (crop)	725,000	710,120
Philippines (exports)	70,000	52,000
Total in Asia	817,000	784,120
Queensland	117,000	92,554
New South Wales	19,000	19,000
Fiji Islands (exports)	33,000	33,000
Total Australia and Polynesia	169,000	144,554
Egypt (crop)	95,000	94,880
Mauritius	180,000	175,267
Reunion	35,000	35,000
Total for Africa	310,000	305,147
Spain	33,000	33,000
Total cane-sugar production	3,855,000	3,502,534

* A dispatch from Hawaii, via San Francisco, dated January 16, 1902, stated that it was estimated that the Hawaiian sugar crop for the year ending November 1, 1901, would be 281,000 tons, a considerably lower estimate than the figures given in the preceding tables. Of the 281,000 tons, 100,000 will be sent to San Francisco for distribution to various points in the United States, 68,200 will be sent via the Straits of Magellan and 18,000 via Cape Horn to the eastern part of the United States.

THE GREATEST CONSUMER OF CANE SUGAR.

Of the cane sugar of the world, the United States uses the greater part. In 1900 the entire production of the North, South, and Central Americas was 2,204,252 tons of cane sugar; the consumption in the United States amounted to 2,219,847 tons. In the calendar year 1901

the United States is estimated to have consumed 2,372,316 long tons of sugar of all kinds, as compared with 2,219,847 long tons in 1900, an increase of 152,469 tons, or about 6.87 per cent. This consumption was distributed as follows: Domestic cane sugar, 292,150 tons; domestic beet sugar, 124,859 tons; maple sugar, 5,000 tons; molasses sugar, 17,977 tons; a total of 439,986 tons domestic production; and 1,672,529 tons of foreign cane sugar, 217,286 tons of foreign raw beet sugar, and 42,515 tons of foreign refined sugar, a total of 1,932,330 tons of sugar from foreign countries and insular possessions. Of the imports of cane sugar from external sources, 309,070 tons were Hawaiian, 66,279 tons Porto Rican, and 5,100 tons Philippine.

The amount of refined sugar which went into consumption in 1901 was 2,287,828 tons, and the undistributed stock of refined sugar at the close of the year is estimated at 30,000 tons, as against 30,000 tons in 1900.

According to Mr. C. F. SAYLOR, the special agent in charge of the beet-sugar investigation of the Department of Agriculture, the total production of beet sugar in the United States in 1901-1902 will be 185,000 tons in the aggregate, as against 77,000 tons produced in 1900-1901.

ESTIMATES OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States incorporated an elaborate compilation on sugar in its latest volume of trade reports which presents some interesting figures with reference to sugar production and consumption.

From the tables presented the first important fact observed is the gain of the beet-sugar product upon that of cane sugar. In 1887-88 the production was: Beet sugar, 2,451,000 tons; cane sugar, 2,465,000 tons. By 1899-1900 the developments had been such as to give the following results: Beet, 5,510,000 tons; cane, 2,904,000 tons. Beet sugar, which supplied only 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption in 1840, supplied 67.71 per cent in 1900. Cane sugar, instead of being the menacing has been the menaced article. It is said that but a single factory in all the United Kingdom of Great Britain now refines cane sugar, though the fortunes of English colonies are bound up in cane culture.

The largest production of beet sugar is on the Continent of Europe, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France take the lead in the business. Their output for the season 1900-1901 was: Germany, 4,132,996,689 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 2,388,304,909 pounds; France, 2,293,432,474 pounds.

But while these countries are such great producers they do not rank high in the list of consumers. At the head of this list is Great Britain, which produces no sugar at all. The consumption of this nation is at

the rate of 91.6 pounds per capita per annum, and other countries follow in this order: United States, 65.2 pounds; Switzerland, 60.3 pounds; Denmark, 54.8 pounds; Sweden and Norway, 38.2 pounds; France, 37 pounds; Germany 33.9 pounds; Netherlands, 32.5 pounds; Belgium, 23.3 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 17.6 pounds.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

MR. LAMOR LYNDON, of New York, is reported to have prepared a report for an electric railway in Santo Domingo.

It is stated that arrangements are being made for the construction of a drainage system in the city of Merida, Yucatan, Mexico. About 28 miles of pipe will be required. The estimated cost of the system is \$5,000,000. Particulars may be obtained of H. H. BARNES, of 20 Broad street, New York.

The Honduras Construction Company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of securing concessions in Honduras for railways, telegraph, and telephone lines. NATHANIEL H. KENNEDY, of East Orange, New Jersey, is one of the interested parties.

Florianapolis, Brazil, through the municipal council, is asking bids for the construction of waterworks, drainage canals, electric lights, and other improvements. For particulars, address the president of the council.

The municipal authorities of Durango, Mexico, will give aid and encouragement, so it is reported, to any foreign company undertaking the construction of waterworks for that city. Durango has a population of 40,000 people, and it is estimated that about 12,000,000 liters of water will be required for the needs of the inhabitants. The estimated cost is about \$300,000 silver.

The British Consul at Bahia, reporting on the trade of the State of Sergipe, Brazil, states that there is an opening for the sale of foreign merchandise of a general character in that State. The only traveling salesmen visiting Sergipe are Brazilians, who represent native or German firms.

According to reliable information there is a market in Guatemala for agricultural machinery. The attention of manufacturers is called to the fact that there is also at present a demand for lists of current prices of products sold in tropical countries, catalogues of agricultural machinery and implements, catalogues of houses selling seeds and fertilizers, and also the names of agricultural reviews and other publications relating to agricultural industries of all kinds.

The "Blue Book" of Mexico, published by the MASSEY-GILBERT Company, first Independencia 8, City of Mexico, is a small directory

of English-speaking people in the city, together with a partial business and general directory in English, which may be of some use to prospective exporters to that city. A general directory of the city, in Spanish, was recently published by RUHLAND & ALSCHIER, Coliseo Viejo 16, of the same city, which is the most elaborate and accurate directory issued, though it is far from complete. The same firm publishes a general business directory of the Republic, which may be of value to prospective exporters in the United States.

In the course of his annual report the Consul-General of the United States in the City of Mexico says: "The use of Spanish in catalogues and correspondence can not be too strongly recommended to United States firms desiring to build up a trade in Mexico. Correspondence, circular letters, catalogues, and general advertising matter in English are worse than wasted on Spanish merchants. It is true that more Mexicans are learning the English language every year, but as yet they are comparatively few, especially outside of the national capital, and it is a safe rule to employ Spanish in all correspondence to Mexico. The same applies to commercial agents. It is, as a rule, useless for a business house to send a representative to Mexico who is ignorant of the Spanish language. It is also useless to expect that business of any kind can be transacted as quickly in Mexico as in the United States. American commercial houses desiring to build up a trade in Mexico should 'make haste slowly.'"

In a report to the Department of State, United States Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, at Rio de Janeiro, says: "From a prominent representative of Belgian capitalists I have received the following information, which may be of interest to American investors, especially in the gas and electrical industries: The gas company in Rio, which consists exclusively of Belgian capitalists and their representatives, and enjoys valuable rights and privileges, is very much in need of funds to make improvements and extensions necessary on account of the largely increased demand and the more modern requirements. In order to develop the earning power the capacity of the plant ought to be greatly enlarged and an electric plant ought to be added. The estimate of expenses for the necessary improvements amounts to about \$3,000,000, which sum the company seems to be unable to raise here or in Belgium. The capital invested in the plant up to date is about \$10,000,000, and the company's contract with the city expires in forty-five years. The managers would be willing to transfer all their rights and privileges and the controlling interest of the property to an American syndicate which would undertake the necessary improvements, provided they could be accorded a fair share in the net earnings of a new company to be organized on that basis. I was handed the inclosed copy of the *Messenger de Bruxelles*, containing the official report of the last meeting of the stockholders. Capitalists interested

in this enterprise can have the inclosure translated for their benefit. I will, of course, be glad to procure any additional information desired." The report to which Consul SEEGER refers is filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington, District of Columbia, where it may be consulted by interested parties.

The municipal authorities of Orizaba, Veracruz, are reported to have decided on a water service for that Mexican city. The projected service necessitates the construction of a rubble-work masonry canal for the purpose of providing a minimum consumption of 130 liters per second, and the construction of storage tanks having a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters each, the same to be made in excavation. Proposals for the carrying out of the work are invited from foreign contractors. Further particulars can be obtained by entering into communication with SENOR M. LANSCANO, secretary, Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

It is reported that tenders for the extension of the docks at the port of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, are to be asked by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The United States Consul at Pará, Brazil, states that the rubber exporting firm of FRANK DA COSTA & Co. desires to purchase six safes for the preservation of money, books, and other valuables.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports from Mexico through the port of New York during the month of January, 1902, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	75	Hair.....bales..	18
Bones.....crates..	633	Honey.....barrels..	586
Broom root.....bales..	1,994	Ixtle.....bales..	1,821
Cedar.....logs..	123	Jalap.....sacks..	10
Chicle gum.....bales..	3,799	Lead bullion.....bars..	84,096
Cigars.....boxes..	89	Mahogany.....logs..	96
Coffee.....sacks..	7,074	Metals.....boxes..	60
Copper bullion.....bars..	1,129	Oranges.....do....	4
Deerskins.....bales..	619	Pepper.....sacks..	639
Fustic.....do....	7,107	Rubber, crude.....bales..	115
Goatskins.....do....	1,865	Tecali marble.....pieces..	7
Henequen.....do....	5,278	Tobacco.....bales..	59
Hides.....do....	4,212	Sarsaparilla.....do....	197
Hides, loose.....do....	11,786		

During the same month, 13 ships carrying 163,655 packages cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports, and 10 ships bringing 133,491 packages from Mexico entered that port.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$138,723.70 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of December, 1901. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal substances	\$23, 219. 50	Paper and paper products...	\$2, 214. 00
Vegetable products	33, 894. 50	Machinery and apparatus...	20, 242. 00
Mineral products	22, 331. 80	Vehicles	4, 213. 00
Textile products	14, 123. 90	Arms and explosives	6, 222. 00
Chemical products	7, 032. 50	Sundry articles	4, 120. 50
Spirituous beverages	1, 110. 00	Total	138, 723. 70

The foregoing products originated in the following countries:

United States	\$130, 900. 70
Germany	3, 656. 00
England	1, 609. 00
France	2, 358. 00
Switzerland	200. 00
Total	138, 723. 70

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$56,381.26, silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, during the month of December, 1901, were valued at \$1,259,791, Mexican silver, and were made up of the following items:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (Mexican silver).
Cattle		\$79, 638
Copper bullion	pounds.. 4, 798, 012	766, 850
Fruits		19
Gold bullion and gold dust	ounces.. 7, 624	152, 448
Hides	pounds.. 100, 905	7, 891
Lead bullion		13, 506
Mescal		62
Oranges		3, 642
Ores		156, 012
Salt		23
Silver bullion		79, 700
Total		1, 259, 791

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of January, 1902, consisted of 35,593 packages, weighing 2,020,591 kilograms, valued at \$201,264.21, as compared with 41,345 packages, weighing 3,063,565 kilograms, valued at \$230,718.32 in January, 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in detail:

Ports.	1901.				1902.		
	Articles.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
La Guaira	Merchandise .	19, 093	1, 982, 188. 00	\$103, 823. 65	12, 351	764, 935. 10	\$71, 600. 15
Puerto Cabello	do	10, 251	402, 792. 55	32, 690. 15	6, 399	273, 896. 50	17, 456. 15
do	Gold	22	17. 00	10, 000. 00			
Maracaibo	Merchandise .	6, 280	393, 262. 10	55, 577. 97	9, 327	512, 676. 60	53, 177. 00
do	Gold				4	34. 00	20, 000. 00
La Vela	Merchandise .	1, 159	51, 316. 40	7, 803. 00	539	27, 177. 00	2, 960. 00
Guaná	do	407	33, 550. 00	3, 419. 25	503	28, 483. 00	4, 923. 00
Cumaná	do	343	13, 901. 00	931. 00	155	13, 434. 00	842. 00
Caripano	do	1, 336	57, 658. 50	4, 868. 90	1, 119	62, 592. 10	6, 124. 97
Ciudad Bolívar	do	2, 031	96, 788. 00	9, 063. 19	4, 720	320, 293. 55	22, 566. 91
Caño Colorado	do	443	32, 091. 70	2, 541. 21	396	17, 070. 00	1, 314. 03

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, advises that during the month of January, 1902, the total shipments from San Francisco of American products to Mexican ports were valued at \$157,642. Goods of foreign origin reexported from the same port during the month referred to amounted to \$12,621. The imports during the same period consisted of mineral products to the value of \$202,161, and sundry other products amounting to \$40,166.

Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five Mexican dollars were shipped to Hongkong during the month.

The following table shows the imports in detail:

Products.	Value (Mexican silver).
Gold coin.....	\$3,164
Gold bullion.....	35,255
Lead ores.....	74,633
Mexican dollars.....	230
Silver bullion.....	88,879
Sundry products.....	40,166
Total.....	242,327

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz, Progreso, Tlacotalpam, and Campeche during the month of January, 1902, consisted of lumber valued at \$7,335 and general merchandise amounting to \$2,140, or a total of \$9,275.

During the month of January, 1902, according to the reports of the Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, three ships from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Frontera entered the port of Mobile, Alabama, bringing 1,799 tons of henequen and 88 tons of mahogany. During the same period three ships loaded with lumber and general merchandise cleared from Mobile destined to the port of Progreso, Mexico.

The following table, compiled by the Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, shows the exports of merchandise from that port to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Tuxpam during the month of January, 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Construction timbers.....pieces..	1,638	463,800	\$1,659.23
Creosoted piles.....do.....	165	229,004	2,475.00
Cotton-seed oil, crude.....tanks..	2	841,578	87,819.13
Total.....			91,953.52

* Kilograms.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, states that the exports from the United States to Uruguay in 1901 rose to \$2,631,443.46, \$1,000,000 of which consisted of shipments of gold and \$1,631,443.46 of merchandise. In 1900 the ship-

ments of merchandise amounted to \$1,904,300.62, or \$272,897.16 more than the shipments of merchandise in 1901. The decrease is principally due to the falling off in 1901 of exports from New York City. The imports into the United States from Uruguay in 1901 aggregated \$2,854,418.78, as compared with \$2,383,212.40 in 1900, or an increase of \$470,936.38 in 1901. Of this increase \$464,639.01 consisted of hides. These figures include 66,239 bales of jerked beef, valued at \$512,046.01, shipped from Uruguay to Cuba, via the United States, in bond. Deducting the value of jerked beef from the total imports leaves \$2,342,372.77 worth of Uruguayan products actually consumed in the United States during the year 1901.

The Mexican Consul at New Orleans, Louisiana, advises that in January, 1902, there were shipped from Mexican ports to the port of New Orleans 10,972 packages of coffee, henequen, and cabinet woods. The exports from New Orleans to Mexican ports during the same period aggregated 48,963 packages of railway machinery, groceries, and sundry merchandise, valued at \$131,570.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

"The Report of the Pan-American Railway Committee to the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, Winter of 1901-2," was recently issued from the press of Gibson Brothers, Washington, D. C. (1902), in pamphlet form. The members of this committee were Señor Don J. B. CALVO, of Costa Rica; Hon. H. G. DAVIS, of the United States; Señores Don ALBERTO ELMORE, of Peru; Don BALTAZAR ESTUPINIAN, of Salvador; Don J. LEONARD, of Honduras; Don AUGUSTO MATTE, of Chile; Don FRANCISCO ORLA, of Guatemala; Don JOSÉ LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS, of Mexico, and Don RAFAEL REYES, of Colombia.

According to a table incorporated in the report the distance from New York to Buenos Ayres is 10,228.06 miles (16,460.32 kilometers), over which 4,771.93 miles (7,679.61 kilometers) of railroad are yet to be built in order to make connections with existing lines. In making the estimate the Committee considers the unfinished part of the route at 5,000 miles and believes that the work of construction will cost on an average \$40,000 per mile, so that the sum of at least \$200,000,000 would be required for the completion of this great project.

The Committee unanimously recommended the construction of an

intercontinental line with branches where necessary to connect with the principal cities, passing through the different Republics and connecting the systems of the United States and Mexico with those of the Argentine Republic. The Committee also indorsed the recommendations adopted by the first International Conference, held in the city of Washington in 1889-90, and formed additional articles of recommendation which (1) requested the delegates to urge upon their respective Governments the granting of liberal concessions to the enterprise; (2) invited the United States to initiate with the Ministers of the other American Republics at Washington the adoption of measures that would result in sending within one year to said Republics competent and reliable persons who are to report of the resources of the different countries, the conditions of existing railroad lines, commercial conditions, the prospects for business for an intercontinental line, and to ascertain what concessions or assistance each country is willing to grant such an enterprise; (3) providing for the appointment by the president of the Conference of a permanent committee of five members residing in the United States, which is to report at the next Conference and furnish in the meantime all information possible in regard to the enterprise, and conferring upon said committee, in conjunction with the Secretary of State of the United States and with the Ministers of the interested countries resident in Washington, power to convoke, within a period of one year, an assembly composed of representatives of all the Republics for the purpose of arranging for the construction of the proposed railway.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the president of the Conference appointed the following gentlemen as a permanent Committee on Pan-American Railway to further the project after the adjournment of the conference: Messrs. HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia, and ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York, U. S. A.; Señores Don MANUEL DE ASPIROZ, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States; Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister of Peru to the United States, and Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister of Guatemala to the United States.

The appendix to this report contains communications from the delegations to the Conference in response to the request of the committee, which give information with regard to the railway lines in operation, those under construction, and those in contemplation in the several countries represented. The pamphlet also contains a map showing the transportation routes between the United States and other American countries.

In a large octavo volume of 576 pages, embellished with 178 illustrations, W. GOLDEN MORTIMER, M. D., has presented to the public a history of coca from which the anæsthetic alkaloid cocaine is prepared. The volume, which was issued from the publishing house of

J. H. Vail & Co. (New York, 1901), bears the title, "Peru; History of Coca, the Divine Plant of the Incas." Although of a scientific nature, this work has not been written exclusively for scientists. The history of the coca plant is preceded by an account of the Incas, their rites and ceremonies, their conquest by the Spanish and of the Indians of to-day. A chapter is devoted to the physical aspect of Peru, and another to the coca region of the country. The author presents ample testimony that coca is not only a substance innocent as is tea or coffee, but that it is vastly superior to those substances and more worthy of general use, because of its depurative action on the blood, as well as through its property of provoking a chemico-physiological change in the tissues, whereby the nerves and muscles of the human frame are rendered more capable of doing their work. The book contains an extended index, embraced in which is a glossary of Incan or Quichua terms.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of a handsomely illustrated volume of 472 pages, written by Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE, an English woman and a traveler of some note. This book, issued from the press of the MacMillan Company (New York, 1901), bears the title "Mexico As I Saw It," and is mainly devoted to the record of scenes familiar to Mexican life and their impression upon the writer. A chapter is devoted to President DÍAZ and his administration, one to the history of the country, and another to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Empress CARLOTTA. Of the numerous reminders of ancient civilization which exist in such abundance within the confines of the Republic, the Aztec mines of Xochicalco and the ancient ruins of Mitla, particularly enthused the writer. Two appendices are included in the work, Appendix A being devoted to mining and trade statistics up to 1899, and Appendix B containing some very pertinent information for travelers in the Republic. The illustrations with which the volume is embellished are reproductions from photographs taken by the author, while a finely executed map adds to the attractiveness of the book.

"A Summer Journey to Brazil" is the title of an octavo volume of 150 pages, written by ALICE R. HUMPHREY, and published by Brownell, Silver & Co. (London, 1900). Beside the city of Rio de Janeiro, the writer visited Petropolis (the diplomatic center), Pernambuco, Santos, and São Paulo, all these cities being described to a limited extent. In a chapter devoted to "facts about Brazil," it is stated that the Republic "embraces about one-fifteenth of the habitable globe, one-fifth of both Americas, and three-sevenths of South America," that "it is larger than the United States and her territories, with the exception of Alaska, and fourteen times as large as France," that "it has a coast line of nearly 5,000 miles, and possesses fifty-two seaports, among which are the largest and best of the world," that "its mate-

rial resources are almost incalculable, embracing the products of both the temperate and torrid zones, while the climate is varied, and, on the whole, very favorable." The volume is embellished with a number of illustrations.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has issued a bulletin prepared by EDWIN S. HOLMES, Jr., which gives "Statistics on the Fruit Industry of California." This industry was practically begun during the establishment of the missions of the Franciscan monks, and as early as 1792 they had about 5,000 growing fruit trees. The fruit era, however, did not begin in the State until the gold excitement in 1849 brought thousands of people into its confines. The climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the industry and the varieties produced include apples, apricots, cherries, figs, grapes of all kinds, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, olives, quinces, and all citrus fruits. The number of bearing trees in 1900 was 16,192,876, while the number not yet producers was 13,209,411, a total of 29,402,287. These cover 409,557 acres, to which must be added the vineyards (157,000 acres) and the orchards devoted to almonds (22,852 acres) and walnuts (19,843 acres), making a grand total of 609,252 acres.

"The Jewelers' Circular," New York, contained as a supplement to its issue for February 5, 1902, an interesting "Tabular arrangement of the distinguishing characteristics and localities of precious stones" prepared by Mr. LEOPOLD CLAREMONT. Besides information regarding the composition, mode of occurrence, etc., this publication shows that what are known as precious stones are to be found in the following countries of the American continent: Diamonds, Brazil; sapphires and fancy sapphires, Montana, United States; topaz, garnets, chrysoberyl, alexandrite, catseye, and spodumene, Brazil; emeralds and beryl, South America; phenakite, Peru; euclase, Brazil and Peru; hiddenite, North Carolina, United States; cairngorm, in all the Republics; sphene or titanite, United States; turquoise, all of North America; precious opals, Mexico.

"The Aztecs, their History, Manners, and Customs," from the French of LUCIEN BIART, authorized translation by J. L. GARNER (A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago, 1900). While Mexico of the present is well known, the Mexico of the past—the Mexico of the Aztecs—is almost ignored by the writers of to-day. In this volume the author, availing himself of the observations of the persons who saw Mexico in its Aztec splendor, CORRES and other conquerors and explorers, attempts to reclothe with life a people whose descendants, subdued by the progeny of their ancient oppressors, have forgotten not only their history, but even their racial name. Chapters in this book are devoted, respectively, to the worship, education, military institutions, agricultural pursuits, trade, language, poetry, and art of the Aztecs.

"To the Pacific and Mexico," by A. K. McCURE, LL. D. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1901). This volume of 162 pages is made up of letters which originally appeared in the "Philadelphia Times," and were written amidst the exactions of a journey across the United States to San Francisco, and thence by El Paso to the city of Mexico, returning by way of Eagle Pass and New Orleans. The interesting scenery of the western mountain ranges of the United States and the vastly more entertaining historical lessons in Mexico, inspired the author to present to the public a record of his impressions. In addition to a portrait of the author, the volume contains six illustrations, four of which depict scenes in Mexico.

The library of the Bureau of American Republics has received an interesting publication issued by the Government of Honduras, entitled "Mensaje del Presidente de la República, Contestación del Congreso, y Memorias de los Secretarios de Estado, referentes á los actos del Poder Ejecutivo durante el año económico de 1899 á 1900" (Message of the President of the Republic, the Answer of the Congress, and Reports of the Heads of Departments respecting the Acts of the Executive Power during the fiscal year 1899-1900). The volume is a neatly printed work of 793 pages and contains numerous statistical tables and valuable data concerning the Republic of Honduras for the period mentioned.

The University Press, of Princeton, New Jersey, has issued (1901) a monograph of 43 pages and 10 plates descriptive of the "Marine Cretaceous Invertebrates" obtained by the Princeton University expedition to Patagonia in 1899. The fossils secured at that time have proved to be unusually interesting from the fact that they represent a species of the Cretaceous fauna not hitherto described from South America. In the Princeton Patagonian collection there are about 40 species of the *Mollusca*, of which 31 are sufficiently well represented to be named and described. These indicate the lower Cretaceous age of the beds from which they were derived.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet of 30 pages, embellished with 10 plates descriptive of the "Dairy Products at the Paris Exposition of 1900." This publication is a reprint of part of the seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry (1900) of the Department. Only two American countries contributed entries to the exhibits of this industry at Paris—the United States with 152 displays, and Mexico with 9. Two other countries exceeded the United States in the number of exhibits, namely, France with 800 and Switzerland with 160.

The publishing house of Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Chicago, 1901), has issued a volume of 208 pages, written by OLIVE PERCIVAL,

and entitled "Mexico City; an Idler's Note-Book." In this book, which contains a number of original illustrations, the writer has endeavored to convey the impressions made upon a foreigner, and particularly a citizen of the United States, by the Mexican capital in its everyday aspects. Most of the matter contained in this book first appeared in the form of letters from the Mexican capital to the "Los Angeles Times."

Through the courtesy of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway Company the Bureau of the American Republics has received a map of the railways of the Argentine Republic in 1901. This shows not only the location of the lines in active operation, but also the routes of the projected lines. The scale is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches per 100 kilometers or $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches per 100 English miles. A map of Buenos Ayres (scale, 1 in 300,000) appears as an insert to the map of the railway system proper.

"Estadística Comercial de la República de Chile" (Commercial Statistics of the Republic of Chile) is the title of a useful compilation recently published at Valparaiso. The volume is composed of 754 pages and treats exclusively of statistics concerning the foreign and domestic commerce of Chile for the year 1900. The work contains numerous statistical tables, prepared with great detail and care, and is a complete index of Chilean trade during the period mentioned.

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[The symbol = indicates that the publication is a gift.]

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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

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MARZO, 1902.

No. 3.

DECISIONES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN
MATERIAS RELATIVAS AL ARANCEL DE ADUA-
NAS Y LEYES DE NAVEGACIÓN É INMIGRACIÓN,
ETC. (AÑO DE 1902).

No. 23465.

IMPORTACIONES DE LAS ISLAS HAWAII.

Por esta decisión, fecha 14 de enero de 1902, se dispone que la Junta de Aforadores Generales no está investida de jurisdicción para determinar si una mercancía es ó no importada. Con arreglo á la resolución conjunta del 7 de julio de 1898, las mercancías importadas de Hawaii estaban sujetas á derechos hasta que el Congreso cambiase las relaciones arancelarias.

No. 23466.

TRANSPORTE COMÚN.

Por esta decisión, fecha 16 de enero de 1902, se dispone el reafianzamiento de la Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, para hacer el servicio de transporte de mercancías aforadas y sin aforar.

No. 23467.

TRANSPORTE COMÚN.

Por esta decisión, fecha 16 de enero de 1902, se aprueba la fianza de la Southern Pacific Company, para hacer el servicio de transporte de mercancías no aforadas.

No. 23468.

ANIMALES DE CRÍA.

Registro de caballos boloñeses en el libro genealógico francés, denominado "Caballos de tiro."

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 16 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Refiriéndome á las Reglas dictadas por este Departamento el 22 de junio de 1899 (T. D., 21298), para la importación de animales de cría con arreglo á las prescripciones del párrafo 473 de la ley de 24 de julio de 1897, debo manifestarle que el Secretario de Agricultura ha hecho saber á este Departamento, que el libro genealógico de "Caballos de tiro," mencionado en la página 3 de aquellas Reglas, consta de varias secciones una de las cuales está consagrada al registro de caballos boloñeses: que las otras secciones se refieren á los caballos nivernesés, ardeneses, bretones, de Maine-Anjou y normandos: que en cada sección se registran respectivamente los mencionados caballos de tiro; y que, por consiguiente, con arreglo á las disposiciones citadas pueden dejarse entrar los caballos boloñeses que muestren su certificado de genealogía tomado de la sección respectiva del Registro de "Caballos de tiro" franceses. Deberá usted proceder de acuerdo con las precitadas disposiciones.

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Al ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23469—A. G. 5061.

RECORTES DE METAL.

Por esta decisión se dispone que los fragmentos de metal viejo, tales como las cápsulas ya usadas ó descargadas, y los recortes del metal con que se hicieron originalmente, recogidos de los arsenales, compuestos de cobre y níquel con vestigios de plomo, pero sin contener, zinc, en que el cobre sea el material más valioso que se encuentre en ellos, no devengan derechos como "argentina, albata ó plata alemana sin

manufacturar," con arreglo á las prescripciones del párrafo 174 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, ni están comprendidos en las del artículo 6º, párrafo 588, sino en las del párrafo 533 de la misma ley, y tienen derecho á entrar libremente.

No. 23470—A. G. 5062.

MEDICIÓN DE TAPETES CON ORILLO.

Por esta decisión se dispone que el orillo de los tapetes orientales se ha de incluir en la medida para el aforo de los artículos que adeudan derechos con arreglo á las prescripciones del párrafo 379 de la ley arancelaria de 1897, al tipo de 10 centavos "por pie cuadrado," y un recargo de 40 por ciento ad valorem.

No. 23471—A. G. 5063.

RECORTES DE TUMBAGA—ATRIBUCIONES DE LOS AFORADORES LOCALES—PROTESTA CONTRA LA ENTRADA LIBRE.

Por esta decisión se dispone lo siguiente:

1. Con arreglo al párrafo 550 de la ley arancelaria de 1897, los recortes de tumbaga que sólo sirvan para propósitos de fabricación están exentos de derechos, y con arreglo al párrafo 193 tampoco adeudan derechos como manufacturas de metal.

2. Los aforadores locales no son, en ningún sentido, funcionarios clasificadores, y sus recomendaciones á los Administradores de Aduanas, en cuanto á la índole de las mercancías, son puramente en forma de advertencia.

3. *Quere:* Si una persona que importa mercancías que pueden entrar libres de derechos, puede protestar legalmente y alegar que adeudan derechos.

No. 23472—A. G. 5064.

REIMPORTACIÓN DE SACOS PARA GRANOS.

Por esta decisión se dispone lo siguiente:

Aparejos de buques.—La razón que se expone para considerar exento de derechos el aparejo de un buque, es que el aparejo forma parte del buque, y que las embarcaciones que llegan á un puerto en el curso de la navegación, no se consideran mercancías en el sentido de la ley arancelaria.

Sacos para granos.—Los sacos que se exporten llenos de granos para

servir de alimento al ganado durante la navegación, y que se devuelvan vacíos reunidos en pacas ó fardos pero que no pertenecían absolutamente al buque reimportador, ó que no se usaron en su viaje ni estuvieron en sentido alguno identificados con sus utensilios, no forman parte de su aparejo.

No. 23473—A. G. 5065.

PIPAS Y HORNILLOS DE PIPAS.

Las pipas de fumar y los hornillos de pipas cuyo material principal es el barro, adeudan derechos como “pipas y hornillos de pipas de barro,” al tipo de 50 centavos por gruesa y un 25 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 459 de la ley de 1897, y no como “pipas y hornillos de pipas, sea cual fuere el material de que se compongan,” al tipo de 60 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al mismo párrafo. Las palabras “hechas de barro” en este párrafo significan “hechas entera ó principalmente de barro.”

No. 23473a—A. G. 5065a.

EL COÑAC FRANCÉS DE LA HABANA.

LAS PRERROGATIVAS DE LA RECIPROCIDAD—EL TRÁNSITO DESDE FRANCIA TIENE QUE SER CONTINUO.—Para tener derecho á los beneficios del convenio comercial recíproco con aquel país (T. D., 19405) es preciso que las mercancías embarcadas en Francia no pierdan en un puerto intermedio su carácter francés y entren á ser parte del comercio de otro país.

EL TRASBORDO.—El mero trasbordo no constituye una conversión de ese género.

EXPORTACIONES CUBANAS.—El coñac comprado en la Habana, llevado allí de Francia traído de allí á los Estados Unidos y manifestado en una factura de la Habana, tiene que considerarse como una exportación de Cuba, á menos que todos los hechos justifiquen una deducción distinta. Una factura consular francesa, hecha después de llegar las mercancías á este país, y una declaración jurada *ex parte* y unas declaraciones de aduana hechas por personas interesadas, no se consideran pruebas suficientes de un tránsito continuo desde Francia con trasbordo en la Habana.

Quere: Si el cargamento, una vez comprado en Cuba, se debe considerar como una importación de aquella isla, aunque la travesía desde Francia no se hubiera interrumpido.

Esta protesta es relativa á 199 cajas de coñac importadas en Tampa, Fla., por la Florida Brewing Company. Las circunstancias del caso son las siguientes: Al hacer la declaración de entrada, los importadores presentaron una factura no certificada, hecha por Dussaq y Ca., de la Habana, Cuba, expresando que el coñac en ella mencionado se había recibido de Saint-Nazaire, Francia, por el vapor *La Navarre*, y que había sido trasbordado al vapor *Olivette* para traerlo á Tampa.

Después se presentó una factura certificada por el Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Burdeos, Francia, con el siguiente encabezamiento: "Factura de 199 cajas de coñac compradas por los Sres. Dussaq y Ca., de la Habana, de tránsito para Cayo Hueso, de * * * de Burdeos, para ser embarcadas en el vapor *Dragut*, vía de Saint-Nazaire, y trasbordadas al vapor *La Navarre*." La declaración de los exportadores acerca de esta factura, expresa que se había intentado hacer el desembarco de las mercancías en Cayo Hueso; pero que la factura se hizo y se certificó, á ruego de los protestantes, después de haber llegado las mercancías á este país, lo cual disminuye sensiblemente su fuerza probatoria. También tenemos á la vista una declaración jurada del Director de la Florida Brewing Company, exponiendo lo siguiente:

Que la expresada Florida Brewing Company compró á Dussaq y Ca., de la Habana, Isla de Cuba, 199 cajas de coñac, las cuales habían de ser embarcadas de Saint-Nazaire, Francia, á Tampa, Florida, vía de la Habana; que las expresadas 199 cajas de coñac fueron embarcadas efectivamente en Saint-Nazaire, Francia, por el vapor *La Navarre* para la Habana, Cuba, de donde se trasladaron al vapor *Olivette* y se trajeron á Tampa.

La declaración de entrada de los importadores expresa que las mercancías se importaron de "Francia, vía de la Habana."

Basados en estas pruebas, se nos pide que decidamos que las mercancías se produjeron en Francia y se importaron de aquella nación, y que, por consecuencia, tienen derecho á entrar pagando un derecho de \$1.75 por galón, con arreglo al convenio de reciprocidad comercial con Francia (T. D., 19405), en vez de \$2.25 por galón, que es el tipo con arreglo al párrafo 289 de la ley arancelaria de 1897, según las aforó el Administrador de Aduana. Los importadores alegan que los comerciantes de la Habana funcionaron simplemente como corredores.

Si cuando las mercancías salieron de Francia se intentaba desembarcarlas en un puerto de los Estados Unidos, su trasbordo en la Habana no pudo cambiar su carácter de importación de Francia en este país. (In re Hermann Brothers, G. A. 4751.) Según manifestó el Juez Curtis, en el caso de Grant contra Peaslee (2 Curt., 250; 9 Fed. Cas., 1143), el trasbordo "sólo afecta la ruta y á los medios de su tránsito, pero no el lugar de su partida ni el punto de su destino." Por otra parte, si el cargamento se desvió en la Habana á tal extremo que la exportación se efectuó realmente de aquella plaza, de allí, el origen francés de las mercancías no puede eximir las del pago de un derecho total. (In re La Montagne, G. A. 4538; In re Booth, G. A. 4719.)

Las pruebas resultan deficientes en varios puntos. Ninguna de carácter directo se ha presentado para demostrar que las mercancías se produjeron en Francia. Las relaciones que se alega existían entre Dussaq y Ca., de la Habana, y los importadores, no se han demostrado de una manera satisfactoria. Por los hechos consignados aparece que

el negocio fué una venta de mercancías compradas en Francia hecha por comerciantes de la Habana á los importadores de aquí. Si esto afectaría ó no el carácter de la importación, dado caso que su tránsito de Francia hubiera sido continuo, con excepción del trasbordo, no podemos afirmarlo. Una conclusión de ese género en vista de las pruebas sería injustificada.

Todo lo que las pruebas indican acerca de una travesía continua, resulta *ex parte* y de un carácter parcial, y apenas tiene peso suficiente para apoyar la deducción de que las mercancías no entraron á ser parte del comercio de Cuba. La factura francesa no menciona á ningún consignatario en los Estados Unidos, y en el expediente no se encuentra nada que demuestre satisfactoriamente que el coñac de que se trata, no pudo haberlo vendido en Cuba Dussaq y Ca., y haberse cumplimentado la orden de la Florida Brewing Company de una existencia semejante que hubiera á mano ó que había de llegar. (In re Booth, supra.) Debe tenerse presente que este caso se volvió á iniciar después de la rebeldía ó falta de comparecencia, por parte de los protestantes, á quienes se les concedieron más de dos meses para presentar más pruebas, lo cual no han hecho.

Por tanto, se desestima la protesta y se confirma la decisión del Administrador de Aduana.

No. 23473b—A. G. 5065b.

DROGAS EN BRUTO (QUILLAYA Ó CERNIDURAS DE LA CORTEZA DE SAPONARIA.)

Por esta decisión se dispone que las cerniduras resultantes del procedimiento de cortar con máquina la corteza de la saponaria que son menos valiosas que la misma corteza en bruto, están exentas de derechos con arreglo al párrafo 448 de la ley arancelaria de 1897 como drogas en bruto “cuyo valor no se ha aumentado por medio del refinamiento ó la molienda, ó por cualquier otro procedimiento, y que no están tarifados especialmente.”

No. 23474.

LIBRE ENTRADA DE ARTÍCULOS PARA INSTITUCIONES.

Por esta decisión, fecha 16 de enero de 1902, se dispone la aplicación de los reglamentos del Departamento del Tesoro promulgados el 13 de junio de 1900.

No. 23475.

ANIMALES SALVAJES Y PÁJAROS SILVESTRES.

Por esta decisión, fecha 22 de enero de 1902, se dispone que los informes trimestrales de las importaciones de fieras y aves extranjeras, no domésticas, se extiendan en la forma marcada en las hojas ó plantillas establecidas por la circular del 10 de octubre de 1900.

No. 23476.

PESCA DEL SALMÓN EN ALASKA.

Por esta decisión, fecha 24 de enero de 1902, se ordena la observancia de la ley y reglamento dictados en 18 de febrero de 1901 para la protección de la pesca del salmón en Alaska.

No. 23477.

DEVOLUCIÓN DE DERECHOS—FORMA DE LOS CONOCIMIENTOS.

Los conocimientos que se usen para solicitar la devolución de derechos deberán firmarse de la manera acostumbrada y la nota que dice “para propósitos aduaneros” ha de estar escrita con tinta ó lápiz indeleble.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 24 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido, por conducto del Comisionado de la Renta Interior, la carta de V. del 7 del corriente, relativa á la cuestión de si el representante de las compañías de transporte debe ó no firmar los conocimientos, cuando éstos tengan la siguiente marca: “Sólo para propósitos aduaneros; no es negociable; no se ha expedido otro ejemplar para la aduana.”

En contestación debo manifestar á usted que los conocimientos de que se trata deben firmarse de la manera usual y llevar estampada la nota que expresa que el conocimiento se ha expedido para fines aduaneros, debiendo firmarla ó ponerle sus iniciales con tinta ó con un lápiz indeleble, el representante que firme el conocimiento.

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Sr. L. E. TOWNSLEY, *Chicago, Ill.*

No. 23478.

MERCANCÍAS CONDUCIDAS EN TRÁNSITO.

Con arreglo al artículo 3005 de los Estatutos Revisados, tal como está enmendado las mercancías que van en tránsito pueden declararse para transporte y exportación en el primer puerto á que lleguen, expresando que esta se efectuará por cualquier puerto ó subpuerto de los Estados Unidos.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 24 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento ha recibido la carta de V. del 19 de noviembre último, en que expresa la razón que tuvo para no permitir la entrada, con arreglo al artículo 3005 de los Estatutos Revisados, tal como se ha enmendado, de ciertas mercancías que debían pasar de tránsito por los Estados Unidos y exportarse por Sumas, Wáshington.

Usted expone que: “Como quiera que, con arreglo al artículo 730, del reglamento de 1899, Sumas no es un puerto autorizado para la exportación de estas mercancías, juzgó oportuno no permitir el uso de dicho puerto como un puerto fronterizo para efectuar dicho transporte y exportación. En esta oficina se entiende que la decisión del Tesoro No. 21829, es la última decisión que designa los puertos que han de servir para el fin arriba mencionado.”

En contestación, debo informar á usted que cuando se demuestre por medio de la factura, el conocimiento, el manifiesto, ú otro comprobante fidedigno, que las mercancías están destinadas á pasar de tránsito, por los Estados Unidos y exportarse de éstos, pueden ser declaradas para su transporte y exportación en cualquier puerto ó subpuerto de los Estados Unidos, con tal que sea con sujeción á la ley del 21 de mayo de 1900, que enmienda el artículo 3005 de los Estatutos Revisados. (Véanse las Decisiones del Tesoro No. 22250 del 25 de mayo de 1900 y No. 22605 del 14 de noviembre de 1900.)

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AL ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Boston, Mass.

No. 23479.

**FIANZAS DE TRANSPORTE Y EXPORTACIÓN CON ARREGLO AL
ARTÍCULO 3005 DE LOS ESTATUTOS REVISADOS.**

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 25 de 1902.*

Á los administradores y otros oficiales de aduanas:

Se ha encontrado que el plazo de cuatro y de seis meses, de que se trata en el artículo 735 del Reglamento de Aduanas de 1899 y en la decisión del Tesoro No. 22605 de 14 de noviembre de 1900, concedido

para otorgar las fianzas á que se refiere el artículo 3005 de los Estatutos Revisados, tal como se ha enmendado por la ley del 21 de mayo de 1900 (decisión del Tesoro No. 22250) es en muchos casos demasiado corto. Por consiguiente, este Departamento ha determinado que se enmiende aquel artículo, de modo que se entienda prorrogado dicho plazo hasta un año á contar desde la fecha de la declaración de entrada, sea cual fuere el destino de las mercancías.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

No. 23480.

EL CÓDIGO INTERNACIONAL DE SEÑALES.

[Circular No. 10.]

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, OFICINA DE NAVEGACIÓN,

Washington, D. C., enero 25 de 1902.

A los administradores de aduanas, capitanes de buques y demás personas á quienes interese:

Según se expresó en la Lista de Códigos que esta oficina publicó para el año de 1901, el nuevo Código internacional de señales empezó á ponerse en práctica el día 1° de enero de 1901. Hasta 1° de enero de 1902 rigieron igualmente la antigua y la nueva edición del Código, pero desde el 1° de enero de 1902 sólo se usará la nueva edición.

Ahora aparece que la Cámara de Comercio inglesa ha resuelto que, si bien es cierto que en todos los casos se ha de entender que el nuevo Código está en uso desde el 1° de enero de 1902, sin embargo, si en algún caso ocurriese que los oficiales de señales no pueden interpretar una señal por el nuevo Código, y encuentran que pueden traducirla por el antiguo, no deberán negarse á recibirla.

En los Estados Unidos puede tomarse una medida semejante, y las señales que en tales casos hagan los buques con arreglo al antiguo Código, pueden recibirse y anunciarse.

Se indica la conveniencia de que cada vez que un buque use el antiguo Código, se haga saber el hecho á la Oficina de Navegación del Departamento del Tesoro.

En cada aduana deberá fijarse una copia de esta circular para el conocimiento de los capitanes de buques y demás personas interesadas.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,

Comisionado.

Aprobado.

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario del Tesoro.

No. 23481.

CUEROS.

Método de aforar los cueros. No deberá imponerse el recargo que prescribe el artículo 32 de la ley de 1897, si el aumento de valor se debe únicamente al encogimiento después del embarque.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 25 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: El Interventor del Departamento del Tesoro llama la atención de este Departamento hacia el hecho de que la declaración No. 7, de 1901, de entrada, en el almacén de su puerto, comprende ciertos cueros. Parece que éstos se encogieron durante la travesía; que el número total de libras desembarcadas y de que dió cuenta el pesador, fué menor que el número de libras constante en la factura; y que el aforador al determinar el valor corriente en el mercado, multiplica el número de libras desembarcadas por la unidad de valor expresada en la factura, de donde resulta que el valor total aforado sea menor que el valor de factura.

Incumbe á los aforadores aforar la mercancía en el estado en que ésta se importa, y no en el estado en que se factura y embarca. Por ejemplo, los cueros húmedos ó frescos que se facturen y embarquen pueden secarse ó encogerse, durante la travesía y, por consiguiente, al aforador se le presentan cueros de un carácter y valor indudablemente distinto del de los cueros que se facturaron y embarcaron, y es su deber encontrar el valor que tenían en el mercado extranjero, en la fecha en que se embarcaron. (Véanse los artículos 10 y 19 de la ley administrativa de aduana.)

En relación con esto se llama la atención de usted á los casos de Reiss contra Magone (39 Fed. Rep., 105), de Robertson contra Bradbury (132 U. S., 491), y de la American Sugar Refining Company contra los Estados Unidos (181 U. S., 610); y también á la decisión del Tesoro número 9305, del 23 de marzo de 1889, relativa al jabón de Castilla, en la cual se mantiene que cuando la diferencia entre el peso expresado en la factura y el que aparece en el informe del pesador pueda ser debida á la evaporación ó á otras causas semejantes, y el aforador y el administrador de aduana se convenzan de que el valor por libra en el mercado extranjero de las mercancías desembarcadas se ha aumentado proporcionalmente, de modo que no resulte ninguna disminución del valor total declarado de la factura, dicho valor por libra en el mercado extranjero lo representaría el resultado que se obtendría dividiendo el valor total de la factura en el mercado extranjero por el número de libras desembarcadas. En tal caso, el valor total que adeuda derechos no puede ser menor que el valor de factura.

Cuando el aumento hecho por el aforador se deba únicamente, en todo ó en parte, al encogimiento de los cueros después de su embarque, en cuyo caso ni el exportador ni el importador pueden impedir el cam-

bio del estado de las mercancías, será indebido considerarlo como un aumento *per se*, que influya en la determinación de su valor del mercado, y no se impondrá un recargo con arreglo al artículo 32 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897. Por tanto, deberá usted proceder de acuerdo con lo que acaba de exponerse.

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Al ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA, *Erie, Pa.*

No. 23482.

LAS CAJAS DE LIMONES.

Por esta decisión, fecha 25 de enero de 1902, se dispone que para determinar el peso neto de los limones importados en cajas, es necesario encontrar el peso bruto de cada clase importada, pesando separadamente, al efecto, un número suficiente de cajas de diferentes clases del tamaño regular ó corriente, debiendo marcarse el peso bruto en cada caja que se pese. Es necesario obtener los pesos brutos totales de las diferentes clases, fijando el promedio de los pesos determinados al número de cajas de cada clase, y la tara deberá encontrarse pesando un número suficiente de cajas vacías de cada tamaño.

No. 23483.

RECORTES DE TOBACO.

Los recortes de tabaco que se hubieren exportado de una fábrica afianzada adeudarán derechos al reimportarse como tabaco elaborado.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 25 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Este Departamento recibió oportunamente su carta del 15 del corriente, relativa á la decisión de la junta de Aforadores Generales de los Estados Unidos, fechada el 30 del pasado que comprende cierta importación de "Recortes de Tabaco."

En su carta dice usted lo que sigue:

"Cuando estas mercancías se declararon originalmente, parecían tener derecho á la entrada libre como productos domésticos que regresan al país en el mismo estado en que estaban cuando se exportaron, y por consiguiente, fueron examinadas en el muelle, liquidándose la declaración de entrada el 23 de noviembre de 1900." Y agrega usted que:

“Posteriormente esta oficina recibió informes de Petersburg, Virginia, que muestran que las mercancías fueron exportadas de un almacén de sexta clase, y en vista de ello, y de la interpretación que esta oficina ha dado á los preceptos del artículo 27 de la ley de 24 de julio de 1897, se impuso á las mercancías un derecho á razón de 55 centavos por libra. En el estado artículo 27, se dice: ‘excepto los artículos manufacturados en almacenes afianzados y exportados en conformidad con la ley, los cuales adeudarán el mismo tipo de derecho que si fuesen importados originalmente.’

“La junta encontró probado, ‘el hecho de que el tabaco de que se trata no estaba elaborado’ y que ‘como no pagó ninguna contribución de renta interna antes de la exportación, queda comprendido en dicho artículo 27, como mercancía producida en los Estados Unidos, que después de haberse exportado sin haber pagado contribución interior, se ha vuelto á importar’ y de aquí dedujo que ‘sólo adeuda un derecho igual á la contribución impuesta por las leyes de rentas internas á artículos semejantes, según se alega en la protesta.’”

V. alude á la cláusula final del párrafo 483 de la citada ley de 24 de julio de 1897, que impone un derecho igual á la contribución interna impuesta al tabaco manufacturado reimportado y al reglamento revisado relativo á la contribución sobre el tabaco, el rapé, y los cigarros ó puros (serie 7, número 8, revisada, de la oficina de rentas internas), que muestra que en ciertos casos los recortes de tabaco se consideran como tabaco elaborado que adeuda la contribución de renta interna á razón de 12 centavos por libra, y deduce que el dictamen de la Junta de Aforadores de que el tabaco de que se trata “no está elaborado,” y que, como se dice después en el mismo párrafo, adeuda un derecho equivalente á la contribución impuesta por las leyes de rentas internas—las cuales sostienen que los recortes de tabaco son tabaco elaborado—se encuentran en evidente contradicción.

Este Departamento está de acuerdo con esta opinión, y por la presente ordena á usted que apele de la decisión de que se trata con arreglo al artículo 15 de la ley del 10 de junio de 1890.

Se llama la atención de usted hacia el hecho de que la exportación de una fábrica afianzada constituye prueba *prima facie* de que las mercancías estaban manufacturadas, puesto que, con arreglo al artículo 15 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, únicamente artículos manufacturados pueden ser sacados de las fábricas para la exportación.

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Al ADMINISTRADOR DE LA ADUANA,
Nueva York, N. Y.

No. 23484.

FACTURAS.

Siempre que se compre realmente una mercancía, la factura y declaración que se hagan á estar deber firma das por el comprador ó su agente debidamente autorizado.

DEPARTAMENTO DEL TESORO, *enero 28 de 1902.*

SEÑOR: Tengo el honor de acusarle recibo de su carta del 13 del próximo pasado, en la cual me incluye una copia de un cablegrama del Cónsul general de Marsella, relativo á la dificultad de aplicar la regla de que los comisionistas en el extranjero que compran mercancías para embarcarlas y que las remitan á importadores de este país, han de firmar la declaración que se ha de hacer en la factura como agentes del comprador. Se alega que la aplicación de esta regla ofrece muchos inconvenientes, tanto á los remitentes como á los agentes consulares, porque en ciertos casos, aunque los comisionistas en el extranjero no discutan la propiedad de que dicha regla se aplique á sus operaciones mercantiles, los importadores americanos no han querido enviar poderes. Los cónsules americanos en otros puntos se conforman con que los comisionistas firmen las facturas como vendedores, y los comisionistas en el extranjero que tienen á veces una larga lista de parroquianos nuevos en los Estados Unidos, no pueden decir cuando les llegue un cablegrama autorizándolos para hacer una compra sin que sea posible conseguir en tiempo un poder en forma.

La circular de V. de 18 de diciembre de 1900, que comprende la carta de este Departamento del 3 de diciembre de 1900 (decisión del Tesoro, No. 22646), se basó en el hecho de que la partida de comisión que aparece en las facturas respaldadas por un comisionista como “vendedor,” debe entrar á formar parte del valor sobre que deben cargarse los derechos, y el Departamento, con el fin de proteger á los comisionistas de buena fe, indicó la conveniencia de exigir les que firmen las declaraciones como agentes del comprador. Si se examinan los preceptos de los artículos 2 y 3, de la ley del 10 de junio de 1890, se encontrará que apoyan por completo la actitud que el Departamento ha tomado. En el primero se prescribe: “Que todas las facturas de mercancías importadas han de estar * * * firmadas por la persona que posea ó embarque las dichas mercancías, si es que éstas han sido realmente compradas, ó por el fabricante ó dueño de las mismas, si se han obtenido de otra manera que no sea una compra, ó por el agente debidamente autorizado de dicho comprador, fabricante ó dueño.”

Se comprenderá que la persona que posee y embarca las mercancías es el comprador, y la ley prescribe que la factura la ha de firmar él ó su agente debidamente autorizado. El artículo 3 prescribe lo siguiente:

“Que al respaldo de todas estas facturas * * * ha de aparecer * * * una declaración firmada por el comprador, fabricante, dueño ó agente.”

Es evidente que las palabras “fabricante” y “dueño” se refieren expresa y únicamente á las mercancías que no se han obtenido por medio de una compra, y que siempre que las mercancías sean compradas, tanto la factura como la declaración que en ella aparece, deben estar firmadas por el comprador ó su agente. No hay ningún precepto que exija que el “vendedor” haga una declaración como tal. Si bien es cierto que el artículo 3 no exige expresamente que el agente esté debidamente autorizado, el artículo 2 sí lo exige, y como quiera que los actos de firmar la factura y la declaración, la mayor parte de las veces los desempeñaría una misma persona, no sería injusto exigir que al agente del comprador, que firma la declaración, se le autorice debidamente; pero en relación con esto, opino que la debida autorización, por parte de una persona residente en este país á un comisionista en el extranjero, para que le compre mercancías y firme la factura, sería una autorización suficiente para que dicho agente firme la declaración.

Soy de usted respetuosamente,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Al SECRETARIO DE ESTADO.

No. 23485—A. G. 5066.

LOS CIGARROS Ó PUROS DE MUESTRAS, DISTRIBUIDOS EN LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA.

Por esta decisión se dispone que los cigarros ó puros que se distribuyeron en grandes cantidades, gratis, al tribunal de adjudicación de premios de la Exposición Pan-Americana, se aforen debidamente para imponerles derechos con arreglo á los preceptos de la ley arancelaria (párrafo 217).

Las mercancías que se están exhibiendo en la Exposición tienen que considerarse como si estuviesen en un almacén de depósito afianzado y al sacarse adeudan derechos.

No. 23486—A. G. 5067.

EL PAPEL DE IMPRENTA HECHO Á MANO.

Por esta decisión se dispone que, con arreglo al párrafo 401 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, el papel de imprenta hecho á mano adeuda derechos como tal, y no como papel de imprenta con arreglo al párrafo 396 de dicha ley. La ley debe aplicarse en todas sus partes, si es posible,

No. 23487—A. G. 5068.

TOALLAS TURCAS Y LIENZOS DE LAVAR.

Por esta decisión se dispone que las toallas turcas y los lienzo de lavar hechos de algodón ó de lino con un punto enterizo ó de felpa, no adeudan derechos como “tejidos de felpa,” con arreglo á lo que prescribe el párrafo 315 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, sino que deben pagarlos al tipo de 45 por ciento *ad valorem*, según el valor del material que constituye el componente principal de ellos, de acuerdo con lo que prescribe el párrafo 322 ó 347 de dicha ley.

Las palabras “tejidos de felpa,” tales como se emplean en dicho párrafo, se limitan, en cuanto á su significación, á los géneros ó tejidos de diferentes clases hechos de diferentes materiales, como los terciopelos, las panas, etc., conocidos y empleados con este nombre en la industria y el comercio.

No. 23488—A. G. 5068.

LOS LADRILLOS DE PIEDRA PÓMEZ.

Por esta decisión se dispone que los ladrillos para limpiar cuchillos hechos de piedra pómez molida y arena, que se mezclan y prensan hasta que adquieren diferentes tamaños, adeudan derechos al tipo de \$6 por tonelada, con arreglo al párrafo 92 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, á semejanza de la piedra pómez entera ó parcialmente manufacturada.

No. 23489—A. G. 5070.

EL CEMENTO PARA DENTISTAS.

Por esta decisión se dispone que dos compuestos distintos, uno un polvo y el otro una mezcla de formaldehyde, aceite de clavo y creosoto, que se venden y usan juntos bajo la denominación comercial de “formagen” y se conocen también en el comercio por “cemento para dentistas,” adeudan derechos al tipo de 20 por ciento *ad valorem*, con arreglo al párrafo 89 de la ley del 24 de julio de 1897, como “otro cemento.”

Que el compuesto de formaldehyde, aceite de clavo y creosoto, si se importa separadamente, para unirlo á un polvo y formar un cemento, y que también sirve de antiséptico, adeuda derechos como una preparación medicinal no alcohólica, con arreglo al párrafo 68 de la citada ley.

No. 23490—A. G. 5071.

ROLLOS DE VIAJE HECHOS EN PARTE DE LANA, CUYO MATERIAL COMPONENTE MÁS VALIOSO ES EL ALGODÓN Ó EL LINO.

Por esta decisión se dispone que la cláusula contenida en el párrafo 391, tarifa de sedas, ley arancelaria de 1897, que dice que “todas las manufacturas en que la lana sea un material componente, se clasificarán y aforarán para imponerles un derecho como manufacturas de lana,” se aplica solo á dicho párrafo, ó á lo más á la clase ó división en que se encuentra dicho párrafo. Por tanto, los titulados rollos de viaje, que se compongan, en parte, de lana, pero cuyo material más valioso sea el algodón ó el lino, con arreglo al párrafo 322 ó 347, adeudan derechos como manufacturas de algodón ó de lino que no están especialmente tarifadas.

Que no es necesario determinar cuál de los dos párrafos del arancel es aplicable á las mercancías importadas, siempre que no quepa duda de que debe aplicarse uno de ellos, si el tipo del derecho en cada caso es igual.

TRATADO DE PAZ CENTROAMERICANO.

Los Gobiernos de Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras y Costa Rica, deseando contribuir por todos los medios que están á su alcance, al mantenimiento de la paz y buena armonía que existen y deben existir entre ellos, han convenido en celebrar una Convención de Paz y Arbitraje obligatorio; y al efecto han nombrado por sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios:

El Gobierno de Nicaragua, al Excelentísimo Señor Doctor Don FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

El Gobierno de El Salvador, al Excelentísimo Señor Doctor Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ, Subsecretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

El Gobierno de Honduras, al Excelentísimo Señor Doctor Don CÉSAR BONILLA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

El Gobierno de Costa Rica, al Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, y habiéndoles encontrado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en las siguientes estipulaciones:

ART. I. Se declara que la presente Convención tiene por objeto incorporar, en la forma de Tratado Público, las conclusiones á que han llegado los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes, General Don J. SANTOS ZELAYA, General Don TOMÁS REGALADO, General Don TERENCIO SIERRA y Don RAFAEL IGLESIAS, en las varias conferencias que han celebrado en este puerto, con el único objeto de mantener y asegurar por todos los medios posibles, la paz de Centro-América.

ART. II. Los Gobiernos contratantes establecen el principio del arbitraje obligatorio para dirimir toda dificultad ó cuestión que pudiera presentarse entre las partes contratantes, comprometiéndose, en consecuencia, á someterlos á un Tribunal de árbitros centroamericanos.

ART. III. Cada una de las partes contratantes nombrará un árbitro propietario y un suplente para constituir el Tribunal.

El cargo de los árbitros durará un año, contado desde su aceptación, pudiendo éstos ser reelectos.

ART. IV. Los árbitros de los Estados entre los cuales existiere el conflicto, no formarán parte del Tribunal para el conocimiento del caso concreto, quedando éste integrado con el árbitro ó árbitros de los demás Estados.

ART. V. Si por razón de empate no hubiere laudo, el Tribunal sorteará un tercero entre los respectivos suplentes. El tercero deberá necesariamente adherirse á uno de los pareceres emitidos.

ART. VI. Tan pronto como se presente una dificultad ó cuestión entre dos ó más Estados, sus respectivos Gobiernos lo comunicarán á los demás signatarios de la presente Convención.

ART. VII. Se establece y reconoce por los Gobiernos contratantes la facultad de cada uno de ellos de ofrecer sin demora, aislada ó conjuntamente, sus buenos oficios á los Gobiernos de los Estados que se encuentren en desacuerdo, aun sin previa aceptación de éstos y aunque no se les hubiere notificado la dificultad ó cuestión pendiente.

ART. VIII. Agotados los oficios amistosos sin resultado satisfactorio, el Gobierno ó Gobiernos que los hubiesen ejercido, lo notificará á los demás, declarando, al propio tiempo, procedente el arbitramento. Esta declaración se comunicará á la mayor brevedad posible, al miembro del Tribunal á quien corresponda la Presidencia del mismo, á fin de que en un término que no exceda de quince días, reúna el Tribunal que debe conocer y resolver el conflicto.

La instalación del Tribunal se comunicará por telégrafo á los Gobiernos signatarios, requiriéndose á las partes contendientes para que presenten sus alegatos en los quince días siguientes.

ART. IX. El Tribunal dictará su laudo dentro de los cinco días siguientes á la expiración del término de que se ha hablado.

ART. X. Las dificultades que puedan surgir por cuestiones de límites pendientes ó por interpretación ó ejecución de tratados de límites, podrán ser sometidas por los Gobiernos interesados al conocimiento y resolución de un árbitro extranjero de nacionalidad americana.

ART. XI. Los Gobiernos de los Estados en disputa se comprometen solemnemente á no ejecutar acto alguno de hostilidad, aprestos bélicos ó movilización de fuerzas; á fin de no impedir al arreglo de la dificultad ó cuestión, por los medios establecidos en el presente convenio.

ART. XII. La Presidencia del Tribunal arbitral se ejercerá alternativamente por períodos anuales, por cada uno de los miembros, siguiéndose el orden alfabético de los Estados que representen; correspon-

diendo ejercerla el primer año, al árbitro costarricense, el segundo al del Salvador, y así sucesivamente.

Cuando por el caso previsto en el artículo IV el miembro que ejerce la Presidencia del Tribunal estuviere inhibido de conocer, la Presidencia accidental para el caso en cuestión será ejercida por el árbitro que fuese hábil, según el orden de presidencia establecido en el inciso anterior.

El Tribunal ejercerá sus funciones en la capital del Estado á que corresponda el árbitro que debe presidirlo.

ART. XIII. El Tribunal arbitral dictará todas aquellas disposiciones de orden interior que considere necesarias para llenar cumplidamente la altísima misión que por este tratado se le confiere.

ART. XIV. Á fin de prevenir los abusos que pudieran cometerse en un Estado por emigrados políticos de otro contra la paz y tranquilidad públicas de éste, los Gobiernos contratantes se comprometen á retirar de los lugares fronterizos, á aquellos emigrados respecto de los cuales se hiciere la solicitud del caso por el Gobierno interesado.

ART. XV. Con el objeto de armonizar en lo posible las ideas y tendencias de los Gobiernos de los Estados signatarios en todo cuanto se refiere á mantener y estrechar los vínculos de fraternidad centroamericana y buena inteligencia entre aquéllos, mientras que para tales fines no se establezcan legaciones permanentes entre los Estados contratantes, se recomienda el nombramiento de Cónsules generales, de cada uno de ellos, en los otros Estados, los cuales tendrán á la vez el carácter de agentes confidenciales de sus respectivos Gobiernos.

ART. XVI. La presente convención será sometida á la ratificación de los respectivos Congresos, á la mayor brevedad posible, y ratificada que sea por todos ellos, entrará en vigor treinta días después sin necesidad del canje.

ART. XVII. Para la instalación del Tribunal arbitral establecido por este Convenio, se señala el día quince de septiembre del año en curso, aniversario de la Independencia de Centro América.

ART. XVIII. En el deseo de que la presente Convención ligue á todos los Estados de la familia centroamericana, los Gobiernos signatarios invitarán conjuntamente ó por separado, al Gobierno de la República de Guatemala para que se adhiera á sus estipulaciones, si fuere posible.

En fe de lo cual firmamos cuatro ejemplares de igual tenor en el puerto de Corinto, República de Nicaragua, á los veinte días del mes de enero de mil novecientos dos.

FERNANDO SANCHEZ.
SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ.
CESAR BONILLA.
LEONIDAS PACHECO.

Estando el presente Tratado arreglado á las instrucciones comunicadas al efecto, el Presidente de la República acuerda darle su aprobación.

Palacio Nacional, Managua, 28 de enero de 1902.

ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

SANCHEZ.

SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA.

FUENTES DE PRODUCCIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICA.

Entre las Comisiones permanentes que la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, últimamente celebrada en la capital de México, estableció al organizarse, hubo una, compuesta de siete miembros y presidida originalmente por el Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Delegado de Costa Rica, que tuvo por objeto el estudio de las “fuentes de producción” y la “estadística” de los países representados en aquella asamblea.

Es muy interesante el dictamen, redactado por el Señor CALVO, de que se dió cuenta en nombre de la referida Comisión el 18 de diciembre de 1901 (acta No. 19), y dice como sigue:

DICTAMEN DE LA COMISIÓN DE FUENTES DE PRODUCCIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICA.

Pocas cosas pueden ser tan útiles para las relaciones internacionales, como el conocimiento mutuo de los pueblos en lo que se refiere á sus productos, industrias y riqueza.

La estadística que considera los países desde el punto de vista socio-lógico, se encarga de desempeñar ese trabajo, llevando cuenta minuciosa de todo cuanto atañe á las fuerzas vitales y á los medios de engrandecimiento de las naciones. Desconocida en la antigüedad, cuando el trabajo era poco estimado y poco fecundo, ha adquirido un gran desarrollo en las sociedades modernas, á medida que el esfuerzo humano, la ciencia aplicada á la mecánica, la mecánica aplicada á la industria, y el cambio llevado á su más alto desarrollo, han ido multiplicando y engrandeciendo la producción.

Ahora los pueblos pueden estudiarse á distancia. Libros laboriosísimos llenos de datos de todos géneros, se publican por todas partes acerca de cuanto puede interesar á la demanda universal; y el empresario, el capitalista y el comerciante conocen previamente y antes de dar principio á sus operaciones, en qué región del mundo se producen los frutos naturales que necesitan, cuáles faltan en tal ó cual comarca, y cuáles son los medios de que pueden valerse para adquirir lo que desean y para dar salida á lo que tratan de enajenar. No puede calcu-

larse el número de negocios que se hacen con fundamento de esas noticias, así como es incalculable también el número de operaciones que se frustran por la carencia de ellas.

Por más tediosa que parezca la labor consagrada á la recolección y clasificación de datos de ese género, no puede desconocerse su inmensa trascendencia, porque la publicación de esos datos es el anuncio más resonante que puede hacerse de los mercados del mundo. Pueblos que se conocen están muy cerca de estrecharse. Lo que no hacen la ciencia, la filantropía ó el sentimentalismo, lo hacen los estímulos del interés, inclinando á las agrupaciones humanas á servirse y ayudarse mutuamente, por el instinto de su insuficiencia en el aislamiento, y de su poderío en la unión.

Las Repúblicas Americanas que se encuentran representadas en esta Conferencia y que tienen tan vivo deseo de aproximarse y estrecharse, habrán dado un paso muy avanzado en este camino si logran no perderse de vista en lo sucesivo y mantenerse siempre bien informadas entre sí de las evoluciones de su vida económica. El conocimiento mutuo y periódico de los inventarios nacionales, traerá consigo el despertamiento de numerosas corrientes de negocios y amistad, de que será á la vez origen y objeto cada uno de nuestros respectivos países. Así se establecerá una positiva solidaridad de intereses entre los pueblos que habitan este hemisferio, porque el cambio de sus frutos y artefactos ligará á las soberanías americanas con vínculos fuertes y duraderos.

Para alcanzar este resultado, nuestro punto de vista debe ser, por consiguiente, no sólo obtener informes exactos y oportunos sobre esos asuntos, sino sistemarlos y clasificarlos de tal suerte, que las personas que los busquen puedan adquirirlos de un modo fácil y tan completo como sea posible.

Estos datos deberán versar sobre los puntos siguientes:

A. Minas explotadas, criaderos metalíferos y asfaltos, con expresión de su ubicación y de su proximidad á caminos y mercados.

B. Bosques, con su situación, extensión y calidad de maderas.

C. Flora, comprendiendo en ella de un modo especial las plantas textiles, medicinales y tintóreas ó que tengan cualquiera otra aplicación á la industria.

D. Productos agronómicos, como guanos, nitratos y todos los que sean útiles para el abono de la tierra.

E. Mejoras del suelo, entendiéndose bajo esta denominación todos los sistemas y procedimientos que tiendan á hacer aquél más productivo por medio de la industria, como presas, acueductos y sistemas de irrigación.

F. Fuerzas naturales, abarcando en este título los ríos, las corrientes ó las cascadas susceptibles de dar origen á fuerza motriz.

G. Medios de comunicación. En este grupo podrían figurar los lagos y ríos navegados y navegables, carreteras, caminos y ferrocarriles.

les existentes ó en vía de próxima construcción, con referencia á los centros de producción y á las poblaciones, mercados puertos y fronteras.

H. Terrenos con la expresión de la extensión y ubicación de los baldíos y del precio medio de ellos y de las tierras en general, relativamente á su situación en costas, planicies ó montañas y de su aproximación á los caminos ó mercados.

I. Industrias. Los datos de este género deberán referirse á las fábricas y artefactos de cada país, clasificados según su especie y las regiones en que aquellos se hallen establecidos ó en que se produzcan como industria popular.

Para que las noticias á que se refieren los puntos anteriores puedan dar los resultados que se buscan, deberán ser lo más completas posible y recogidas y publicadas de un modo sistemático en períodos de tiempo convenientes.

A este efecto cree la Comisión que debe autorizarse á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en Washington (donde informes de la misma naturaleza se han estado publicando ya, ora en libros especiales, ora en un Boletín mensual) para que extienda su acción y sus esfuerzos al logro del fin propuesto, con la cooperación de los representantes de los países respectivos.

Muy conducente será, de la misma manera, y como medio de información práctica, que se establezcan en las naciones americanas en que no las haya, exposiciones permanentes para exhibir los productos naturales é industriales de nuestros países; ó bien, que donde las haya, se fomenten de tal suerte que se envíen á ellas y se renueven con oportunidad muestras de todos aquellos artículos que puedan ser materia de comercio, acompañadas de explicaciones que pongan de manifesto los procedimientos de producción, y los precios de terrenos, semillas, materia prima y mano de obra.

Los informes á que aludimos serían de difícil inteligencia si se expresasen en diferentes sistemas de peso, medida ó moneda. El decimal para lo primero, y el tipo monetario en oro para lo último, podrán servirles de punto común de partida, y aclaraciones adicionales sobre el sistema especial de la misma clase, adoptado por cada nación, servirán de complemento á esas noticias.

Basada en las anteriores consideraciones la Comisión de Fuentes de Producción y Estadística propone que la Conferencia recomiende á las naciones en ella representadas:

I. Que los Gobiernos americanos remitan periódicamente, y á más tardar cada año, á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, los informes más completos que les sea dable, acerca de su población y recursos naturales, y datos estadísticos sobre sus artefactos y comercio, y sobre todo lo demás que juzguen útil para el incremento de sus relaciones económicas internacionales.

II. Que la Oficina mencionada dedique especial atención á obtener

dichos datos, y, tan pronto como los reciba, los clasifique, ordene y publique.

III. Que las mismas Repúblicas envíen y renueven periódicamente muestras de sus productos naturales é industriales á las exposiciones permanentes establecidas ya, ó que se establezcan, en el Continente americano, acompañadas de todos los informes que puedan estimular el desarrollo de su comercio, y sin perjuicio de las exposiciones particulares que todas ó algunas de las Repúblicas deseen establecer dentro de su propio territorio.

IV. Que los datos sobre pesas y medidas se expresen según el sistema decimal, con la anotación de su equivalencia según el sistema nacional en aquellas en que no se haya adoptado; y de igual manera, para expresar los valores, se tome como base la moneda de oro de los Estados Unidos de América, expresando su relación con las demás naciones al tipo de cambio medio en cada año correspondiente.

V. Que para obtener uniformidad en la valuación de las materias de comercio internacional, se fije, como precio de éstas, el que tengan á bordo en los puertos de desembarque, expresado, como queda dicho, en moneda de los Estados Unidos de América.

J. LEONARD.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

J. B. CALVO.

BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

MÉXICO, 14 de diciembre de 1901.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Del “Diario de Buenos Aires”, correspondiente al 29 de enero de 1902, se han tomado los siguientes datos estadísticos relativos al comercio extranjero de la República Argentina durante el año de 1901.

IMPORTACIÓN.

	Oro.
Sujeta á derechos.....	\$95, 252, 275
Libre.....	18, 707, 474
Total	113, 959, 749

Comparado con el año 1900, ha habido una disminución en las importaciones sujetas á derechos de \$1,250,177 y un aumento en la libre de \$1,724,857. Resulta una mayor importación total de \$474,680.

EXPORTACIÓN.

	Oro.
Sujeta á derechos.....	\$74, 373, 521
Libre.....	93, 342, 581
Total	167, 716, 102

En las exportaciones sujetas á derechos ha habido un aumento de

\$18,204,144 y en las libras una disminución de \$5,088,454. En total la exportación aumentó en \$13,115,690.

En el movimiento de metálico las entradas suman \$2,388,120 oro y las salidas \$2,376,270 oro, equilibrándose así con corta diferencia la importación con la exportación.

El movimiento commercial por naciones ha sido el que sigue:

	Importación.	Exportación.		Importación.	Exportación.
Africa.....		\$ 2,891,259	Italia.....	\$14,736,103	\$ 4,318,950
Alemania.....	\$16,724,549	21,479,883	Las Países Bajos.....	573,409	1,753,931
Las Antillas.....	43,679	366,782	Paraguay.....	1,767,644	216,053
Bélgica.....	8,688,657	13,457,731	El Reino Unido.....	36,460,898	29,920,759
Bolivia.....	138,732	541,049	Uruguay.....	679,236	3,710,663
Brazil.....	4,386,047	9,702,488	Otras procedencias y destinos	244,083	38,723,093
Chile.....	111,076	568,173			
España.....	3,912,536	2,131,713			
Los Estados Unidos.....	15,533,639	9,296,454	Total.....	\$113,959,749	\$167,716,102
Francia.....	9,959,541	28,637,121			

En las importaciones, es notable el incremento tomado por los Estados Unidos, que ya han sobrepasado á Bélgica, Francia é Italia y disputan el segundo lugar á la Alemania.

Comparadas las importaciones de 1901 con las de 1900, se notan las siguientes diferencias por categorías de artículos:

DISMINUCIONES.

Animales vivos.....	\$161,623
Tabacos.....	109,874
Bebidas.....	187,278
Materias textiles y sus artefactos.....	4,650,039
Colores y tintes.....	22,724
Cueros y sus artefactos.....	102,952

AUMENTOS.

Sustancias alimenticias.....	\$501,161
Aceites.....	309,316
Productos químicos.....	354,208
Maderas y sus artefactos.....	358,724
Papeles y sus artefactos.....	117,125
Hierro.....	2,670,392
Otros metales.....	12,680
Piedras, productos cerámicos, etc.....	1,261,762
Artículos y manufacturas diversas.....	123,820

Damos á continuación las cifras de los principales artículos de exportación en 1901:

Animales en pie.....	3,084,755	Lino.....	16,515,263
Carne bovina congelada.....	4,490,447	Maíz.....	18,887,397
Carneros idem.....	5,041,023	Trigo.....	26,240,755
Lana.....	44,666,483	Azúcar.....	3,952,998
Tasajo.....	2,879,455	Harina de trigo.....	2,711,298
Cueros lanares.....	7,339,811	Afrecho.....	1,454,428
Id. vacunos salados.....	5,281,756	Rollizos de quebracho.....	1,989,195
Id. id. secos.....	8,848,438	Extracto de id.....	451,004
Sebo y grasa.....	3,902,909		

Los productos de la ganadería importan \$90,646,411 oro, con un aumento sobre el año anterior de \$19,392,125, de los cuales \$16,674,922

en lanas, lo que proviene en parte de la otra cosecha cuya salida se demoró.

Los otros aumentos principales de la exportación ganadera son los siguientes:

Carnes congeladas.....	\$2, 559, 540	Tasajo	\$899, 868
Cueros secos	688, 826	Sebo y grasa.....	1, 097, 238

En los animales en pié ha habido una disminución de 2,857,375 pesos.

Los productos agrícolas exportados representan un total de \$71,596,-099, ó sea 85,830,257 menos que en 1900.

En trigo se han exportado en menos \$22,386,820. En pasto seco hay una disminución de \$321,044. En cambio se produjeron los siguientes aumentos:

Lino.....	5, 859, 252	Azúcar	2, 751, 375
Maíz	6, 954, 650	Harina	939, 213
Maní	153, 438	Afrecho	291, 508

Los derechos de importación produjeron \$32,188,032, de los cuales \$3,953,274 corresponden al cinco por ciento adicional que, restado de la anterior suma, dan \$28,235,758. En el cálculo de recursos para el corriente año se habían estimado estos derechos en \$30,000,000 y el adicional en \$4,400,000.

Los derechos de exportación, debido á la salida extraordinaria de lana, han dado \$3,107,660.

Las demás recaudaciones importaron oro \$2,734,559 y papel \$878,716.

El total de las rentas aduaneras ha sido \$38,130,251 oro y \$878,716 moneda nacional.

Comparado con el año anterior hay en la renta á oro una disminución de pesos 479,320 y en las á papel un aumento de 138,615.

EXPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES EN 1901.

Durante el año de 1901, la República Argentina exportó los siguientes artículos (que representan las principales exportaciones) comparadas con las exportaciones de artículos semejantes en 1900:

Artículos.		1901.	1900.
Cueros de buey secos	Núm.	2, 421, 957	2, 308, 726
Cueros de buey salados.....	Núm.	1, 082, 111	1, 050, 737
Cueros de caballo secos.....	Núm.	125, 745	81, 658
Cueros de caballo secos.....	Núm.	135, 615	38, 445
Pieles de carnero	Pacas.	74, 799	63, 806
Pieles de cabra	Pacas.	4, 354	3, 507
Pelo.....	Pacas.	5, 159	4, 727
Lana	Pacas.	532, 942	253, 633
Carneros congelados.....	Núm.	2, 722, 727	2, 372, 969
Cuartos de carne de vaca	Núm.	497, 375	261, 365
Sebo.....	Barricas.	257, 744	177, 021
Mantequilla.....	Cajas.	55, 696	40, 487
Trigo.....	Toneladas.	972, 514	2, 042, 167
Maíz	Toneladas.	1, 129, 431	740, 685
Harina	Toneladas.	63, 464	37, 916
Afrecho	Toneladas.	96, 932	68, 915
Linaza	Toneladas.	371, 599	201, 093
Semilla oleaginosa	Sacos.	108, 132	112, 123
Heno.....	Pacas.	1, 844, 423	1, 423, 967
Moyuelo.....	Sacos.	309, 676	154, 821
Quebracho	Toneladas.	184, 654	221, 223
Tabaco	Tercios.	17, 087	14, 887
Azúcar	Toneladas.	57, 931	17, 855

En la República Argentina un fardo de pieles de carnero, ó una paca de lana ó pelo, pesa 450 kilogramos (ó sean 992.7 libras); un fardo de pieles de cabra, 370 kilogramos (ó sean 815.7 libras); una paca de heno, 50 kilogramos (110.23 libras); una barrica de sebo, 100 kilogramos (220.46 libras) y una caja de mantequilla 25 kilogramos (55.115 libras). Las toneladas que se han mencionado son métricas y representan 1,000 kilogramos de 2204.60 libras.

Los expresados artículos se exportaron á los países siguientes, debiendo advertirse que sólo se mencionan los principales de estos últimos:

Á los Estados Unidos.—1,096,563 de cuero de buey secos; 48,496 cueros de buey salados; 550 cueros de caballo secos; 254 fardos de pieles de carnero; 27,198 pacas de lana; 802 pacas de pelo; 59 barriles de sebo; 2,455 fardos de pieles de cabra; 33,335 toneladas de linaza; 4,647 toneladas de quebracho, y 11 toneladas de azúcar.

Al Reino Unido.—59,784 cueros de buey secos; 47,035 cueros de buey salados; 1,013 cueros de caballo salados; 8,502 fardos de pieles de carnero; 70 fardos de pieles de cabra; 288 pacas de pelo; 57,252 pacas de lana; 178,133 barriles de sebo; 2,722,727 carneros congelados; 480,101 cuartos de carne de vaca congelada; 120,031 toneladas de trigo; 258,537 toneladas de maíz; 63,027 toneladas de linaza; 355 toneladas de harina; 7,884 toneladas de afrecho; 14,459 sacos de semilla oleaginosa; 41,601 sacos de moyuelo; 3,085 pacas de heno; 1,342 toneladas de quebracho; 55,356 cajas de mantequilla, y 57,081 toneladas de azúcar.

Á Alemania.—228,258 cueros de buey secos; 447,474 cueros de buey salados; 119,582 cueros de caballo secos; 2,947 fardos de pieles de carnero; 368 pacas de pelo; 97,881 pacas de lana; 4,700 barriles de sebo; 35,589 toneladas de trigo; 106,963 toneladas de maíz; 59,347 toneladas de linaza; 2 toneladas de harina; 44,719 toneladas de afrecho; 1,580 sacos de moyuelo; 52,343 sacos de semilla oleaginosa; 237 pacas de heno; 81,840 toneladas de quebracho; 5,255 tercios de tabaco, y 15 cajas de mantequilla.

Á Francia.—37,993 cueros de buey secos; 145,019 cueros de buey salados; 1,791 cueros de caballo secos; 134,602 cueros de caballo salados; 52,679 fardos de pieles de carnero; 1,674 fardos de pieles de cabra; 541 pacas de pelo; 248,042 pacas de lana; 8,919 toneladas de trigo; 67,389 toneladas de maíz; 29,840 toneladas de linaza; 10,557 toneladas de afrecho; 261,329 sacos de moyuelo; 13,143 sacos de aceite oleaginoso; 14,020 toneladas de quebracho; y 659 toneladas de azúcar.

Á Bélgica.—128,981 cueros de buey secos; 369,522 cueros de buey salados; 2,557 cueros de caballo secos; 699 fardos de pieles de carnero; 151 fardos de pieles de cabra; 95,044 pacas de lana; 2,189 pacas de pelo; 10,369 barriles de sebo; 127,576 toneladas de trigo; 136,857 toneladas de maíz; 37,534 toneladas de linaza; 292 toneladas de harina; 4,998 toneladas de afrecho; 2,882 sacos de moyuelo; 26,372 sacos de

semilla oleaginosa; 5,503 pacas de heno; 23,016 toneladas de quebracho, y 11,664 tercios de tabaco.

Á Italia.—286,605 cueros de buey secos; 50 cueros de caballo secos; 9,469 fardos de pieles de carnero; 7 fardos de pieles de cabra; 7,430 pacas de lana; 936 pacas de pelo; 46,618 barriles de sebo; 35,772 toneladas de trigo; 29,027 toneladas de maíz; 8,906 toneladas de linaza; 100 toneladas de harina y un tercio de tabaco.

Á Brasil.—5,836 cueros de buey secos; 21 fardos de pieles de carnero; 24,915 barriles de sebo; 126,093 toneladas de trigo; 14,532 toneladas de maíz; 5 toneladas de linaza; 61,212 toneladas de harina; 1,302 toneladas de afrecho; 1,312 sacos de moyuelo; 410,906 pacas de heno, y 326 cajas de mantequilla.

CERTIFICACIÓN DE LA CORRESPONDENCIA.

El día 2 de enero de 1902, el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos envió una comunicación á los Administradores de correos, relativa á la correspondencia certificada para la República Argentina. En dicha comunicación se hace constar que al Departamento se le había hecho saber oficialmente, que en la actualidad puede certificarse cualquiera correspondencia que se envíe á cualquiera administración de correos de la República Argentina, y que la certificación no se limita ya exclusivamente á ciertos artículos enviados á determinadas localidades.

LA INMIGRACIÓN EN 1901.

Los informes que ya se han publicado relativos á la inmigración en 1901, muestran que durante los doce meses de ese año llegaron á la República Argentina 160,582 personas y salieron 112,665; 125,951 de las personas que llegaron eran inmigrantes, de los cuales 90,127 vinieron directamente de países extranjeros, y 35,824 vinieron por la vía de Montevideo. En el número de las personas que salieron del país figuran 80,251 inmigrantes y 32,414 pasajeros. En 1900 llegaron 132,456 personas, de las cuales 105,902 eran inmigrantes, y en 1899 llegaron 145,699, de las cuales 111,083 también eran inmigrantes. En 1901 la mayor parte de los inmigrantes consistió en italianos, aunque se notó un aumento en la inmigración de judíos polacos y rumanos. La mayor parte de estos inmigrantes se ha dedicado á trabajos agrícolas.

MUESTRARIO DE LANAS PARA NORTE AMÉRICA.

Consecuente con la propaganda de expansión comercial que viene haciendo la Cámara mercantil para ensanchar el radio de acción de la exportación de los productos agropecuarios de la República, la Comisión

directiva ha autorizado á su Presidente, el Sr. CARLOS LIX KLETT, para la confección de un muestrario de lanas cruza Lincoln de la actual cosecha, para ser enviado á los Estados Unidos por intermedio del Sr. MICHAELSEN, quien lo solicitó de la asociación citada.

La colección se compone de ocho vellones y de ocho muestras, las que están técnica y científicamente clasificadas por el Sr. LIX KLETT.

Cada muestra lleva su correspondiente rótulo indicando la raza ó cruzamiento, finura, procedencia, zona, pastos y la estimación de rendimiento en lavado. Acompaña á las colecciones un catálogo, redactado por el mismo Señor, detallando las muestras con las observaciones pertinentes sobre la producción ovina de la República y las particularidades de la tarifa norteamericana para la introducción de las lanas argentinas á los Estados Unidos, cuyas tarifas son prohibitivas.

Son plausibles estos trabajos de vulgarización y de propaganda comercial que realiza la Cámara mercantil.

LOS "ESTUDIOS" DEL SEÑOR DON CARLOS LIX KLETT, SOBRE LA PRODUCCIÓN, EL COMERCIO, ETC., DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

[De la "Tribuna" de Buenos Aires, enero 22 de 1902.]

RECOMPENSA AL MÉRITO—UNA OBRA ARGENTINA EN EL EXTERIOR.

No deja de ser satisfactorio para el nombre patrio constatar que la obra que ha preparado nuestro compatriota el Señor CARLOS LIX KLETT, sobre la República Argentina, haya merecido primero por la Sociedad de Geografía Comercial de París, la alta distinción premiándola con la medalla "Crevaux," premio especial de oro; más tarde, la Sociedad de Geografía Comercial del Havre acordó también un premio, consistente en una gran medalla de oro; otras dos medallas de oro discernieron el Museo Comercial de Filadelfia y los jurados de la Exposición de Búfalo. La Sociedad de Estudios Coloniales y Marítimos de París premió el mismo libro con la más alta recompensa que le conceden los estatutos, esta es una medalla de plata de gran formato.

Por el último paquete ha recibido el Señor LIX KLETT, el premio que discernió á sus "Estudios sobre Producción, Comercio, Finanzas é Intereses Generales de la República Argentina," la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura de Francia, consistente en una espléndida medalla de oro grabada especialmente con la efigie de OLIVIER DE SERRES. Acompaña á la medalla un diploma firmado por el presidente de la Sociedad de Agricultura de Francia el Secretario perpetuo, M. PASSY, miembro del Instituto de Francia y diputado, y por el Ministro de Agricultura, M. DUPUY.

Es oportuno manifestar que se considera en Francia esta distinción la más preferida y la de mayor alcance social, con esta particularidad:

que hasta la fecha no se había acordado á nación extranjera alguna; por lo tanto la República Argentina, entre las naciones extranjeras, es la primera que la recibe, gracias al trabajo del Sr. LIX KLETT y también á los estudios sobre las enfermedades del ganado realizados por el Señor LIGNIÈRES, Director del Laboratorio bacteriológico de esta capital.

El libro del Señor LIX KLETT ha obtenido con esta última distinción seis medallas y varios diplomas en Europa y América, formando un total de siete medallas, tres diplomas y una placa de oro, con las distinciones acordadas por un numeroso grupo de comerciantes, hacendados, industriales y agricultores de nuestro país.

Es, pues, con viva satisfacción que damos á conocer el resumen de estas manifestaciones de mérito á un trabajo argentino, que ha sido juzgado por las principales instituciones científicas y comerciales del mundo, reflejando naturalmente estos triunfos no solamente sobre el autor, sino ventajosamente sobre el país. Es quizás la primera vez que una obra argentina haya merecido en el exterior una acogida tan simpática. Es, pues, un gran honor para el autor, que puede estar satisfecho del éxito alcanzado.

RECURSOS DEL DISTRITO DE SANTA CRUZ.

Según recientes publicaciones francesas el territorio de Santa Cruz, en la parte meridional de la República Argentina, ofrece oportunidades muy grandes á los que quieran dedicarse á su fomento agrícola é industrial. La crianza de carneros, y en general de toda clase de ganado, puede convertirse allí en una gran fuente de riqueza.

El clima de aquella región se parece en muchos casos al del Canadá; y tan á propósito es para la crianza antedicha, que según se asegura hay todavía diversas localidades en que el ganado se cría silvestre.

En su suelo no se han cultivado todavía los cereales; pero la alfalfa abunda, y los prados están cubiertos de buenos y abundantes pastos.

El Gobierno vende estas tierras á precios muy moderados y bajo cómodas condiciones. Es muy fácil para los compradores adquirir pronto un título de dominio claro y perfecto. Las más valiosas de estas tierras, que son también las que ofrecen mayores facilidades para el trabajo del que emprenda utilizarlas, son las situadas cerca de la costa, y pueden comprarse á razón de 7,000 ú 8,000 pesos por legua cuadrada. En el interior los precios bajan á 5,000, y en ocasiones á 3,000 pesos la misma medida. Las mejores tierras del interior son las situadas en las márgenes del río de Santa Cruz.

Se dice que el Gobierno de la República se ocupa en la actualidad de mejorar los puertos de este distrito.

EL PRESUPUESTO DE 1902.

El presupuesto general de gastos para el corriente año queda fijado en \$33,027,223.26 oro, \$102,943,692.66 moneda nacional, distribuidos en los siguientes anexos:

	Oro.	Papel.
Congreso .....	.	\$2, 558, 180. 00
Interior		14, 609, 481. 84
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto	\$387, 141. 20	1, 350, 840. 00
Hacienda		7, 857, 621. 82
Deuda pública	23, 984, 123. 51	12, 093, 810. 12
Justicia é Instrucción Pública		13, 039, 099. 24
Guerra		18, 001, 580. 76
Marina	11, 462. 40	11, 033, 284. 00
Agricultura	12, 000. 00	2, 991, 960. 00
Obras públicas	300, 000. 00	11, 262, 086. 00
Pensiones, etc		5, 500, 748. 88
Extraordinario	8, 332, 496. 15	2, 645, 000. 00
Total	33, 027, 223. 26	102, 943, 692. 66

BOLIVIA.

TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN ENTRE BOLIVIA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Firmado en La Paz, abril 21 de 1900.

Ratificado por los Estados Unidos, agosto 2 de 1901.

Ratificado por Bolivia, diciembre 19 de 1901.

Ratificaciones cangeadas en La Paz, diciembre 23 de 1901.

Proclamado, diciembre 30 de 1901.

La República de Bolivia y la Republica de los Estados Unidos de América, deseosas de estrechar sus relaciones de amistad y de servir la causa de la justicia, han convenido en celebrar un Tratado para la extradición de los criminales que hayan huido de la justicia, tanto de Bolivia como de los Estados Unidos de América, y han designado con tal fin á los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia, al Señor Doctor ELIODORO VILLAZÓN, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor Doctor GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Bolivia, quienes, después de haberse presentado sus respectivos plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. El Gobierno de Bolivia y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos convienen en entregarse recíprocamente las personas que habiendo sido acusadas ó convietas de cualesquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las partes contratantes, busquen un asilo ó sean

encontradas dentro del territorio de la otra, siendo necesario para ello que una prueba evidente de criminalidad, de acuerdo con las leyes del lugar en que el fugitivo ó la persona acusada sea encontrada, justifique su aprehensión y compruebe la existencia del crimen ó delito.

ART. II. Será acordada la extradición por los siguientes crímenes y delitos:

1°. Homicidio, comprendiendo el asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento, tentativa de asesinato, homicidio voluntario.

2°. Incendio voluntario.

3°. Robo, comprendiéndose en esta palabra el acto de que una persona arrebatase á otra su dinero, bienes, documentos ú otra propiedad con felonía y violencia, por la fuerza ó por la intimidación; saqueo.

4°. Falsificación de documentos y emisión de ellos, falsificación de documentos oficiales del Gobierno, ó de las autoridades públicas, ó de los tribunales de justicia y la circulación de objetos falsificados.

5°. La imitación, falsificación ó alteración de la moneda, sea metálica ó de papel ó de los títulos de la deuda emitidos por los Gobiernos Nacional, del Estado, Provincial ó Municipal, ó de sus cupones, ó de billetes de banco, ó la emisión ó circulación de ellos; ó la imitación ó falsificación de los sellos del Estado.

6°. Defraudación por empleados públicos; defraudación por personas empleadas ó sujetas á sueldo en perjuicio de sus jefes, siempre que en cualquiera de los diferentes casos la defraudación exceda de la suma de 200 dollars, y hurto.

7°. Fraude ó abuso de confianza de un depositario, banquero, agente, apoderado ú otra persona que administre bienes, ó director ó miembro ó administrador de alguna institución, cuando dicho acto es considerado criminal por las leyes de ambos países y el monto del dinero ó el valor de la propiedad usurpada no baje de \$200, ó de B^s 500.

8°. Perjurio ó soborno para conseguirlo.

9°. Rapto, violación y robo de una persona.

10°. Destrucción ú obstrucción premeditada é ilícita de las líneas férreas que pongan en peligro vidas humanas.

11°. Crímenes cometidos en el mar.

A. Piratería según los reglamentos ó las leyes de las naciones.

B. Rebelión ó conspiración para la revuelta por dos ó más personas á bordo de una nave en alta mar contra la autoridad del Jefe.

C. Hundir ó destruir criminalmente una nave en el mar ó la tentativa de hacerlo.

D. Asaltar á bordo de un navío en alta mar con la intención de infligir un grave perjuicio corporal.

12. Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países relativos á la abolición de la esclavitud y al comercio de esclavos.

La extradición tendrá también lugar por la complicidad en cualquiera de los crímenes y delitos enumerados en este Tratado, con tal

de que dicha complicidad pueda ser castigada como crimen, según las leyes de ambos países.

ART. III. Las requisitorias para la entrega de los fugitivos de la justicia, serán hechas por medio de los Agentes diplomáticos de las partes contratantes ó en ausencia de ellos del país ó del asiento del Gobierno, podrán ser hechas por los Agentes consulares superiores.

Si la persona cuya extradición es solicitada, ha sido convicta de un crimen ó delito, debe ser presentada una copia debidamente autorizada de la sentencia del tribunal ante el cual ha sido acusada, ó si el fugitivo ha sido simplemente acusado de crimen, una copia debidamente autorizada del mandamiento de arresto en el país dónde se ha cometido y de las declaraciones ú otras pruebas en que dicho mandamiento se ha fundado.

La extradición de los fugitivos según las prescripciones de este Tratado, será efectuada en Bolivia y en los Estados Unidos respectivamente, en conformidad con las leyes que regulan la extradición en el país ante el cual se ha hecho la petición respectiva.

ART. IV. Cuando se pida el arresto ó detención de un réo prófugo, por telégrafo ó por cualquier otro medio anterior á la presentación de las pruebas en debida forma, el procedimiento en los Estados Unidos será recurrir á un juez ú otro magistrado con facultades para librar mandamientos de arresto en casos de extradición y presentará la demanda bajo juramento, como está establecido por las leyes de los Estados Unidos.

Cuando, según lo establecido por este artículo, se desee el arresto y detención de un fugitivo en Bolivia, el procedimiento será recurrir al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el que tomará inmediatamente las medidas necesarias para asegurar su detención ó arresto provisional.

La detención provisional de un fugitivo cesará y el prisionero será puesto en libertad, si no se produce una requisitoria en forma para su entrega, acompañada de las pruebas suficientes de su criminalidad, según las estipulaciones de este Tratado, dentro de los dos meses de la fecha de su arresto provisional ó detención.

ART. V. Ninguna de las partes contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos según las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

ART. VI. Un criminal fugitivo no será entregado, si el delito por el cual es solicitada su entrega tiene un carácter político ó si prueba que la petición de su entrega ha sido hecha con el propósito de perseguirlo ó castigarlo por un delito político.

Ninguna persona entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra será juzgable ó juzgada, ni será castigada por ningún crimen ó delito político ó por ningún acto relacionado con él, cometido ántes de su extradición.

Si se suscitase cuestión sobre si el caso de que se trata está ó no comprendido en las estipulaciones de este artículo, la decisión de la

autoridad del Gobierno ante el cual se ha hecho la demanda de entrega, ó la de que debe acordar la extradición, será definitiva.

ART. VII. No será concedida la extradición, en ejecución de las estipulaciones de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la ejecución de la penalidad por el acto cometido por la persona reclamada han quedado prescritos ó limitados por las leyes del país al cual se ha dirigido la requisitoria.

ART. VIII. Ninguna persona que haya sido entregada por una de las altas partes contratantes á la otra podrá, sin su consentimiento, libremente manifestado y públicamente declarado, ser procesable ó procesada, ni sera castigada por ningún crimen ó delito cometido en época anterior á la de su extradición y distinto á aquél por el cual ésta ha sido concedida, mientras no haya regresado al país de dónde fué extraído.

ART. IX. Todos los objetos secuestrados á la persona que debe ser entregada al tiempo de su aprehensión, ya sean productos del crimen ó del delito imputado ó ya sean capaces de dar una evidencia ó prueba material del crimen ó del delito, serán remitidos de acuerdo con las leyes del país en cuanto sea posible á tiempo de concederse la extradición. Sin embargo, los derechos de terceros sobre dichos objetos serán debidamente respetados.

ART. X. Si el individuo reclamado por una de las altas partes contratantes, en ejecución del presente Tratado, fuere también reclamado por uno ó varios Estados distintos con motivo de crímenes ó delitos cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, su extradición será concedida á aquél cuya solicitud haya sido recibida primero, siempre que el Gobierno al cual es solicitada la extradición no esté comprometido por un Tratado á dar á otro la preferencia.

ART. XI. Los gastos que se efectúen en el arresto, detención, identificación y entrega de los fugitivos, según este Tratado, deben ser á cargo del país en cuyo nombre se ha pedido la extradición. Sin embargo, el Gobierno demandante no estará obligado á ningún gasto por los servicios de los empleados públicos del Gobierno al cual se ha pedido la extradición si éstos están sujetos á sueldos fijos. Todo cargo por los servicios de dichos empleados públicos cuando sólo reciben premios ó gratificaciones, no debe exceder de los usuales por los actos ó servicios prestados por ellos en los procedimientos criminales ordinarios según las leyes del país en el cual son empleados.

ART. XII. El presente Tratado se ejecutará á los 30 días después de la fecha del canje de las ratificaciones y no podrá tener efecto retroactivo.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado serán canjeadas en la ciudad de La Paz, tan pronto como sea posible, y continuarán en vigencia por un período de seis meses después de que uno de los Gobiernos contratantes haya manifestado al otro su propósito de ponerle término.

En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado los

anteriores artículos en los dos idiomas español é inglés y fijado sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de La Paz, Bolivia, el veintiuno de abril de mil novecientos.

ELIODORO VILLAZÁN. [SEAL.]

GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN. [SEAL.]

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES, ENTRE LOS ESTADOS DE NORTE AMÉRICA Y LA REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA.

El Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos y la Administración de Correos de Bolivia, deseosos de establecer un sistema de cambio de giros postales entre ambas naciones y hallándose debidamente autorizados para ello, los suscritos, Dr. JORGE H. BRIDGMAN, por los Estados Unidos de América, y el Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, por la República de Bolivia, han acordado los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Se establece un cambio regular de giros postales entre ambas Repúblicas.

ART. II. El monto de los giros expedidos en ambas direcciones será especificado en moneda de los Estados Unidos, y á consecuencia de la constante fluctuación del cambio entre ambos países, se conviene que todas las cantidades se conviertan á su equivalente en esta moneda por la sección de Correos de Bolivia; es decir, que las cantidades que reciba la Administración de Correos de Bolivia por letras giradas á cargo de los Estados Unidos, se convertirán al realizarse éstas á su equivalente en moneda de los Estados Unidos al cambio que en la fecha rigiese, y las cantidades por las que se girase de los Estados Unidos á cargo de Bolivia, al tipo de cambio que rija el día del arribo de la fórmula á que se refiere el artículo IX.

ART. III. (1) El máximo de cada giro se fija en cien dollars (100).

(2) Ningún giro contendrá fracciones de centavo.

ART. IV. El valor de los giros postales será entregado por los remitentes y pagado á los destinatarios en moneda de oro ó en moneda legal y corriente. Sin embargo, si circulase en ambos países papel moneda autorizado legalmente pero de menor valor que la de oro, la Administración de Correos de dicho país podrá recibirla y emplearla en sus transacciones con el público, teniendo en cuenta la diferencia de su valor.

ART. V. (1) La sección de Correos de Bolivia queda autorizada para fijar la comisión que debe pagar el público sobre los giros postales hechos en Bolivia, y el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos tendrá la misma atribución para los giros postales que se hagan en los Estados Unidos.

(2) Cada una de las naciones dará conocimiento á la otra de tiempo en tiempo de la tarifa de derechos que cobra (derechos pagados por el público) y que se establezca según esta convención, y estos derechos deberán en todo caso ser pagados al contado por los remitentes, no siendo reembolsables dichos derechos.

(3) Además, se estipula que cualquiera de las dos naciones podrá suspender temporalmente los giros postales si se cometiesen abusos ó tuviesen causas que redunden en perjuicio de los ingresos postales.

ART. VI. Corresponden á cada nación los derechos cobrados al público sobre todos los giros postales expedidos dentro de su jurisdicción.

ART. VII. El servicio de giros postales entre las dos Naciones será desempeñado exclusivamente por intermedio de Oficinas de cambio. De parte de los Estados Unidos la oficina de cambio será Nueva York, y por parte de Bolivia, La Paz.

ART. VIII. No se librará ningún giro postal hasta que el interesado haya suministrado su nombre y dirección y el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien debe pagarse el monto del giro, ó el nombre y dirección de la casa comercial ó compañía que es el remitente ó el destinatario, dándose además el nombre y dirección de ambas.

ART. IX. (1) El pormenor de todos los giros postales librados en los Estados Unidos á cargo de Bolivia se anotará en la oficina de cambio de Nueva York, en una fórmula idéntica al anexo A (en el Apéndice) en la cual se demostrará el valor de cada giro en moneda de los Estados Unidos, la que después de haber recibido en Nueva York la impresión del timbre fechador, se remitirá á la oficina de cambio de Bolivia, donde también recibirá la impresión del timbre fechador de esa oficina y donde se llevará á cabo la disposición necesaria para efectuar el pago de los giros.

(2) De igual manera se anotará por la oficina de cambio de La Paz, el pormenor de los giros hechos en Bolivia á cargo de los Estados Unidos en una fórmula idéntica á la que va marcada B (en el Apéndice), en la que se especificará el importe de cada giro en la moneda de ambos países, cuya fórmula después de haber recibido la impresión del timbre fechador usado en esa oficina, se remitirá á la oficina de cambio de Nueva York, donde recibirá la impresión del timbre fechador usado en aquella oficina, y donde se llevará á efecto la disposición necesaria para efectuar el pago de los giros.

(3) Cada fórmula, así como cada anotación en las fórmulas despachadas, deberán ser numeradas consecutivamente 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. en el orden de despacho; principiando el 1º de julio de cada año, y se acusará recibo de las fórmulas por cada una de las partes, mediante la primera fórmula subsiguiente que se dirija á la otra oficina.

(4) Esta fórmula se remitirá por cada correo que se despache de Bolivia al puerto de Nueva York y vice versa, y de cada fórmula despachada, se remitirá un duplicado por el siguiente correo.

(5) Si sucediese que en el día en que debe despacharse la fórmula no hubiese que anunciar giro alguno, ésta se despachará de todos modos. En tal caso la oficina de cambio anotará al través de la fórmula “ningún giro.”

(6) Si alguna de las fórmulas ó sus duplicados dejasen de llegar en su debido tiempo á su destino, la oficina de cambio remitora enviará un duplicado ó triplicado, debidamente legalizado, tan luego como reciba aviso del extravío.

ART. X. (1) Tan pronto como lleguen las fórmulas de la oficina expeditora á la receptora, ésta reexpedirá giros postales á favor de las personas á quienes debe hacerse el pago, por las cantidades especificadas en la fórmula, y las enviará al destinatario ó á las oficinas de recepción, libres de porte, en conformidad con las disposiciones de cada país para el pago de los giros postales.

(2) Si las fórmulas contuviesen irregularidades que la oficina receptora no pudiese rectificar, pedirá á la brevedad posible una aclaración. Mientras llegue esta aclaración quedará en suspenso la remisión de los giros postales correspondientes á las anotaciones erróneas encontradas en la fórmula.

(3) La oficina de cambio receptora devolverá à la expeditora una copia de cada fórmula de cambio recibida, pero antes de devolver dicha copia, anotará en ella los nombres de las distintas oficinas donde se hubiese hecho el pago de los giros contenidos en la fórmula de origen y en las fórmulas de los Estados Unidos que fuesen devueltas por la oficina de cambio de La Paz, se anotará también el valor de cada giro en moneda boliviana según el cambio al que los hubiese convertido.

ART. XI. (1) Los giros postales librados por cada nación á cargo de la otra, quedarán sujetos en cuanto á supago á las disposiciones que gobiernan el pago de los giros postales en el país á cuyo cargo han sido librados.

(2) Los giros pagados quedarán en poder del país en que se hizo la cancelación.

ART. XII. Cuando se desee corregir algún error en el nombre del remitente ó destinatario, ó que el valor del giro postal deba ser devuelto al remitente, éste deberá solicitarlo de la Administración de Correos donde se hizo el giro.

ART. XIII. Sólo se podrán emitir duplicados de giros postales por la Administración de Correos del país donde los originales debían pagarse, y en conformidad con las disposiciones establecidas ó por establecer en dicho país.

ART. XIV. (1) El reembolso de los giros postales á los remitentes no se efectuará mientras no reciba la autorización para dicho reembolso el país remitente, del país donde deben pagarse dichos giros, y las sumas de los giros reembolsados serán debidamente abonadas al primero de dichos países en la cuenta trimestral. (Artículo XVI.)

(2) Es de atribución de cada una de las Administraciones indicar la manera cómo debe efectuarse el reembolso á los remitentes.

ART. XV. (1) Los giros postales que no se hubiesen pagado en el término de doce meses desde la fecha de su emisión, se considerarán nulos y las cantidades recibidas quedarán en beneficio y á disposición del país de origen.

(2) La Administración de Correos de Bolivia por lo consiguiente, abonará á la de los Estados Unidos en su cuenta trimestral los giros postales que hubiese recibido conforme á las fórmulas enviadas de los Estados Unidos y que hubieren quedado sin pagarse á la terminación del plazo mencionado. (Artículo XVI.)

(3) Por otra parte, el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos deberá así mismo remitir á la Administración de Correos de Bolivia, al fin de cada mes, para su anotación en las cuentas trimestrales, un cuadro detallado de todos los giros postales incluidos en la fórmula despachada por la Administración de Correos de Bolivia, que hubiesen quedado nulos en conformidad con el presente artículo.

ART. XVI. (1) Al fin de cada trimestre se formará por la Administración de Correos de Bolivia una cuenta detallada de los totales de las fórmulas, con los pormenores de los giros hechos en ambos países durante el trimestre y demostrante el saldo que resultare de esta operación.

(2) Dos copias de esta cuenta se remitirán á la Administración principal de Correos de los Estados Unidos en Wáshington, y si el saldo que resultare después de verificada la comprobación, fuese en contra del Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos, será pagado en La Paz; mas si fuese en contra de la Administración de Correos de Bolivia será pagado en Nueva York y en moneda corriente del país al que se hace el pago.

(3) Pueden también hacerse estos pagos en dinero ó por medio de letras sobre otros puntos que no sean La Paz ó Nueva York, por mutuo acuerdo entre ambas administraciones.

ART. XVII. (1) Si mientras se verifique el ajuste de una cuenta llegase una de las administraciones, á establacer que debe á la otra una suma mayor de mil dollars (\$1,000), la oficina deudora remitirá á la brevedad posible á la oficina acreedora la cantidad aproximada de dicho saldo, no habiendo ninguna estipulación en el presente convenio que impida á la Administración deudora remitir una suma menor de mil dollars (\$1,000) si así lo tuviere por conveniente. Esta cuenta así como las cartas que acompañen estas remesas intermedias, irán en conformidad con modelos C, D, E, F (Anexos á esta Convención).

(2) Si la Administración deudora no verificase el pago del saldo hasta los tres meses de la fecha en que se conozca dicho saldo, la Administración acreedora tendrá el derecho de exigir y recibir el interés correspondiente á ello.

ART. XVIII. (1) Las Administraciones de Correos de ambos países quedan autorizadas para adoptar cualquiera medida adicional (que no fuese incompatible con lo que precede) para mayor seguridad contra el fraude ó para el mejor servicio del sistema en general.

(2) Todas estas medidas adicionales deberán, sin embargo, ser comunicadas oportunamente al Departamento de Correos de la otra nación.

ART. XIX. Ambas administraciones quedan autorizadas en casos extraordinarios que justifiquen tal medida, á suspender temporalmente el servicio de giros, ya sea en su totalidad ó en parte, con la condición de dar aviso inmediato de tal suspensión y si lo creyere necesario avisará por medio del telégrafo.

ART. XX. La presente Convención se pondrá en vigencia el día primero de diciembre de 1901, y continuará rigiendo hasta los doce meses después que cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intención de terminarla.

Las ratificaciones de la presente Convención se canjearán en La Paz á la brevedad posible. En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman los anteriores artículos en los idiomas inglés y español y fijan sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de La Paz á los 20 días del mes de junio, 1901.

(Firmado)

GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN.

FED. DIEZ DE MEDINA.

A.

Lista No.....

Sello de la
Oficina de Cambio
de La Paz.

OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

DE GIROS POSTALES,

La Paz,.....19..

SEÑOR: He examinado la lista que se halla en el anverso marcada No..... fecha de..... de 19.., que arroja un importe total de.....dollars y.....cents.

Encuentro dicha lista exacta, con las excepciones siguientes.....

LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE CORREOS
DE LA OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

DE GIROS POSTALES.

Al ADMINISTRADOR DE CORREOS

DE LA OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

DE GIROS POSTALES,

New York, N. Y.

(reverso)

Sello de la Oficina
de la Paz.

OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL DE GIROS POSTALES.

La Paz..... 1¢..

SEÑOR: He recibido la lista No. de esa Oficina de cambio internacional de giros postales el..... de..... de 19.., que llegó á mis manos el día..... de..... de 19...

El exámen que de dicha lista se ha hecho, demuestra la exactitud de los datos consignados en ella * y cuyo resultado es el siguiente: Total pagadodollars ycents.

A mi ver, remito á Ud. con ésta (por duplicado) una lista de giros postales internacionales, marcada con el número..... y cuyo importe total asciende ádollars ycents.

Sírvase Ud. examinar, completar y devolverme el original de esta lista, haciendo constar en ella el acuse de recibo correspondiente.

EL ADMINISTRADOR DE LA OFICINA

DE CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES.

AL ADMINISTRADOR DE CORREOS DE LA

OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL

DE GIROS POSTALES.

New York, N. Y.

*Si se encontraran diferencias, se harán constar á continuación.

(anverso)

Lista No.....

No.....

[illegible]

C.

.....Trimestre de 19—

ESTADO DETALLADO DE LISTAS.

Giros librados en Bolivia.				Giros librados en los Estados Unidos.			
Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe. Dollars.		Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe. Dollars.	
1.....				1.....			
2.....				2.....			
3.....				3.....			
4.....				4.....			
		Total				Total	

E.

LA PAZ, de, 1901.

Señor DIRECTOR-GENERAL DE CORREOS,

Washington, E. U., de América.

MUY SEÑOR Mfo: Adjunto al presente oficio, tengo el honor de remitir á Ud. mi endoso de libranza número por el valor de girarda por
 á cargo de
 pagadera á la vista en

He de merecer á Ud. se sirva acreditar esa cantidad en nuestra cuenta de giros postales por el trimestre en curso.

Reitero á Ud. las seguridades de mi muy distinguida consideración.

El Director-General de Correos.

DECRETOS ESTABLECIENDO DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE LOS CUEROS.

I.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

“El Congreso Nacional decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1. Se establece el impuesto de un boliviano por cuero de ganado vacuno que se exporte del Departamento de Tarija fuera de la República.

“ART. 2. El producto de este impuesto de carácter departamental será aplicado á la apertura y conservación de un camino carretero de la ciudad de Tarija por Papachaera y San Luis hasta Crevaux.

“Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

“Sala de sesiones del Honorable Congreso Nacional.

“La Paz, noviembre 20 de 1901.

“LUCIO P. VELASCO.

“LUIS SAINZ.

“ISMAEL VÁZQUEZ,
Senordor Secretario.

“NICOLÁS BURGOA,
Dipartado Secretario.

“ESPECTADOR CAMACHO,
Dipartado Secretario.”

Por tanto: la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

Palacio del Supremo Gobierno en La Paz, á veintiuno de noviembre de mil novecientos un años.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

DEMETRIO CALBIMONTE.

II.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

“El Congreso Nacional decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Grávase con ochenta centavos cada cuero no curtido

de ganado vacuno que se extraiga de los departamentos de Potosí y Oruro.

“ART. 2°. En todas las aduanas de la República se cobrará el impuesto de ocho bolivianos sobre cada cuero de Chinchilla que se exporte y el de seis bolivianos sobre cada cuero de Vicuña.

“ART. 3°. Los contraventores estarán sujetos á las penalidades establecidas por las leyes vigentes.

“ART. 4°. El producto de este impuesto se considerará de carácter departamental.

“Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

“Sala de sesiones del Honorable Congreso Nacional.

“La Paz, 25 de noviembre de 1901.

“LUCIO P. VELASCO.

“LUIS SAINZ.

“ISMAEL VAZQUEZ,
Senador Secretario.

“NICOLÁS BURGOA,
Diputado Secretario.

“ESPECTADOR CAMACHO, D. S.”
Diputado Secretario.

Por tanto: La promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

Palacio del Supremo Gobierno en La Paz, á seis de diciembre de mil novecientos un años.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO.

DEMETRIO CALBIMONTE.

CONTRATA PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN PUERTO, UN CANAL Y UN FERROCARRIL.

La Revista del Río de La Plata anuncia que el Gobierno boliviano ha firmado un contrato con la Compañía Africana para llevar á cabo la construcción y explotación de un puerto en Bahía Negra, con un canal en el Alto Paraguay. También ha contratado la construcción de un ferrocarril desde el ramal del oeste de Bahía Negra hasta Santa Cruz, con un ramal que va á Sucre y á Potosí, de un metro de ancho, de fuerza motriz eléctrica ó de vapor. Los planos de 400 kilómetros de la línea se han de presentar dentro de 18 meses, en tanto que toda la vía se ha de concluir en 10 años. Como compensación la Compañía ha de percibir un 6 por ciento de los ingresos de la aduana de Bahía Negra durante un período de 25 años, y además 400 leguas cuadradas de terreno.

RIQUEZA DE LOS DEPÓSITOS DE ESTAÑO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Es un hecho que los metalúrgicos saben de sobra, que de los metales que se usan comúnmente, el estaño es el metal que se encuentra más escasamente distribuido en el mundo. Si bien es verdad que apenas

existe un país en que el oro no se haya explotado ó pueda explotarse con utilidad, sólo existe media docena de distritos en el mundo que producen estaño en cantidades que pueden realizarse con ganancia. Dícese que los depósitos de Cornwall, cuyo estaño ha sido famoso desde los tiempos más remotos, se han agotado prácticamente, siendo así que el producto total de esta fuente en 1900 sólo ascendió á 3,910 toneladas. Las minas de Bohemia, Toscana y España se están agotando rápidamente, y ni en la América del Norte ni en Africa, se han encontrado cantidades suficientes de este metal que se puedan explotar con utilidad. Los dos distritos productores de este metal en Asia, á saber, el distrito de Hunau en China, y las colonias inglesas en la Indo-China, han constituido las fuentes principales de abastecimiento en estos últimos años, y últimamente Australia también ha venido á figurar en la lista de los países productores de estaño.

Se sabe que en México existen extensos depósitos de estaño en el Estado de Durango, pero en la actualidad no se están explotando por la falta de medios para transportar el producto de las minas. En el Brasil, el Perú y Bolivia, hay minas de estaño que pueden explotarse con utilidad, pero en la actualidad las únicas que producen son las minas de las dos Repúblicas últimamente mencionadas. El producto de las minas de Bolivia es digno de especial mención, siendo así que los informes correspondientes al año de 1900 indican que la exportación de este artículo por el puerto de Antofagasta ascendió á 12,000 toneladas, incluyendo los minerales en barras y los residuos, de los cuales se enviaron 4,350 toneladas á Londres.

La "Iron and Coal Trades Review", de Londres, publicó recientemente un artículo relativo á algunos de los recursos minerales de Centro y Sud América. El resumen que hace la Revista acerca de los depósitos de estaño de Bolivia es completo é interesante, y muestra, además, que dichos depósitos son casi inagotables. Las minas de estaño están situadas y se describen de la manera siguiente:

El distrito de Huanuni en Bolivia ha sido durante muchos años un centro importante de explotación de minas de estaño. Pozoconi, montaña cónica de una altura de 1,800 pies aproximadamente sobre el nivel de la barranca adyacente, está atravesada por una multitud de filones y venas que se han explotado considerablemente. Si bien es verdad que muchos de éstos contienen piritas de estaño á una profundidad como de 100 á 200 pies, también es cierto que en uno de los filones principales que atraviesa la cúspide de las montañas, se ha encontrado el mineral puro sin alteración, á una profundidad de 600 pies. La mayor parte de los depósitos en Pabellón Negro, Morococala, y Huanuni, contienen venas continuas de piedra de estaño sólida de diferentes anchos, hasta dos pies, y como es de suponer, en tales circunstancias, se tropieza con ciertas dificultades debidas á la dureza extrema, tanto de la vena misma como de las rocas adyacentes; pero

también se encuentran y explotan con utilidad filones de barro que contienen riñones y granos interpuestos, en tanto que de las piritas de estaño se extrae mineral mediante el procedimiento de calcinación en hornos, y mediante los procedimientos de molienda y lavatorio.

Las minas denominadas Challa-Apacheta están situadas como á diez millas al sur de Huanuni, siendo así que los filones atraviesan las lomas que se elevan como á 250 pies sobre el nivel de la hondonada adyacente. Uno de estos filones es muy notable porque tiene un ancho descomunal, á saber, de 25 á 30 pies, siendo así que el mineral de estaño está tan espesamente entremezclado en forma de granos y arena á través de un guijo levemente arcilloso, que toda la masa rinde un promedio como de un 20 por ciento. Este filón se ha explotado horizontalmente sobre una extensión de 250 pies, y como hasta una distancia igual verticalmente debajo de la superficie. Cuando se encuentra la pirita, el filón es sumamente blando, y el material se saca con picos y palas á un costo muy bajo. Sin embargo, se requiere cierto grado de molienda para que las partículas de estaño adquieran un tamaño uniforme y para tratarlo eficazmente en el lavador. En una loma adyacente se encuentra lo que parece ser la continuación del mismo filón, pero en condiciones muy diferentes. En este último punto es una vena relativamente angosta y dura, de 12 á 18 pulgadas de ancho, muy sólida en algunas partes, pero con una mezcla de pirita más ó menos considerable que hace necesaria la calcinación antes de molerse. Esta calcinación se efectúa en pilas al aire libre, siendo suficiente el uso de una cantidad muy pequeña de combustible en la base para iniciar la combustión, que después se mantiene mediante el azufre que aquélla contiene.

La mina denominada de "Avecayo," situada en una empinada montaña en la extremidad sur del distrito de estaño de Oruro, contiene filones cuyo ancho varía de 1 hasta 3 pies, de los cuales se sacan masas muy regulares de mineral sólido que rinden un promedio como de un 40 por ciento del metal. El distrito minero de Berenguela se halla situado como á 45 millas al este de Oruro, sobre las alturas que hay justamente al sur de la quebrada de Arque. Los españoles lo explotaron mucho, pero principalmente para extraer la plata, que algunos de los filones parece que contenían en gran abundancia. Los que contienen estaño son distintos y casi vírgenes. El óxido de estaño de cuando en cuando se encuentra macizo y puro, pero se encuentra mayormente en forma de granos diminutos entremezclados con un guijo ferruginoso y silíceo que tiene de 3 á 6 y hasta 9 pies de ancho. Esta sustancia es blanda y se tritura fácilmente con picos á un costo muy insignificante, pero es necesario molerla finamente para extraer bien el estaño. Se examinaron varias muestras que indicaron mucha uniformidad en su composición, y que rendían un 7 por ciento de estaño metálico. Cuando se efectúa la molienda con agua, como un

50 por ciento del material terroso desaparece casi inmediatamente, y entonces es necesario volver á triturar los residuos—que consisten de partículas silíceas—para reducirlos. Al efectuarse el lavatorio, el óxido de estaño queda convertido en una arena fina.

El estaño del distrito de Berenguela se dice que es de una calidad superior á la de cualquiera otra mina de Bolivia. Existe una fuerza hidráulica permanente, muy buena y adecuada para las turbinas de Pelton, á una distancia de 900 á 1,000 yardas de las minas.

Además de los depósitos ya mencionados, existen muchos otros aunque de menor importancia, en tanto que las hondonadas que descienden de algunas de las minas, como por ejemplo, la denominada Pabellón Negro, Morococala, y Huanuni, contienen estaño en mayor ó menor cantidad, y se han explotado hasta cierto grado, siendo así que el producto obtenido ha rendido de un 62 á 68 por ciento.

BRASIL.

TRABAJOS DE DESAGÜE EN EL ESTADO DE RÍO DE JANEIRO.

La Legación Belga en Río de Janeiro ha enviado al “Boletín Comercial” de Bruselas, una notificación procedente del Departamento de Obras Públicas é Industria del Estado de Río de Janeiro, relativa al desagüe y mejora del estado sanitario de los terrenos de la parte baja de este Estado, desde su frontera con el Estado de Espíritu Santo hasta la del Estado de San Pablo. En dicho Departamento se habían de recibir las propuestas para esta obra hasta el 20 de marzo de 1902, pero no cabe duda de que este plazo se prorrogará.

Las principales obras que se han de emprender son la rectificación y profundización de los ríos y sus afluentes, la apertura de pequeños canales y zanjás, y el uso de los ríos y canales para los fines de la navegación y el riego.

Los contratistas tienen que (1) someter los planos y proyectos de estas obras á la aprobación del Gobierno del Estado; (2) trazar un plano parcial de todas las vías fluviales que atraviesan esta región; (3) trazar un plano parcial de la zona marítima; (4) presentar planos para la nivelación de todo el territorio; (5) comprobar é indicar los puntos del nivel máximo á que llegan las aguas de los ríos y del mar; (6) efectuar los sondeos necesarios para mostrar la composición de los fondos de las vías fluviales.

A los contratistas se les harán las siguientes concesiones: el derecho de cobrar, mientras dure el contrato, las contribuciones fijadas por unidad de área á los terrenos desaguados ó mejorados, y á una zona de 3 kilómetros adyacente á dichos terrenos; la cobranza de una contribu-

ción sobre los buques que efectúen el transporte de mercancías; el privilegio de suministrar toda la fuerza hidráulica de las caídas de agua para surtir fuerza eléctrica; la preferencia de hacer las exploraciones que juzguen convenientes para el desarrollo de los recursos naturales; las franquicias relativas á la inmigración; el derecho de cobrar una contribución por la distribución del agua de los canales de riego, y el derecho de expropiación forzosa en bien del público.

El Estado de Río de Janeiro no puede prestar ninguna ayuda financiera á esta empresa.

DESARROLLO MINERO.

Según un informe reciente, la ciudad de Pitanguy, Estado de Río Grande do Sud, está llamada á ser un centro minero importante. En la época de su fundación se explotaron depósitos de oro que de entonces acá se han abandonado; pero en la actualidad se están haciendo investigaciones que prometen muy buen resultado. El Señor JOACHIM DA SILVA ha comprado terrenos, y espera atraer la atención de los capitalistas y compañías de minas.

EXPORTACIÓN DE GOMA ELÁSTICA EN 1901.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Pará ha enviado al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington un informe sobre los embarques de goma elástica del valle del Amazonas en 1901, busado en los asientos hechos en la aduana. Dicho informe muestra que en 1901 hubo un aumento en los embarques de goma que se hicieron de Pará comparados con los 3,255 toneladas que se embarcaron en 1900, 2,755 toneladas de cuyo aumento fueron á los Estados Unidos y 500 toneladas á Europa.

El total de embarques de Pará (del distrito bajo del Amazonas) en 1901 ascendió á 30,132 toneladas, de las cuales 15,377 toneladas se enviaron á los Estados Unidos, en tanto que 14,755 toneladas se embarcaron para Europa. En 1900 los embarques que se hicieron de este puerto ascendieron á 26,875 toneladas y su destino fué como sigue: 12,621 toneladas fueron á los Estados Unidos, y 14,254 á Europa. Durante el año de 1901, el total de exportaciones de goma elástica de Manaos (en el distrito del Alto Amazonas) ascendió á 15,469 toneladas de las cuales 8,132 toneladas fueron enviadas á los Estados Unidos y 7,337 toneladas fueron enviadas á Europa. Durante el año anterior el total de embarques de goma elástica de Manaos ascendió a 8,012 toneladas.

De Iquitos (Perú) que también está situado en la región del Alto Amazonas, los embarques de goma en 1901 ascendieron á 1,391 toneladas, comparadas con 920 toneladas que se embarcaron en 1900. El total de exportaciones de goma según estas cifras, fué 46,992 toneladas en 1901, comparadas con 31,052 toneladas en 1900.

COSTA RICA.

COMERCIO DE COSTA RICA EN 1901.

El Señor Don MANUEL ARAGÓN, miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional Americana en la República de Costa Rica, se ha servido favorecer al BOLETÍN con los trabajos siguientes:

I.

IMPORTACIÓN.

Artículos.	Valor.	Observaciones.
Mercaderías por las aduanas	\$3,727,060.76	Según facturas consulares.
Mercaderías por correo.....	106,839.37	Paquetes postales.
Mercaderías en equipajes	21,129.68	Según cuenta.
Mercaderías por fronteras.....	1,790.61	San Carlos, Colorado, etc.
Valor de animales en pie	165,583.25	11,245 novillos; á Nicaragua 10,534 y á Chiriquí 711.
Oro acuñado y en barras	388,018.78	160,390 colones y \$313,000 importados por la United Fruit Co.
Total	4,410,422.45	

EXPORTACIÓN.

Café	\$2,823,291.32	16,574,025 kilos (promedio general 49/9 para 112 libras).
Bananos.....	1,532,581.78	3,870,156 racimos á \$0.396.
Cedro.....	219,859.80	732,866 pies cúbicos á 0.30.
Caoba	10,092.60	33,642 pies cúbicos á 0.30.
Cocobolo	3,187.80	354,200 kilos á \$9 por 1,000 kilos.
Mora	12,394.44	1,377,160 kilos á \$9 por 1,000 kilos.
Cueros de buey.....	91,566.00	305,220 kilos á 0.30.
Cueros de venado.....	14,811.60	24,686 kilos á 0.60.
Cueros de lagarto.....	3,468.40	8,671 kilos á 0.40.
Caucho	76,293.10	58,687 kilos á 0.30.
Cacao.....	9,052.00	22,630 kilos á 0.40.
Mollejones.....	3,484.76	74,941 kilos á \$46.50 por 1,000 kilos.
Animales en pie.....	14,000.00	600 novillos para Cuba y 10 mulas para Salvador.
Oro acuñado y en barras.....	682,409.23	1,156,154 colones y exportación de minerales.
Plata acuñada y en barras.....	39,149.04	Exportación por cuenta del Gobierno.
Mercaderías reembarcadas.....	17,558.69	Según cuenta.
Mercaderías exportadas en equipajes..	258.70	Idem.
Mercaderías exportadas en paquetes postales.	10,837.97	Idem.
Mercaderías varias exportadas.....	18,900.68	Idem.
Total	5,583,197.91	

Liquidación.—Importación, 4,410,422.45; exportación, 5,583,197.91; diferencia, 1,172,775.46 en favor de la exportación.

S. E. ú O.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADÍSTICA, San José, 19 de febrero de 1902.

La cuenta del oro acuñado y en barras que se ha importado se compone de—

\$74,561.35 equivalente á \$0.465 de 160,390 colones, acuñación de 1901.

313,000.00 oro americano importado por la United Fruit Company en 1901.

437.43 oro en pasta importado para usos industriales.

388,018.78

La cuenta del oro exportado se forma de—

Colones.

1, 156, 153. 73	oro nuevo y antiguo exportado en el año (paquetes postales).
26, 000. 00	oro nuevo y antiguo exportado por Lindo y ferrocarril vía Limón.
10, 910. 00	barras y polvo de oro embarcados por Rohrmoser vía Limón.
267, 227. 00	valor declarado de barras oro, exportación de productos minerales, vía Puntarenas.
6, 433. 00	valor declarado de barras de oro, exportación hecha por el Gobierno.
823. 00	valor declarado de barras de oro, exportación por Pajés Hermanos.
1, 467, 546. 73	que al cambio de \$0.465 hacen \$682,409.23.

La cuenta de la plata exportada se forma de—

Colones.

100, 000. 00	plata acuñada, exportación hecha por el Gobierno.
2, 823, 78	plata en barras, exportación hecha por el Gobierno.
200. 00	plata acuñada, exportación hecha por ferrocarril.
103, 023. 78	que á \$0. 38 hacen \$39,149.04.

La cuenta de animales en pie se forma de—

Colones.

711 novillos gordos de Chiriquí, á 50 colones.....	35, 550
10,534 novillos á Nicaragua; por agua 478 y tierra 10,056 á 30 colones.....	316, 020
10 caballos ordinarios (Chiriquí) á 30 colones.....	300
1 mula ordinaria (Chiriquí).....	40
4 cerdos ordinarios (Chiriquí) á 30 colones.....	120

352, 030

Que á 212.6, promedio del cambio sobre Londres, hacen oro \$165,583.25.

La exportación de animales en pie comprende: 600 novillos gordos embarcados para Cuba, 10 mulas embarcadas para San Salvador, valuados á 47 colones los novillos y en 1,564 colones las mulas, ó sea en junto 29,764 colones que á 212.6 hacen oro \$14,000.

S. E. ú O.

Importación de mercaderías en 1901.

	Valor en oro.
Según facturas consulares.....	\$3, 727, 060. 76
En paquetes postales.....	106, 839. 37
En equipajes de viajeros.....	21, 129. 68
Por aduanas San Carlos, Colorado, etc.....	1, 790. 61
Total.....	3, 856, 820. 42

Procedentes de—	Por ciento.	Valor en oro.
Estados Unidos.....	46. 77	\$1, 803, 834. 91
Reino Unido (Inglaterra, etc.).....	21. 83	841, 943. 90
Alemania.....	13. 50	520, 670. 76
Francia.....	5. 43	208, 425. 35
España.....	3. 14	122, 104. 16
Italia.....	3. 07	118, 404. 38
Otras naciones.....	6. 26	241, 436. 96
Total.....	100. 00	3, 856, 820. 42

S. E. ú O.

II.

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DE 1901.

PUERTO DE LIMÓN.

Clase.	Bandera.	Embarcaciones.		Tonelaje de registro.
		No.	Carácter.	
Vapores	inglesa	126	Mercantes	185, 789
	id	1	De guerra	2, 500
	americana	62	Mercantes	20, 732
	noruega	43	id	25, 223
	sueca	23	id	14, 344
	francesa	21	id	32, 503
	alemana	63	id	88, 569
	austriaca	1	De guerra	2, 350
	italiana	2	Mercantes	22, 671
	española	11	id	22, 671
	danesa	14	id	19, 863
	nicaragüense	1	id	50
	costarricense	2	id	88
	inglesa	7	id	5, 171
Veleros	americana (Barca)	8	id	5, 902
	nicaragüense	3	id	6
	hondureña	3	id	37
	colombiana	8	id	125
	costarricense	16	id	165
	Total	415	.....	423, 759

Esas embarcaciones salieron durante el mismo período, con excepción de 1 vapor inglés (872 toneladas), 1 vapor noruego (509 toneladas), 1 velero colombiano (2 toneladas), 1 velero de Costa Rica (1 tonelada), que quedaban en el puerto el día 31 de diciembre de 1901.

El movimiento de pasajeros por Limón comprende: Entradas 5,071, salidas 2,921; diferencia en favor de las entradas 2,150.

El movimiento por Puntarenas se detalla en la hoja siguiente:

PUERTO DE PUNTARENAS.

Clase.	Bandera.	Embarcaciones		Tonelaje de registro.
		No.	Carácter.	
Vapores	inglesa	51	Mercantes	67, 068
	americana	55	id	97, 751
	chilena	33	id	48, 459
	id	1	De guerra	3, 500
	alemana	8	Mercantes	17, 943
	austro-Húngara	1	De guerra	2, 340
Veleros	inglesa	2	Mercantes	2, 055
	noruega	9	id	8, 741
	alemana	6	id	4, 854
	italiana	1	id	1, 399
	danesa	1	id	1, 050
	colombiana	2	id	52
	costarricense	1	id	14
	Total	171	.....	255, 226

Todas esas embarcaciones salieron con excepción de 4 veleros noruegos (3,408 toneladas) y 1 velero alemán (1,036 toneladas), que quedaban cargando madera el 31 de diciembre de 1901, y 1 velero costarricense (14 toneladas) que quedaba en puerto.

Los pasajeros traídos y llevados por estos vapores fueron: entrados, 636; salidos, 702; diferencia contra entrados, 66.

El total del movimiento de ambos puertos da:

	Embarcaciones.	Tonelaje.
Limón	415	423, 759
Puntarenas	171	255, 226
En conjunto	586	678, 985

Diferencia de pasajeros á favor de las entradas, 2,084.

El tonelaje real desarrollado por el movimiento comercial del año, en cuanto á las importaciones, sólo puede darse en toneladas métricas (de 1,000 kilos cada uno) pues las facturas consulares sólo dan el peso de las mercancías, que ha sido de 37,992 toneladas. Si se calculara en 700 kilos el peso de cada tonelada, tanto de peso como de medida, el tonelaje total podría estimarse en algo más de 54,000 toneladas.

El tonelaje de salida puede calcularse así—

Café.....	toneladas métricas..	18, 563
Bananos.....	30 racimos por tonelada..	129, 005
Cedro	toneladas de 40 pies c. l..	18, 322
Caoba	idem.....	841
Cocobolo y mora.....	toneladas métricas..	1, 731
Cueros varios.....	idem.....	339
Caucho	idem.....	59
Cacao.....	idem.....	23
Mollejones	idem.....	75
Otros productos.....	(cálculo).....	1, 000
Total		169, 958

S. E. ú O.

III.

Como no se han publicado en detalle los datos referentes á la exportación de café de las cosechas de 1899-1900 y 1900-1901, me permito darlos con la presente para conocimiento de esa Secretaría; los de las cosechas anteriores fueron publicados en el Suplemento á la Gaceta Oficial correspondiente al 1° de mayo de 1900.

Embarques de—	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Sacos.	Kilos.	Sacos.	Kilos.
Limón	288, 993	14, 399, 799	286, 683	14, 751, 583
Puntarenas	32, 251	1, 815, 092	34, 251	1, 955, 536
Total.....	321, 244	16, 214, 891	320, 934	16, 707, 119

Las exportaciones totales de las dos cosechas anteriores fueron:

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Sacos.....	556, 009	281, 434
Kilos.....	19, 614, 795	14, 843, 757

Como se ve la cosecha recién pasada es la mayor que ha habido en Costa Rica de 1883 para acá, con excepción de la de 1897-98, que parece ser la mayor exportada del país.

Las cantidades de café de esas cuatro cosechas, exportadas en pergamino, han sido:

	Sacos.	Kilos.	Relación con el total.
			<i>Por ciento.</i>
1897-98.....	114,252	4,759,543	24.26
1898-99.....	136,124	5,967,396	40.20
1899-1900.....	196,622	8,499,589	52.40
1900-1901.....	208,552	11,471,162	68.70

Del peso del café en pergamino se ha deducido el 18 por ciento descontado por la aduana por peso de la paja; por tanto el peso indicado es el neto sobre el cual se pagó el derecho de exportación.

Las cantidades de café inferior (terceras) exportadas correspondientes á cada una de esas cosechas es como sigue:

	Sacos.	Kilos.	Relación.
			<i>Por ciento.</i>
1897-98.....	19,133	1,156,862	5.90
1898-99.....	16,754	1,017,843	6.85
1899-1900.....	17,307	1,041,756	6.42
1900-1901.....	18,667	1,183,132	7.08

El tanto por ciento anterior representa únicamente la parte exportada del café de clase inferior; mucho, la mayor cantidad, de ese café se deja para el consumo doméstico.

Los embarques de café de las dos últimas cosechas se hicieron con los siguientes destinos:

Para—	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Londres.....	202,367	9,562,334	223,888	11,088,164
Nueva York.....	49,350	2,793,028	33,732	2,059,971
Hamburgo.....	24,754	1,296,164	19,354	1,022,594
San Francisco.....	21,090	1,245,177	24,223	1,448,519
Bremen.....	10,264	519,981	8,739	438,054
Burdeos.....	8,948	533,560	7,964	477,677
El Havre.....	217	11,522	1,129	59,876
París.....	107	6,497	757	44,759
Panamá.....	61	3,581	215	13,300
Barcelona.....	173	10,837	67	4,381
Trieste.....	366	21,857	237	15,155
Otros puertos.....	3,547	210,353	203	10,439
	426			24,230
Total.....	321,244	16,214,891	320,934	16,707,119

El mercado de Nueva York ha recibido la mayor parte del café inferior de Costa Rica, como resulta de la siguiente comparación:

	Total.	Enviado á Nueva York.	Propor- ción.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Por ciento.</i>
1897-98.....	1,156,862	1,004,894	86.90
1898-99.....	1,017,843	846,462	83.10
1899-1900.....	1,041,756	759,238	72.86
1900-1901.....	1,183,132	932,237	78.80

La cantidad de café clase corriente enviada á Nueva York de la cosecha última es bastante menor que la enviada en 1899-1900, es decir, 1,127,734 kilos en 1900-1901 contra 2,033,790 en 1899-1900.

Los principales consignatarios del café destinado á Londres fueron:

	1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Wm. Le Lacheur.....	84,759	4,021,606	53,630	3,793,908
Phipps & Co.....	7,145	452,102	10,155	652,949
Mancha & Co.....	2,604	127,241	2,910	139,635
Frühling & Goschen.....	36,862	1,834,276	90	5,490
Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.....	17,258	913,200	34,808	1,632,068
Schwann & Co.....	22,533	1,066,562	20,584	1,026,392
Rösing Bros.....	1,572	78,696	310	1,165,628
Enrique Cortes & Co.....	4,264	224,815	1,864	13,837
Kleinwort Sons & Co.....	6,760	347,563	8,683	93,213
Credit Lyonnais.....	7,363	361,453	8,179	391,617
Costa Rica Coffee Estado Co.....	1,525	82,494	2,582	377,305
Bowne, Graham & Fell.....	1,920	116,196	682	99,189
Arthur Vansittart.....	5,141	265,992	1,624	34,762
Climaco Vargas.....	1,632	77,027	458	23,288
Riensch & Held.....	17,127	864,354	.....	19,707
Pinto, Leste & Nephews.....	2,732	123,966	.....	.....
G. A. Wilt.....	1,411	71,773	.....	.....
Varios otros.....	1,280	58,848	1,737	87,346
Total.....	233,888	11,088,164	202,367	9,562,334

Los principales consignatarios de Nueva York fueron:

	1900-1901.		1899-1900.	
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
G. Amsinck & Co.....	5,052	305,707	3,295	186,936
Muñoz & Espriella.....	295	17,583	1,770	11,476
C. A. Delgado.....	1,233	81,468	1,081	70,470
Ellenjer Bros.....	17,396	1,037,129	20,850	1,202,714
Kunhardt & Co.....	6,194	385,271	9,757	566,655
Chase & Sanborn.....	{ 226 }	21,987	3,489	213,330
Minor C. Keith.....	{ 102 }	64,217	5,178	267,845
Silva Bussenino & Co.....	{ 995 }	74,446	114	6,863
	{ 668 }			
	{ 486 }			
En conjunto.....	32,627	1,987,808	45,534	2,606,289

Quedan para otros varios consignatarios en pequeñas cantidades, con destino igualmente para Nueva York:

	Sacos.	Kilos.
1899-1900.....	3,816	186,739
1900-1901.....	1,105	72,163

Los principales consignatarios del café destinado á los siguientes puertos fueron:

Consignatarios.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
SAN FRANCISCO.	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Otis McAllister & Co.....	15,781	943,985	15,280	912,948
Casble Brothers.....	3,593	213,120	2,294	136,139
W. Lraiza & Co.....	2,651	164,401	1,303	78,683
Geo. A. Moore & Co.....	1,651	94,255	1,003	60,006
Haas Brothers.....			950	42,050
Varios.....	547	32,758	260	15,351
Total.....	24,223	1,448,519	21,090	1,245,177
HAMBURGO.				
Louis Beer.....	2,271	137,461	1,403	84,700
Boye & Lembecke.....	1,485	78,984	1,215	68,850
Riensch & Held.....	7,239	405,742	17,213	888,021
Otto J. Hübbe.....	4,343	206,964	3,679	195,576
Ayali & Co.....	2,684	130,171	765	35,499
Stueken & Andressen.....	920	39,450		
Varios.....	412	23,822	479	23,518
Total.....	19,354	1,022,594	24,754	1,296,164
BREMEN.				
Adolfo Held.....	328	16,001	2,712	127,152
Eggero & Stallforth.....	8,411	422,053	7,508	390,015
Varios.....			44	2,814
Total.....	8,739	438,054	10,264	519,981
BURDEOS.				
H. Fournon & Co.....	6,564	394,953	5,422	322,966
Valiente & Co.....	1,400	82,724	2,515	148,435
Otros.....			1,011	62,159
Total.....	7,964	477,677	8,948	533,560
TRIESTE.				
Schröder & Co.....	366	21,857	203	10,439
HAVRE.				
Raoul Duval & Co.....	126	6,149	951	49,154
Kiefe frères.....			145	8,730
Otros.....	81	5,373	33	1,992
Total.....	207	11,522	1,129	59,876
PARÍS.				
Kiefe frères.....			216	12,305
Babin frères.....			541	32,454
Meiffre & Co.....	105	6,390		
Manuel M. Paralta.....	2	107		
Total.....	107	6,497	757	44,759
PANAMÁ.				
José Monteverde.....			152	9,514
José Raffó.....			40	2,402
Guardia & Quelquejen.....			20	1,200
Otros.....	61	3,581	3	184
Total.....	61	3,581	215	13,300

Las partidas de café enviadas á otras plazas son de poca importancia, variando en cada año los consignatarios, lo cual demuestra que esos embarques no son ocasionados por el establecimiento de un negocio regular. Por ese motivo se ha omitido reseñarlas con detalles.

El promedio de los precios obtenidos en Londres en la venta de 119,710 sacos de café de los cuales se han obtenido detalles, da 53.9 para cada 112 libras, promedio que da neto en Costa Rica 8.67 oro para

cada 46 kilogramos (1 quintal), contra 12.26 oro que dejaba el promedio de las ventas en Inglaterra en la cosecha pasada de 1899-1900.

El promedio de la venta de esta última cosecha es el menor que se ha alcanzado desde que se inició la baja en los precios. Los promedios anteriores han sido:

1897-98.....	58.8
1898-99.....	60.0
1899-1900.....	70.8
1900-1901.....	53.9

Como explicación del poco satisfactorio resultado de las ventas de esta última cosecha, dicen algunas casas de Londres que ha sido relativamente superior á la de otros años la cantidad de café de grano pequeño ó menudo que ha resultado, según las clasificaciones hechas en aquel mercado, del café remitido de aquí en cascarilla ó pergamino.

Para corregir ese defecto parece que no hay otro remedio que abonar los cafetales para que aumentada la fertilidad de la tierra, los productos adquieran pleno desarrollo. Sería conveniente que se hicieran experimentos con el fin de precisar la cantidad y calidad de los abonos con que se ha de mejorar la tierra en cada distrito ó región, y averiguar por ese medio el resultado que se obtiene tanto en el mejoramiento del tamaño del grano, como en la cuenta que traiga la operación, lo cual se averigua por la comparación de los extra gastos con los extra productos. Esos experimentos puede hacerlos cada hacendado en su finca, aplicando el mismo abono en cantidades diferentes á pequeñas porciones del cafetal, dejando algunos sin abono, para comprobar el resultado, y abonando con sustancias diferentes en la misma cantidad. De esa manera no corren los experimentos el peligro de que por haber sido hechos en terrenos de distinta naturaleza ó composición, no correspondan á lo que se requiere en cada distrito.

Como está cerca el fin del año en que esta oficina cierra las cuentas, otros informes acerca del café se encontrarán en la relación anual que se hace de la labor de esta oficina.

IV.

El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica por Decreto No. 4, fechado el 18 de febrero 1902 y publicado en la Gaceta No. 42, fecha 20 de febrero corriente, dispuso de conformidad con lo establecido por el Artículo XVII de la Ley de moneda vigente, que á contar desde esta fecha el valor legal de las monedas de oro de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, Inglaterra, Francia y Alemania, con respecto á la moneda nacional de oro (el Colón) será el siguiente:

	Colones.
1 dollar americano.....	2. 15
1 libra esterlina	10. 45
1 franco	0. 4125
1 marco	0. 51

Este decreto reforma el que se había emitido bajo el No. 2, con fecha 4 de mayo de 1900.

CUBA.

RENTA DE LAS ADUANAS EN 1901.

La división de asuntos insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos ha hecho publicar un estado demostrativo de la importancia de la renta de aduanas de la Isla de Cuba en el año de 1901, del que resulta que dicha renta ascendió á \$15,626,388.80, ó sea cerca de medio millón menos que en 1900, y sobre setecientos mil pesos más que en 1899.

Las cifras exactas fueron: en 1899, \$14,894,374.43; en 1890, \$16,099,922.52.

En 1° de abril de 1901 se abolieron los derechos de exportación que en 1899 habían representado \$764,106.37, y en 1890, \$1,066,005.53.

De aquí resulta que la renta de aduanas, excluyendo los derechos de exportación, aumentó realmente, en 1901, nada menos que en \$325-031.39, ó sea cosa de un dos por ciento.

COMERCIO DE CUBA EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1901.

La sección de asuntos insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos, ha publicado un resumen comparativo referente al comercio de la Isla de Cuba en los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre durante los años de 1901, 1900 y 1899, del cual resumen se han obtenido los siguientes datos estadísticos:

El valor total de las mercancías que se importaron durante los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre de 1901, fué \$48,616,814 contra \$49,701,988 durante el mismo período en 1900 y \$46,833,122 en ese mismo período en 1899. El valor total de las mercancías exportadas fué \$52,861,672 contra \$37,911,367 durante el mismo período en 1900, y \$37,435,298 durante igual período en 1899. Las importaciones muestran una disminución de un 2.2 por ciento en los nueve meses del año de 1901, comparadas con las de 1900, y muestran un aumento de un 3.8 por ciento comparadas con las de 1899. Las exportaciones muestran un aumento de un 39.4 por ciento comparadas con las de 1900, y de un 41.2 por ciento comparadas con las importaciones de 1899.

En 1901, en los nueve meses comparados, se importaron oro y plata por valor de \$1,165,275; en 1900, se importaron \$3,406,704, y en 1899 \$7,803,625. Las exportaciones de oro y de plata hechas durante los nueve meses correspondientes al año de 1901 se valoraron en \$1,884,902, comparadas con los \$2,176,664 y los \$3,610,434, en que se valoraron las exportaciones que se hicieron en 1900 y en 1899, respectivamente.

El valor de las mercancías importadas de diferentes países durante los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre de 1901, fué el siguiente: de los Estados Unidos, \$20,489,451; de otros países ameri-

canos, \$2,292,795; de la Gran Bretaña, \$6,910,853; de Alemania, \$2,416,633; de Francia, \$2,096,561; de España, \$7,033,915; de otros países europeos, \$1,080,527; de Asia, \$237,947; de África, \$9; de Centro América, \$94,073; de Sud-América, \$5,009,366; de Puerto Rico, \$854,211, y de otros países, \$100,473.

El valor de las mercancías exportadas á los diferentes países, respectivamente, durante los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre de 1901, fué como sigue: á los Estados Unidos, \$41,773,251; á otros países norteamericanos, \$367,178; á la Gran Bretaña, \$4,262,339; á Alemania, \$3,127,992; á Francia, \$1,174,620; á España, \$283,033; á otros países europeos, \$765,986; al Asia, \$8,350; al África, \$168,936; á Centro América, \$14,594; á Sud América, \$639,293; á Puerto Rico, \$6,294; y á otros países, \$269,806.

CHILE.

RECEPCIÓN DEL SEÑOR DON CARLOS WALKER MARTINEZ COMO MINISTRO DE CHILE EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El Señor Don CARLOS WALKER MARTINEZ, literato, abogado y estadista chileno, que últimamente representó tan dignamente á su país en la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana que acaba de celebrarse en México, fué recibido el 4 del corriente mes de marzo de 1902, por el Sr. Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile cerca del Gobierno de Wáshington.

Según la "Enciclopedia Biográfica de Contemporaneos" del Señor Godoy, el Señor WALKER MARTINEZ nació en Valparaíso en 1842, y ha figurado activamente en la política de su país desde el año de 1870, en que fué miembro del cuerpo legislativo. Fué luego Senador, y desempeñó también más tarde el puesto de Secretario del Interior. Como representante diplomático de su país cerca de otros gobiernos, adquirió fama merecida, y como escritor y poeta aseguró su reputación con sus "Romances Americanos" y otras obras, especialmente de biografía é historia, que son muy apreciadas y populares.

Los discursos que se cruzaron en la ceremonia de recepción fueron los siguientes:

DISCURSOS DEL SR. WALKER MARTINEZ.

Señor PRESIDENTE: Con viva satisfacción pongo en manos de V. E. la carta credencial con que el Presidente de Chile me acredita en el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Encargado de esta alta misión cuando mi país tuvo la desgracia de perder al distinguido servidor de su política exterior, Don CARLOS

MORLA VICUÑA, ha retardado mi arribo á esta capital la representación que me cupo en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, que promovió vuestro digno antecesor, el genial estadista y esclarecido mártir, Mr. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mas si esta circunstancia contrarió mi anhelo de llegar á expresaros más pronto que la norma y guía de mis actos ha de ser, uniformemente, el propender á que nuestros países estrechen cada día con más vigor los vínculos de amistad que felizmente les unen, me proporcionó, en cambio, la oportunidad de anticipar con hechos los propósitos que traigo de procurar la aproximación de Chile á los Estados Unidos dentro de una política equitativa, justa, fraternalmente americana, pero serena y razonable, exenta de alucinaciones utópicas y atenta siempre á considerar las exigencias ineludibles del estado social de nuestro continente.

Fuera del órden político me ha encomendado mi Gobierno trabajar con especial solicitud por acrecentar las relaciones comerciales de ambos pueblos, que no corresponden por hoy á lo que podrán ser una vez que desaparezcan causas que renovará fácilmente un mayor conocimiento, aquí, de nuestras producciones, artes, recursos, estabilidad y progreso y una mayor corriente, allá, hacia este grande y potente centro de la civilización moderna.

Os pido en consecuencia, Exemo. Señor, que junto con vuestra benevolencia personal—de que ha menester la escasez de mis dotes individuales—os digneis acordarme vuestra alta cooperación, de la cual espero todo el éxito de la misión cuyos propósitos dejo indicados. Al mismo tiempo acepte V. E. la expresión de los votos que hago, en nombre del Presidente de Chile y en el mío propio, porque Dios continúe velando por los prodigiosos destinos de esta gran República, y por la felicidad personal de un mandatario que, como V. E., ha revelado desde los comienzos de su Gobierno, que conoce los rumbos porque debe conducir á su pueblo.

DISCURSO DEL SR. PRESIDENTE.

Señor MINISTRO: Es un placer para mí recibir de manos de usted la carta en que S. E., el Presidente de Chile, se sirve acreditarlo como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de este Gobierno.

Como el propósito de los Estados Unidos ha sido en todo tiempo fomentar y robustecer vínculos de amistad con las Repúblicas americanas, es grato para mí recibir de usted las seguridades de que se esforzará en mantener esos amistosos lazos, y en aumentar el tráfico comercial entre su país y los Estados Unidos. Estoy cierto de que los esfuerzos de usted encontrarán cordial cooperación. Bajo la influencia de este común propósito, las relaciones de usted con este Gobierno, no menos que las que tuvo su lamentado predecesor, tendrán que

resultar necesariamente en el provecho mutuo y el progreso de los dos países. Confío, Señor Ministro, en que su residencia entre nosotros sea larga y feliz.

En nombre del pueblo americano, y hablando también en mí propio nombre, ruego á usted que transmite á S. E., el Presidente de Chile, la expresión de los mejores deseos por su bienestar personal y la prosperidad de la República chilena.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

Según una obra oficial reciente, titulada “Sinopsis Estadística de Chile,” el área de la República es 724,712 kilómetros cuadrados. Chile, comparado con los demás países sudamericanos, ocupa el séptimo lugar en cuanto al tamaño, el quinto en densidad de población, y el cuarto en cuanto al número de sus habitantes. En 1895 la República tenía 2,712,145 habitantes, de los cuales había 1,240,353 residentes en las ciudades, y 1,471,792 en el campo. El 31 de diciembre de 1900 se hizo un cálculo de la población de las principales ciudades de Chile, cuyo resultado se muestra en la siguiente tabla:

Ciudades.	Población calculada según el aumento proporcional de Censo á Censo.	Ciudades.	Población calculada según el aumento proporcional de Censo á Censo.
Santiago.....	291,725	Antofagasta.....	19,482
Valparaíso.....	135,674	Curicó.....	14,577
Concepción.....	49,766	San Felipe.....	12,359
Talca.....	40,987	Talcahuano.....	15,643
Iquique.....	42,440	Valdivia.....	9,819
Chillán.....	34,994	Copiapó.....	9,586
La Serena.....	17,137		

En 1900 tenía 4,642 kilómetros de ferrocarril en operación, de los cuales 2,456 kilómetros pertenecían á compañías particulares y 2,186 kilómetros al Gobierno. Las siguientes tablas muestran los diferentes ferrocarriles de la República, operados por el Gobierno y por compañías particulares:

EXTENSIÓN KILOMÉTRICA DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE CHILE.

FERROCARRILES EXPLOTADOS POR EL ESTADO.

Líneas del Norte.

	Kilómetro.
De Chañaral á Pueblo Hundido	66
Ramal á Las Ánimas.....	20
De Huasco á Vallenar.....	49
De Coquimbo á Serana y Compañía.....	16. 2
De Coquimbo á Guayacán.....	3
De Empalme á Puntilla.....	93
De Higerita á Panulcillo.....	10
De Ovalle á Puntilla.....	3. 8
De Ovalle á Paloma.....	24
Total	285

Red Central.

Línea principal:	Kilómetro.
De Santiago á Valparaíso	187
De Santiago á Pitrufquen	720
Ramales:	
De Calera á Cabildo	72
De Las Vegas á Los Andes	45
De Santiago á Melipilla	60
De Pelequen á Peumo	27.5
De Centinela á Alcones	83.5
De Parral á Canquenes	50
De San Rosendo á Talcahuano	85
De Santa Fe á Los Ángeles	20.5
De Coigüe á Mulchen	41.5
De Renaico á Traiguén	93
Total	1,485

Total de líneas explotadas por el Estado, 1,770 kilómetros.

FERROCARRILES DE PROPIEDAD PARTICULAR.

	Trocha, metros.	Largo, kilómetros.
De Arica á Tacna	1.45	63
De Iquique á Pisagua	1.45	200
De Iquique á Lagunas	1.45	142
Ramales de La Granja, San Antonio y otros	1.45	187
Junin y ramales .....	.76	105
Agua Santa y ramales .....	.76	122
La Granja á Challacollo .....	.76	36
Ferrocarril aéreo á las minas		3
Patillos á Lagunas (paralizado) .....	.76	90
Tocopilla á Toco	1	87
Ramal á Santa Fe	1	25
Antofagasta á Oruro (922 kilómetros), sección chilena .....	.76	442
Taltal á Cachinal y ramales	1.07	212
Ferrocarril especial en oficina Santa Luisa para acarreo de caliche		50
De Caldera á Copiapó	1.44	81
De Copiapó á Pabellón	1.44	37
De Pabellón á San Antonio	1.44	33
De Pabellón á Chañarcillo	1.44	42
De Copiapó á Puquios	1.44	60
De Carrizal Bajo á Yervas Buenas	1.27	100
Ramales { De Canto del Agua á Carrizal Alto	1.27	8.57
{ De Chorrillos á Manganeso (Mina Coquimbana)	1.27	24
{ Á Mina Astilla, desprendido del anterior	1.27	3.3
{ Del kilómetros 47 á Jarilla (Mina Mercedita)	1.27	45.3
De Tongoi á Tamaya y ramales		81
De los Andes á Salto del Soldado		27
De Santiago á Puente Alto	1	20.34
De Concepción á Penco		16
De Concepción á Curanilahua		91
Ramal de Carampangue á Arauco		8
De Yanes á Huena Piden		15
Total		2,456.51

FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO EN CONSTRUCCIÓN.

1. De Pueblo Hundido á Inca de Oro	54.5
2. De Ánimas á Los Pozos	20
3. Circumvalación de Santiago	29
4. De Alcones á Pichilemu	35
5. De Talca á San Clemente	20
6. De Temuco á Carahua	56
7. De Pitruquen á Antilhue	118
Total	32.5

RESUMEN.

	Kilómetros.
Extensión kilométrica de los ferrocarriles del Estado explotados directamente por el mismo	1,770
Extensión kilométrica de los ferrocarriles del Estado, en explotación provisoria	416.1
Extensión kilométrica de los ferrocarriles de propiedad particular	2,456.51
Total	4,642.61

En 1900 Chile tenía 23,234 kilómetros de caminos públicos, y 645 puentes carreteros. En la siguiente tabla se muestran las provincias de la República que tienen ríos navegables:

Provincias.	Vías fluviales.	Provincias.	Vías fluviales.
	Kilómetros.		Kilómetros.
Curicó	422	Malleco	No hay.
Talca	16	Cautín	123
Linares	No hay.	Valdivia	339
Maule	120	Llanquihue	172
Nuble	No hay.	Chiloé	20
Concepción	210	Territorio de Magallanes	No hay.
Arauco	86		
Bío-Bío	54	Total	1,562

* Este número comprende 58 kilómetros de vía en lagunas.

Durante el año de 1900 el Gobierno gastó \$165,971.87 en la construcción y reparación de caminos públicos y \$284,311.56 en la construcción y reparación de puentes.

En 1900 en la República había 751 oficinas de correos, y 1,948 empleados en el servicio postal de el todo país. Además, de los ferrocarriles chilenos que se usan en el transporte de la correspondencia, también se emplearon 223 empresas particulares que tenían 67 carruajes y 1,614 caballos en la manipulación de dicha correspondencia. En el año á que se ha hecho referencia las rutas ó caminos de correos de la República, comprendían 3,696 kilómetros de ferrocarriles, 8,340 kilómetros de caminos públicos y 18,476 kilómetros de vías marítimas. La distancia recorrida durante el año para la explotación de todas las líneas de la República, ascendió á 7,645,121 kilómetros. Chile tiene un promedio de una oficina de correos por cada 4,062 habitantes y por cada 965 kilómetros cuadrados de territorio. La siguiente tabla muestra los

ingresos y egresos del Departamento de Correos durante los años de 1899 y 1900:

	Ingresos.	Egresos.
1900	\$1, 137, 887. 32	\$1, 178, 322. 47
1899	1, 023, 377. 13	1, 065, 612. 58
Aumento	113, 510. 19	112, 709. 89

El número de piezas de correspondencia despachadas durante el año ascendió á 33,287,492, ó sea un aumento de 1,346,632 piezas más que las que se despacharon en 1899. En 1900 se expidieron 270,156 giros postales, cuyo valor total ascendió á \$9,043,800.90, comparados con los 234,233 giros postales expedidos en 1899, que se valuaron en \$7,814,195.84.

En 1900 la República de Chile tenía 19,135 kilómetros de líneas telegráficas del Gobierno, que agregadas á los 4,463 kilómetros pertenecientes á empresas particulares, hacen un total de 23,948 kilómetros de líneas telegráficas. En 1900 se enviaron 1,166,707 mensajes por estas líneas, comparados con 1,083,599 telegramas que se enviaron en 1899. Durante el año de 1900 el Gobierno chileno construyó líneas telegráficas que representaron un valor de \$39,723.41, distribuidas de la manera siguiente:

Líneas telegráficas del Estado, construidas en 1900.

	Costos.
De San Rafael á Ranquil	\$500. 00
De Temuco á Valdivia	12, 914. 20
De El Carmen á San Félix y de El Carmen á El Tránsito	12, 851. 81
De Pintados á Pica	2, 154. 50
De San Fernando á Resguardo de Tinguiririca	3, 087. 90
De Illapel á Punitaqui (vía Pozos)	7, 735. 00
De Pinto á San Ignacio	480. 00
Total	39, 723. 41

Además de esto, el Gobierno hizo reconstrucciones en las líneas telegráficas del Gobierno que importaron \$109,149.32 y reparaciones que costaron \$3,735.

El sistema telefónico de la República comprende una extensión de 9,850 kilómetros, que en 1900 representaron un valor aproximado de \$910,000.

El 31 de diciembre de 1900 en la República había en operación 42.97 kilómetros de tranvías eléctricos, y 143.27 kilómetros de tranvías de fuerza animal, que hacen un total de 186.24 kilómetros. En 1900 el número de pasajeros conducidos en los tranvías eléctricos ascendió á 2,990,132 y 39,077,110 en los tranvías de fuerza animal, ó sea un tráfico total de 42,069,242 personas durante dicho año. La siguiente es una lista de las principales ciudades de la República que tienen tranvías, y del número de kilómetros en cada ciudad:

Locomoción animal.

Ciudades.	Número de tranvías.	Kilómetros.	Ancho de la trocha en metros.
San Felipe.....	18	11.7	1.50
San Carlos.....		2.5	(*)
Copiapo.....	8	5.	1.43½
Antofagasta.....		9.	0.91
Iquique.....	36	16.	
Pisagua.....		.6	1.00
Rengo.....		4.5	1.65
Serena ^b			
Coquimbo.....		2.	
Talca.....		3.5	
Valparaíso.....	63	12.875	1.67
Quillota.....		3.	
Santiago.....		75.	1.42 y 1.68

^a Angosta.^b Hay una línea de tranvías. No hay datos.^c La antigua trocha es de 1.68 y la nueva es de 1.42.

En 1900 las rentas del Gobierno ascendieron á \$78,381,197.12, oro, y á \$25,583,833.72 en moneda nacional, comparadas con los \$68,199,857.88 en oro y \$31,885,030.36 en moneda nacional, que se cobraron en 1899. Las siguientes tablas comparativas muestran detalladamente los ingresos del Gobierno de Chile durante los años de 1899-1900, representados en pesos que tienen un valor de 18 peniques, y en moneda nacional, respectivamente:

Cuadro comparativo de las entradas ordinarias en pesos de 18 peniques en los años de 1898 y 1900.

Ramos.	1899.	1900.	Aumento.
Importación.....	\$20,919,131.86	\$27,714,956.04	\$6,795,824.18
Exportación.....	46,957,144.04	50,142,774.43	3,185,630.39
Venta de bienes nacionales.....		25,537.07	25,537.07
Intereses y descuentos.....	65,882.60	71,250.81	5,368.21
Reintegros.....	141,823.50	55,822.87	
Depósitos pasados á rentas generales.....		189,559.89	189,559.89
Derechos consulares.....	111,431.26	173,227.87	61,796.61
Casa de moneda.....		8,028.14	8,028.14
Otras entradas.....	4,444.62	40.00	
Sumas.....	\$68,199,857.88	\$78,381,197.12	\$10,271,744.49
Aumento á favor de 1900.....	10,181,339.24		
Total.....	\$78,381,197.12	\$78,381,197.12	\$10,271,744.49

Cuadro comparativo de las entradas ordinarias en moneda corriente en los años 1899 y 1900.

Ramos.	1899.	1900.	Aumentos.
Importación.....	\$732,442.79	\$829,986.91	\$97,544.12
Exportación.....	429,888.54	56.77	
Correos.....	927,918.49	928,107.29	188.80
Telégrafos.....	512,423.86	552,145.93	39,722.07
Papel sellado y estampillas de impuesto.....	517,900.98	584,677.12	66,776.14
Ferrocarriles.....	13,683,389.61	14,486,823.46	803,433.85
Ventas de bienes nacionales.....	308,445.93	310,192.93	1,747.00
Intereses y descuentos.....	662,183.30	384,349.42	
Redención de censos.....	224,503.02	236,904.67	12,401.65
Arriendo de propiedades fiscales.....	202,608.02	155,398.80	
Reintegros.....	507,285.00	342,229.49	
Depósitos pasados á rentas generales.....	2,259,878.24	3,637,465.07	1,377,586.83
Deudores por remates de terrenos.....	587,662.78	620,575.65	32,912.87
Utilidad en las ventas de letras.....	824,652.84		
Utilidad por remate de oro.....	9,146,262.92	2,384,706.42	

Cuadro comparativo de las entradas ordinarias en moneda corriente en los años 1899 y 1900—
Continúa.

Ramos.	1899.	1900.	Aumentos.
Derechos consulares.....	\$695.50	\$34.06	.....
Casa de Moneda.....	236,441.29	2,210.97	.....
Otras rentas.....	120,447.25	121,968.76	\$1,521.51
Sumas.....	31,885,030.36	25,583,833.72	2,433,834.84
Disminución resultante en 1900.....		6,301,196.64	6,301,196.64
Total.....	31,885,030.36	31,885,030.36	8,735,031.48

El 31 de diciembre de 1900 la deuda extranjera de la República de Chile ascendía á 86,153,400 pesos (£17,230,680), cada uno de los cuales representa un valor de 18 peniques y la deuda interior ascendía á \$75,826,488.17 en moneda nacional.

En el presupuesto para el año de 1900, el Gobierno chileno asignó \$7,985,257 para el mantenimiento de las escuelas públicas. En el año mencionado, el número total de escuelas de la República ascendió á 1,547, distribuidas de la manera siguiente:

Del Fisco.....	330
De los Municipios.....	27
De particulares, arrendadas por el Fisco.....	1,105
De particulares (cedidas).....	85
Total.....	1,547

En 1900 el número total de matriculados ascendió á 114,410, de los cuales 55,423 eran varones y 58,987 hembras. La siguiente tabla muestra las inscripciones y promedio de asistencia á las escuelas de Chile durante un período de diez años:

Años.	Alumnos.	Promedio de asistencia.
1891.....	95,454	64,737
1892.....	100,554	71,179
1893.....	102,701	72,899
1894.....	117,489	72,925
1895.....	114,565	71,901
1896.....	111,361	81,168
1897.....	109,058	65,507
1898.....	99,889	65,619
1899.....	106,348	70,607
1900.....	114,410	72,912

EXPORTACIONES DE COBRE FINO EN 1901.

Los Señores JACKSON BROTHERS, de Valparaíso, anuncian que las exportaciones de cobre de Chile durante el año de 1901 han sido las siguientes, expresándose las cantidades en quintales:

	Total.	Contenido de cobre fino.
Míneral de cobre.....		526,950
Cobre régulo.....	135,489	62,245
Barras de cobre.....	486,868	90,630
Total de cobre fino.....		679,825

Los 679,825 quintales de cobre fino equivalen á 30,834 toneladas inglesas.

El total de cobre fino contenido en los minerales de cobre, régulo y barras exportados en 1900, fué 565,062 quintales (25,630 toneladas), que muestran un aumento de 114,763 quintales (ó sean 5,205 toneladas), ó un 20.3 por ciento, en 1901.

PUBLICACIÓN DE DOCUMENTOS DE LA RECIENTE COMISIÓN MIXTA DE RECLAMACIONES DE CHILE Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Acaban de publicarse en inglés, en esta ciudad de Wáshington, las Actas de la Comisión Mixta de Reclamaciones chilenas y americanas que celebró aquí sus sesiones por virtud del tratado de 24 de mayo de 1897 entre Chile y los Estados Unidos, desde el 15 de junio de 1900 hasta el 18 del mismo mes de 1901.

Estas Actas con su índice forman un tomo de 104 páginas en 4^o.

Se han publicado igualmente, en un volumen de 239 páginas de la misma forma y tamaño, y también en inglés, las Decisiones pronunciadas por la Comisión, acompañadas con los respectivos votos particulares, cuando aquéllas no fueron por unanimidad.

Ha visto también la luz publica el informe presentados al Señor Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, por el Señor JOHN HOYT PERRY, que fué el agente y abogado de los Estados Unidos ante la referida Comisión, dando cuenta de los trabajos de la misma, y acompañando multitud de documentos relacionados con ella.

Todas estas publicaciones son importantes, y necesitan consultarse por cuantos tienen que ocuparse de esta clase de negocios.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

MEDIDAS PARA EL FOMENTO DE LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Santo Domingo, con fecha 27 de enero de 1902, envió al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, un recorte del "Listín Diario," relativo á la industria azucarera, en el cual se dice que el Presidente JIMENEZ ha manifestado que el Gobierno está estudiando la conveniencia de abolir la pequeña contribución de 3 centavos sobre el azúcar, y de incluir los envases vacíos en la lista de artículos libres de derechos; celebrar un convenio con las compañías de transporte para obtener rebaja en el tipo de los fletes, y para rebajar los derechos de muelle y almacenaje, y proponer al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos la reducción de sus derechos sobre el azúcar á cambio de una rebaja de los derechos de importación sobre los artículos de procedencia americana.

ECUADOR.

LAS EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA ELÁSTICA.

El informe de la Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil hace constar que las exportaciones de goma elástica del Ecuador, en 1900 ascendieron á 1,103,511 libras, comparadas con 1,441,823 libras que se exportaron en 1899; 1,588,660 libras en 1898, y 1,121,288 libras en 1897. Dícese que la disminución se debe al hecho de que los “caucheros” ó recogedores de goma elástica, que han empezado su trabajo en los bosques silvestres de las provincias del interior y del este, no encuentran ninguna clase de ayuda y se vuelven á sus hogares rendidos por el cansancio. Debido al hecho de que el consumo de esta goma se está extendiendo tanto, el Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio opina que ha llegado el momento de pedir al Gobierno toda la ayuda posible para los exploradores, y que este auxilio debe comenzar con la apertura de nuevos caminos que conduzcan á las regiones productoras de goma.

El derecho de exportación sobre la goma elástica en el Ecuador, de 20 centavos que antes se cobraban, se ha reducido á 15 centavos en plata por kilogramo (de 8.07 centavos á 6.80 centavos por libra), siendo así que el tipo actual equivale como á 3.40 centavos en oro por libra.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 637 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de enero de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en marzo.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN ENERO DE 1902.

Durante el mes de enero de 1902, los Estados Unidos importaron mercancías por valor de \$79,138,192, contra análogas importaciones en enero de 1901, por valor de \$69,307,080. Las importaciones libres de derechos en enero de 1902 se valoraron en \$36,461,913, y las de enero de 1901 se valoraron en \$27,382,894. Las importaciones que adeudaban derechos en enero de 1902 se valoraron en \$42,676,279, comparadas con las de enero de 1901, que se avaluaron en \$41,924,186. La mayor parte del aumento que hubo en el mes de enero de 1902 respecto del mismo mes en 1901, se debió al aumento en la importación de artículos en bruto y manufacturados nada más que parcialmente, que se emplean en los diferentes procedimientos de fabricación en los Estados Unidos y que representan un valor de \$7,654,544, y también al aumento en la importación de artículos de lujo, que se valoraron en \$1,306,440, y al sumarse ambos aumentos representan \$8,960,984 del aumento total de \$9,831,112.

Las importaciones hechas en los siete meses correspondientes al año económico de 1902, se valoraron en \$526,116,998, comparadas con las del mismo período del año económico anterior que representaron un valor de \$459,038,141. En el aumento total de \$67,078,857, las importaciones de artículos ya listos para el consumo muestran un aumento de \$9,095,514.

El siguiente es un resumen de las importaciones correspondientes al mes de enero de 1902, comparado con el de enero de 1901:

Clasificación.	1902.	1901.
Comestibles y animales.....	\$16, 273, 453	\$16, 718, 448
Artículos en bruto que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación doméstica.....	30, 445, 623	23, 166, 281
Artículos entera ó parcialmente manufacturados que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación y en los artes mecánicas.....	6, 886, 890	6, 411, 668
Artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.....	12, 910, 991	11, 709, 259
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	12, 621, 235	11, 301, 404
Total.....	79, 138, 192	69, 307, 080

Las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos en el mes de enero de 1902, incluyendo las mercancías extranjeras reexportadas, se valoraron en \$129,136,444, comparadas con las exportaciones del mes de enero de 1901, que se valoraron en \$136,325,601. La disminución se atribuía por completo á la baja en el valor de los productos agrícolas que se enviaron al extranjero, puesto que en el valor de los artículos manufacturados se muestra un aumento como de \$2,000,000. Durante los siete meses del año económico que terminó en enero de 1902, el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$872,659,682, comparado con el de las exportaciones del mismo período del año económico anterior, que ascendió á \$902,237,970.

El resumen oficial de las exportaciones correspondientes al mes de enero de 1902, comparado con el de las del mes de enero del año anterior, es como sigue:

Clasificación.	1902.	1901.
Productos agrícolas.....	\$84,477,950	\$92,565,242
Productos de las manufacturas.....	34,412,992	32,654,035
Productos de las minas.....	2,912,011	3,011,212
Productos de los bosques.....	3,328,987	3,983,475
Productos de la pesca.....	477,719	656,301
Productos diversos.....	756,651	505,310
Total doméstico.....	126,366,310	\$133,375,575
Extranjeros reexportados.....	2,770,134	3,950,026
Total general.....	129,136,444	\$136,325,601

RESUMEN DEL CENSO DE LA INDUSTRIA.

Los boletines recientes del censo contienen datos estadísticos que muestran los cambios que han tenido lugar en las industrias fabriles en el intervalo transcurrido de 1890 á 1900. En las tablas adjuntas, se compara la estadística correspondiente al año de 1900 con la del año del censo anterior de 1890.

	Fábricas.*		
	1900.	1890.	Aumento.
Número.....	512,585	355,415	44.2
Capital.....	\$9,853,630,789	\$6,525,156,486	51.0
Promedio del número de asalariados.....	5,310,598	4,251,613	24.9
Total de sueldos.....	\$2,323,407,257	\$1,891,228,321	22.9
Gastos diversos.....	\$1,028,556,653	\$631,225,035	62.9
Costo del material empleado.....	\$7,349,916,030	\$5,162,014,076	42.4
Valor de los productos.....	\$13,019,251,614	\$9,372,437,283	38.9

	Molinos Harineros.		
	1900.	1890.	Aumento.
Número.....	25,258	18,470	36.8
Capital.....	\$218,714,104	\$208,473,500	4.9
Promedio del número de asalariados.....	37,073	47,403	^b 21.8
Total de sueldos.....	\$17,703,418	\$18,138,402	^b 2.4
Gastos diversos.....	\$10,325,588	\$13,162,037	^b 21.6
Costo del material empleado.....	\$175,826,345	\$431,152,290	9.6
Valor de los productos.....	\$560,719,063	\$513,971,474	9.1

	Lecherías.		
	1900.	1890.	Aumento.
Número.....	9,354	4,712	98.5
Capital.....	\$36,508,095	\$16,624,163	119.6
Promedio de asalariados.....	12,865	12,601	2.1
Total de sueldos.....	\$6,170,670	\$4,222,101	39.5
Gastos diversos.....	\$1,590,766	\$875,182	81.8
Costo del material empleado.....	\$109,151,205	\$51,364,574	112.5
Valor de los productos.....	\$131,199,347	\$62,686,043	109.3

	Mataderos y empaque de carne.		
	1900.	1890.	Increase.
Número.....	920	1,118	17.7
Capital.....	\$186,681,264	\$116,887,504	59.7
Promedio de asalariados.....	67,908	43,975	54.4
Total de sueldos.....	\$33,144,013	\$24,304,976	36.4
Gastos diversos.....	\$23,991,312	\$15,716,735	52.7
Costo del material empleado.....	\$676,907,177	\$480,962,211	40.8
Valor de los productos.....	\$779,147,433	\$561,611,668	38.7

* Estas cifras no incluyen las fábricas que producen menos de \$500, ni las fábricas del Gobierno, ni las instituciones penales, de beneficencia y de educación.

^b Aumento.

En relación con las tablas relativas á la industria del rastro y empaque de carne, la estadística que muestra la variedad y el total de las cantidades y valores de las exportaciones de carnes y productos de carne correspondientes al año común de 1901, son interesantes por cuanto muestran las enormes proporciones que dicha industria ha adquirido. Estas cifras oficiales son las siguientes:

	Libras.	Valor.
Carne de vaca fresca.....	354,421,731	\$32,294,877
Carne de vaca salada en salmuera.....	51,761,505	3,035,025
Carne de vaca en latas.....	767,007	64,467
Sebo.....	52,239,582	5,233,782
Tocino.....	51,846,765	2,698,692
Jamones.....	447,620,337	39,402,500
Carne de puerco fresca.....	230,456,004	24,739,003
Carne de puerco salada ó en adobe.....	40,348,780	3,224,726
Carne de puerco en latas.....	127,863,335	10,254,695
Manteca.....	9,341,262	744,455
Compuestos de manteca, etc.....	607,266,176	51,626,346
Longanizas y carnes para las mismas.....	30,513,728	2,039,698
	7,140,383	699,841
Envolturas para longaniza.....		2,022,496
Carnero.....	298,700	22,815
Carnes en latas que no son de vaca ni de puerco.....		1,821,610
Acéites.....	163,823,675	12,951,745
Oleomargarina.....	5,094,541	499,489
Otros productos de carne.....		3,850,836
Valor total.....		197,227,098

Además de los artículos mencionados arriba, en 1901 se exportaron aves y caza, en cuya matanza y envase se ocupan en la actualidad algunos de los grandes establecimientos de enlatar carne del país, por valor de \$866,322; 24,249,565 libras mantequilla de valuadas en \$4,184,966; 31,396,115 libras de queso, valuadas en \$3,006,344, y leche por valor de \$1,646,579, que hacen un valor total de la carne y productos de lechería de \$206,931,309.

LAS FÁBRICAS DE GÉNEROS DE LANA.

La Oficina del Censo ha publicado un informe preliminar acerca de las fabricas de géneros de lana de los Estados Unidos, que proporciona los siguientes datos para el año de 1900, así como el promedio del aumento desde el año del censo anterior:

	1900.	Por ciento de aumento.
Número de establecimientos.....	1,414	*16.5
Promedio del número de obreros.....	159,108	3.1
Capital.....	\$210,179,749	26.1
Total de jornales.....	\$57,933,817	6.6
Gastos diversos.....	\$17,329,932	10.9
Costo del material.....	\$181,150,669	8.3
Valor de los productos.....	\$296,990,484	9.8

* Disminución,

EL CULTIVO DEL TABACO DE SUMATRA EN CONNECTICUT.

El Gobierno, por conducto del Departamento de Agricultura, ha estado consagrandó su atención al cultivo del tabaco de Sumatra en el Valle de Connecticut, y hasta ahora ha obtenido resultados que prometen ser sumamente satisfactorios. El costo de producción en un estado vendible se calcula como en 90 centavos por libra, cuando se trata del tabaco que se cultiva en el país, y como quiera que el tabaco de Sumatra se vende en Amsterdam á precios que varían desde 50 centavos hasta \$3 la libra, se cree que la clase de tabaco que Connecticut produce podrá venderse como á \$2 la libra, dándole así al productor una ganancia de más de un 100 por ciento.

El Gobierno, al esforzarse por establecer este cultivo en la República por conducto del Departamento de Agricultura, suministró la semilla para la siembra, dió instrucciones completas para cuidar de la cosecha, y envió un cuerpo de peritos á inspeccionar el cultivo, y para curar y embalar el tabaco. Los verdaderos gastos del cultivo y recogida de la cosecha, los pagaron los cultivadores, y se sembraron 45 acres en la inteligencia de que debían proporcionarse las de bidas instrucciones durante el período de cultivo experimental para poder continuar la industria. El tabaco se cultivó bajo tiendas de campaña de un lienzo semejante al que se usa para envolver quesos, y la cantidad total que se ha de vender asciende como á 40,000 libras. Los cultivadores han convenido en que la venta de toda la cosecha tenga lugar bajo la dirección del Gobierno, por que se desea establecer un precio corriente en el mercado, á fin de demostrar lo que se ha obtenido mediante los gastos hechos por el Departamento.

Se dice que los corredores de tabaco que han tenido muestras para elaborarlas en sus fábricas, declaran que el experimento ha sido un gran éxito, y que la extensión de dicha industria significará centenares de miles de pesos en el desarrollo comercial del país.

EXISTENCIA DE GANADO EN 1901.

Según los informes que el Departamento de Agricultura ha recopilado recientemente, la existencia de ganado en los Estados Unidos en 1901 se distribuye como sigue: Ganado mayor, incluyendo las vacas de leche, 71,301,897; ganado lanar, 64,484,725; id., de cerda, 66,462,11; id., caballar y mular, 18,428,369. El valor real de estos animales, calculándolos á un precio moderado, era \$4,650,000,000. Durante el curso del año, la Oficina de la Industria Pecuaria inspeccionó 37,000,000 de animales sacrificados. De 5,000,000 de cabezas de ganado mayor que se inspeccionaron, sólo se rechazó un cuarto de un 1 por ciento. De 6,500,000 carneros sólo se rechazó un décimo de un 1 por ciento, y de 24,000,000 de cerdos sólo se rechazó un tercio de un 1 por ciento. Se

efectuaron más de 1,500,000 inspecciones para contener la enfermedad denominada “fiebre tejana;” 8,000,000 más se hicieron por causa de la “scabies” y más de un millón de carneros fueron sometidos á tratamiento. A más de un millón y medio llegaron las dosis del virus distribuido para combatir la enfermedad denominada “black leg,” (“pierna negra” ó “carbúnclo”) y la pérdida causada por esta enfermedad se ha reducido gradualmente de un diez por ciento á sólo el uno por ciento. Se suministraron 44,000 dosis de tuberculina para combatir la tuberculosis en el ganado vacuno, y 700 dosis de “malleín” para combatir el muermo en el ganado caballar.

IMPORTACIONES DE PLÁTANOS.

Durante el año común de 1901, los Estados Unidos importaron plátanos por valor de \$6,846,867, que representan un aumento de \$1,198,652 respecto del año anterior, en el cual las importaciones de esta fruta se valoraron en \$5,648,215. Los países de los cuales se recibieron plátanos durante los dos años mencionados, fueron los siguientes:

	1901.	1900.	Aumento.
Posesiones británicas en Norte América.....	\$101,550	\$49,449	\$52,101
Centro América.....	2,795,265	2,385,891	409,374
Antillas Inglesas.....	2,735,310	1,956,765	778,545
Cuba.....	471,132	288,528	182,604
América del Sur.....	582,506	819,873	*237,367
Otros países.....	167,104	147,709	13,395

* Disminución.

LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CUEROS Y PIELES DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El peso de los cueros y pellejos, sin contar los pellejos que se usaron como pieles, importados por los Estados Unidos en los doce meses del año de 1901, fué 310,539,594 de libras, que representaban un valor de \$55,565,388. Esto mostraba un aumento tanto en el peso como en el valor, comparado con el año anterior, en que el peso y el valor fueron 307,315,840 de libras y \$51,587,993, respectivamente. Las importaciones de la América latina durante los dos años fueron las siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Centro América.....	3,075,666	\$484,505	3,896,668	\$599,725
México.....	18,198,218	3,157,885	13,137,851	2,393,478
Las Antillas.....	1,934,181	377,507	1,487,704	341,610
Sud-América.....	63,907,566	11,504,133	57,141,912	10,626,802
Total.....	87,115,631	15,524,030	75,664,135	13,961,615

LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LOCOMOTORAS EN 1901.

La "Railroad Gazette" dice que el número de locomotoras construidas en las fábricas de los Estados Unidos del 1° de enero al 31 de diciembre de 1901, ascendió á 3,384. Estas cifras representan un aumento de 231 locomotoras, ó sea un 7.3 por ciento más que en 1900, y constituye la producción mayor, en un año, que jamás se ha conocido desde que se fabrican locomotoras. Este total representa la producción de ocho compañías constructoras de locomotoras que tienen 15 talleres en operación. La siguiente tabla muestra la producción de los talleres en la última década:

1901	3,384	1895	1,101
1900	3,153	1894	695
1899	2,473	1893	2,011
1898	1,875	1892	2,012
1897	1,251	1891	2,165
1896	1,175	1890	2,240

En la lista que antecede no se han incluido las locomotoras que se han construido en las estaciones de ferrocarriles, aunque las cifras correspondientes al año de 1901 comprenden 170 locomotoras de engranaje, 45 eléctricas y 44 de aire comprimido, y como 300 para trabajos ligeros como, por ejemplo, para los trabajos en las minas ó en las haciendas, ó para el uso de los contratistas. Del número que se construyó en 1901 se exportaron 337, ó sea menos de un 10 por ciento.

IMPORTACIONES DE CAOBA EN 1901.

Durante el año común de 1901, los Estados Unidos importaron 39,682,000 pies de caoba, valuados en \$2,123,195. De esta cantidad, la América latina en 1901 suministró 32,894,000 de pies, valuados en \$1,539,256, comparados con los 25,062,000 de pies, valuados en \$1,274,524 que se importaron en el año común do 1900.

Los países de los cuales los Estados Unidos recibieron caoba durante los años comparados, son los siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Pies.	Valor.	Pies.	Valor.
Centro América.....	14,442,000	\$729,178	7,752,000	\$388,883
México	12,579,000	537,156	11,520,000	503,291
Cuba.....	4,333,000	217,378	4,705,000	328,925
Otras Antillas.....	682,000	27,640	512,000	32,813
Sud América.....	858,000	27,904	573,000	19,612
Otros países.....	6,788,000	583,939	6,389,000	530,667
Total.....	39,682,000	2,123,195	31,551,000	1,804,191

LA INDUSTRIA DE OLEOMARGARINA.

La Oficina del Censo, en un boletín especial, muestra que de 1890 á 1900 el número de establecimientos para la fabricación de oleomar-

garina en los Estados Unidos, de 12 fábricas se ha aumentado á 24, de 1890 á 1900, con un capital total invertido que asciende á \$3,023,646, ó sea un aumento de un 376 por ciento. Además, se dan los siguientes detalles: 1,085 asalariados, ó sea un aumento de 311 por ciento. Total de sueldos pagados, \$534,541, ó sea un aumento de 246 por ciento. Gastos diversos, \$2,489,784, ó sea un aumento de 545 por ciento. Costo de los materiales usados, \$7,639,501, ó sea un aumento de 251 por ciento. Valor de los productos, \$12,988,525, ó sea un aumento de 318 por ciento.

En estos datos estadísticos no se ha incluido la oleomargarina que han fabricado los establecimientos donde se beneficia el ganado y se prepara y enlata la carne.

INFORME ACERCA DE LA COSECHA CORRESPONDIENTE AL MES DE MARZO.

Con fecha 10 de marzo de 1902, el Departamento de Agricultura de Wáshington publicó el siguiente informe relativo á la cosecha:

“Hasta que la publicación de las cifras del censo respecto del número total de acres cultivado, basado en la investigación hecha de finca en finca, permita hacer algunas alteraciones necesarias en las cifras relativas al número total de acres cultivado, según el cálculo de este Departamento, el oficial encargado del ramo de estadística no hará ningún cálculo de la cantidad de granos que aún quedaba en poder de los agricultores el día 1° de marzo. Sin embargo, los informes que se han recibido de los corresponsales del Departamento, indican que como un 23 por ciento de la cosecha de trigo del año pasado está todavía en poder de los agricultores, comparado con un 24.5 por ciento (ó sean 128,100,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1900 que aún tenían en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1901, y un 29 por ciento (ó sean 158,700,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1899, que tenían en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1900.

“El maíz que hay todavía en poder de los agricultores se calcula como en un 29 por ciento de la cosecha del año pasado, contra un 36.9 por ciento (ó sean 776,200,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1900, que los agricultores tenían aún en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1901, y un 37.2 por ciento (ó sean 773,700,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1899, que los agricultores aún tenían en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1900.

“Dícese que como un 30 por ciento de la cosecha de avena del año pasado está todavía en poder de los agricultores, comparado con un 36.2 por ciento (ó sean 292,900,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1900 que los agricultores tenían en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1901, y un 36.5 por ciento (es decir, 290,900,000 de bushels) de la cosecha de 1899 que tenían en su poder el 1° de marzo de 1900.

* * * “A juzgar por los informes que este Departamento ha recibido, resulta evidente que la cosecha de trigo de 1901 fué una de

las más grandes que jamás se ha cogido; que la cosecha de maíz fué la más pequeña, con una sola excepción en 20 años, y que la cosecha de avena no llegó al término medio de la cosecha ordinaria. Á esta notable discrepancia de la producción relativa ordinaria de los tres granos principales, parece que se agregó el hecho de que el trigo se usó como alimento de animales en una extensión geográfica mayor—sino en volumen verdadero—que la que jamás se había usado.”

GUATEMALA.

REVISTA FINANCIERA.

La importante casa comisionista de RICARDO FRANZ, de Guatemala, publica una Revista mensual en la que concreta todos los datos sobre importación y exportación de la vecina República, que es sin duda de gran interés para nuestro comercio.

El valor de las importaciones en el año pasado fué de \$3,127,102.06 oro, y el total de derechos que produjeron fué de \$1,296,139.09.

La exportación ascendió á \$7,393,203.84 oro. Solo el café significó una exportación de 729,826.37 quintales, con valor de \$6,485,936.34 en oro.

El azúcar, los cueros de res y las maderas vienen después en proporción de cantidad.

El cacao se cotiza de \$160 á \$170 quintal, según clase. El tabaco, clases buenas de \$120 á \$155 carga de 200 libras. El maíz, en la costa, se vende á \$12 las 600 mazorcas.

El dinero disponible sigue siempre abundante. El descuento fuera de los Bancos está bastante en baja, y se puede decir que el tipo oficial del 8 por ciento, que mantienen los Bancos, no corresponde á la abundancia de capitales. Las perspectivas á que se aludía al hablar de cambio, influyen notablemente en que los ánimos están más satisfechos.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Según anuncia á su Gobierno el Ministro francés en Centro América, el Presidente de la República de Guatemala, por un decreto fechado el 18 de noviembre de 1901, publicado en el “Diario Oficial” correspondiente al 24 de dicho mes, ha resuelto que las mercancías que se importen á este país desde el día 1° de enero de 1902, estarán exentas del pago del recargo de un 15 por ciento que se impuso por virtud del decreto de 20 de diciembre de 1893.

MINERALES QUE SE HAN ENCONTRADO EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Dentro de los límites del Departamento de Huehuetenango, Guatemala, hay cierto número de depósitos de oro, plata, hierro, plomo y sal que aún no se han explotado. En Toljón se está explotando una

mina de plomo, y una salina en San Mateo. En el Departamento de Izabal se encuentran varias vetas de carbón de piedra que se dice contienen un carbón de piedra bituminoso muy rico, que contiene un 50 por ciento de material volátil. Estas vetas empiezan en San Felipe del Golfo, cerca de la laguna de Izabal (situada en la parte oriental de la República y que se conecta con el Golfo de Honduras por el Río Dulce) y entonces pasa por debajo del Golfo hasta el pie del volcán apagado denominado San Gil, cerca de Santo Tomás.

HAITÍ.

EXTRACTO DE LA LEY DE PRESUPUESTOS DE 16 DE OCTUBRE DE 1901, Y PROMULGADA EL 29 DE IGUAL MES Y AÑO.

[Le Moniteur de 7 de diciembre de 1901.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. La percepción de los impuestos para el ejercicio de 1901-2 se llevará á cabo de conformidad con las leyes existentes.

Sin embargo, cuando las circunstancias lo exijan, las mercancías extranjeras de una ó varias procedencias se sujetarán á un arancel máximo que será triple del vigente en la actualidad.

En este caso, los otros derechos relativos á la importación, principalmente los de tonelaje, se aumentarán en la misma proporción con respecto á las referidas procedencias.

Toda disposición relativa á este objeto se dictará por decreto del Presidente de Haití, el cual quedará derogado tan pronto como dejen de existir las circunstancias que lo hayan motivado.

ART. 3. Los derechos de aduana de todas clases relativos á la exportación, excepto los de escala y de pilotaje, se pagarán en oro americano.

HONDURAS.

COMERCIO DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1901.

De la memoria presentada al Congreso Nacional Legislativo de Honduras por el Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas, acerca de los actos de su Departamento en el año económico de 1900 á 1901, se toma lo siguiente:

Gracias á la estabilidad del cambio, que fué tan favorable como en el año anterior, manteniéndose entre el 115 y 130 por ciento sobre oro americano, el comercio del país sigue prosperando, como lo demuestra el establecimiento de nuevas casas al por mayor, tanto en la capital como en la costa Norte, y el hecho de no haber suspendido sus pagos ningún comerciante de Honduras. El crédito de que goza nuestro comercio en el exterior es excelente; y á esto se debe que visiten hoy nuestro país gran número de agentes de casas extranjeras.

La importación ascendió en el año, en moneda del país, á la suma de \$4,168,599.51, de la manera siguiente:

	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
Importación gravada.....	162,404	6,686,084	\$3,344,574.90
Importación libre por concesión.....	40,937	3,809,488	632,920.76
Importación por dispensa oficial.....	14,276	556,712½	88,195.35
Importación por reciprocidad.....	8,011	414,527	102,908.50
Total.....	225,628	11,466,811½	4,168,599.51

La importación por aduanas se distribuye así:

	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
Amapala.....	68,516	4,397,608	\$1,857,002.05
Puerto Cortés.....	85,581	4,716,213	1,521,168.81
Trujillo.....	20,853	756,870	264,143.47
La Ceiba.....	42,455	1,343,601½	454,563.69
Roatán.....	8,228	252,519	71,721.49
Total.....	225,628	11,466,811½	\$4,168,599.51

Como veréis, el mayor movimiento corresponde al puerto de Amapala, aunque la importación gravada fué superior en Puerto Cortés.

La importación, dividida según los países de que procede, es así:

	Bultos.	Kilos.	Valor.
Estados Unidos.....	174,682	8,573,905½	\$2,792,822.40
Alemania.....	11,399	594,282½	486,273.68
Inglaterra.....	9,391	456,881½	471,690.83
Francia.....	1,632	99,652½	101,855.94
España.....	6,014	190,327½	33,513.17
Diversos países de Europa.....	611	34,230½	18,301.26
Belice.....	11,271	285,782½	152,800.02
Centro-América.....	10,383	517,135	107,412.15
Diversos países hispanoamericanos.....	231	712,977½	1,673.12
África y Asia.....	14	1,636½	2,256.94
Total.....	225,628	11,466,811½	4,168,599.51

Comparando la importación de este año con la del anterior, que fué de libras 31,409,703, ó sean 15,086,656½ kilos, tenemos una diferencia en contra de 3,619,846 kilos, diferencia que se explica fácilmente por el hecho de haber entrado en vigor en el año económico último una nueva tarifa aduanera.

La exportación fué de \$6,183,023.37, y se descompone de la manera siguiente:

Metales.....	\$2,279,115.50	Cueros y pieles.....	\$182,349.70
Frutas.....	1,945,388.43	Añil.....	107,365.20
Ganado.....	557,316.00	Hule.....	82,958.40
Café.....	275,193.95	Zarzaparrilla.....	88,503.54
Maderas.....	274,255.00	Diversos (sombreros, trigo,	
Tabaco.....	213,423.75	artefactos, sal, etc.).....	177,153.90

De esta exportación corresponde un 70 por ciento á los Estados Unidos, y el 30 por ciento restante á Alemania y á Centro-América en su mayor parte.

Hubo un aumento regular en la exportación de metales, cueros, pieles y zarzaparrilla, y una baja considerable en la exportación de ganado, á causa de la falta de demanda, en condiciones favorables, en El Salvador y Guatemala.

Aunque se ha tratado de reunir los datos más exactos posible referentes á la exportación, ésta, en realidad, es superior á la suma expresada, porque no solamente no corresponden los valores calculados á los que efectivamente tienen en los mercados extranjeros, pues los que constan son los de las plazas del país, sino también porque se exportan por las fronteras terrestres muchos productos cuya cantidad y valor no siempre es posible fijar con exactitud. Sin embargo, aun así la exportación fué superior á la importación, dejando á favor de la riqueza pública la suma de \$2,014,423.86, balance nada desfavorable si se considera que una gran parte de los países latinoamericanos importa mayor cantidad de la que exporta. Esto no obstante, es de sentirse que sea relativamente insignificante nuestra exportación, comparada con la gran riqueza natural de nuestro suelo. Es verdad que nos hacen falta capitales extranjeros para el desarrollo de estas riquezas, pero si nuestro comercio se dedicara con mayor empeño al negocio de exportación, podría aumentarla considerablemente, pues por simple descuido ó negligencia no se recogen entre nosotros muchos productos que son fuente de riqueza para otros países.

Llamo la atención sobre las materias siguientes: las fibras, la crín de caballo, los cueros de ganado caballar y lanar, las pieles de nuestros animales silvestres, el dividivi ó nacascoco, tan común en nuestra costa sur; la resina, las gomas y bálsamos, la vainilla, los chiles y otros condimentos que donde quiera, casi sin cultivo, se producen; la pimienta olorosa, silvestre en nuestros bosques, que se usa para la fabricación del *bay rum*, y se exporta en las Antillas en grandes cantidades; y muy especialmente sobre las materias oleaginosas. Pocos países del tamaño del nuestro poseen en tal extensión bosques de palmeras que produzcan frutas oleosas como Honduras, y sin embargo, no se exporta hoy día ni una libra de aceite de palma. De igual manera las semillas de castor (palma Christi) se pierden en cantidades enormes, mientras introducimos aceite de castor, muchos veces de cuestionable calidad. Ojalá nuestra comercio se fijara en tan importante asunto, para el bien propio y de la riqueza nacional.

LA COMPAÑÍA MINERA DENOMINADA "NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY."

El informe de los directores de la "New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company," correspondiente al año que terminó el 30 de noviembre de 1901, dice que los dividendos que se han pagado ascendieron á \$300,000, ó sea un 20 por ciento sobre el capital social. Hasta el año pasado, inclusive, el total de dividendos de esta compañía ascendió á \$1,695,000. El mineral de alta ley á propósito para tritararlo que hay á mano en la mina, se calcula en 33,500 toneladas, y hay probabilidades fundadas de que este número se aumente en lo porvenir. En las obras subterráneas se excavaron 8,505 pies contra 7,204 pies en 1900.

La propiedad de esta compañía representa un capital social de \$1,500,000. Los ingresos durante el año procedieron de las siguientes fuentes: barras de metal, \$780,760; interés, etc., \$6,110; total, \$786,870. Los gastos fueron los siguientes: abastecimientos generales, \$159,555; gastos hechos en Honduras, \$354,939; flete y seguros, \$18,468; gastos generales, \$18,142; total, \$551,142; utilidad líquida, \$235,766.

MÉXICO.

LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA.

"El Hacendado Mexicano" de la Ciudad de México, en enero de 1892, publicó la tercera edición de la memoria denominada "The Mexican Sugar Report," correspondiente á 1901-2. En esta memoria se ha procurado obtener la cantidad exacta de azúcar que el hacendado mexicano ha producido. Dicho informe contiene también una lista oficial, no sólo de los hacendados que cultivan la caña de azúcar, sino de los fabricantes de azúcar en México, Centro América, Cuba y Puerto Rico, junto con sus direcciones por correo, y otros datos interesantes.

En cuanto á la República de México, los datos estadísticos que se citan muestran que el aumento de producción de azúcar en 1900 á 1901, comparado con el año anterior, fué considerable, al paso que se anuncia otro aumento en el corriente año de 1901 á 1902, puesto que ya están en vía de fomento seis fábricas más. La cantidad total de azúcar que en México han producido las fábricas que han enviado sus relaciones al "Hacendado Mexicano" en 1900-1, ascendió á 76,361,712 de kilogramos, á los cuales hay que agregar 17,633,288 de kilogramos, que es el total de azúcar aproximado producido en los varios estados que no han enviado sus relaciones, haciendo así un total general de 95,000,000 de kilogramos, ó sean 95,000 toneladas métricas. La cantidad total de miel que se ha hecho se calcula en 50,000 toneladas.

La siguiente tabla muestra los datos estadísticos de la producción de

azúcar por Estados, tal como se ha anunciado durante la zafra correspondiente á 1901-2:

Estados	No. de ingenios.	Número de haciendas y fabricantes.	Peso en kilogramos.
Campeche.....	35	29	201,200
Chiapas.....	216	214	659,764
Colima.....	4	4	1,239,700
Guerrero.....	48	44	578,990
Jalisco.....	233	230	5,037,397
México.....	15	14	200,000
Michoacán.....	31	27	970,000
Morelos.....	29	29	27,784,463
Nuevo León.....	21	21	818,000
Oaxaca.....	134	132	2,029,659
Puebla.....	19	19	10,535,338
Querétaro.....	1	31	30,000
San Luis Potosí.....	36	31	786,800
Sinaloa.....	6	6	6,260,000
Tabasco.....	47	47	867,485
Tamaulipas.....	135	135	651,916
Territorio do Tepic.....	2	1	2,750,000
Veracruz.....	161	153	11,010,000
Yucatán.....	18	17	4,951,000
Total.....	1,191	1,154	77,361,71

LA INDUSTRIA PECUARIA.

Según los informes proporcionados por la Legación Belga en México, en la actualidad la cría y ceba de ganado vacuno en las regiones donde abunda la aguada, es una de las empresas agrícolas más productivas en México, si bien es verdad que el cultivo de la caña de azúcar en las tierras calientes da los mejores resultados. El dueño de terrenos que compra ganado vacuno para cebarlo y luego venderlo para el matadero, por lo regular gana un 75 por ciento respecto del capital invertido, siendo así que en una hacienda bien organizada, los gastos resultan relativamente pequeños. El sueldo más alto que se paga á un vaquero no excede de un peso plata por día, y además, algunas veces, la manutención y el alojamiento, y cuando no se incluye la comida, le conceden 2 reales adicionales por día. Un buen vaquero puede cuidar 100 cabezas de ganado.

En la parte norte de las grandes planicies mexicanas, donde se encuentran las empresas más importantes de esta clase, hay propietarios que tienen más de 100,000 cabezas de ganado.

Cuando el ganado está cebado, ó sea en buenas condiciones para el matadero, se embarca en trenes especiales para los Estados Unidos, principalmente con destino á Chicago. Por consecuencia, es necesario que un ranchero ó criador de ganado, que posee tantos hatos, pueda disponer de un gran capital sobrante y que tenga agentes en las principales ciudades de los Estados Unidos.

En esta industria, tan sencilla y antigua, es en la que emprende el mayor número de especuladores, después de haber hecho experimentos, sin éxito apreciable, en otras empresas más complicadas. El precio de

los terrenos para pastar ganado es muy bajo, y al cabo de un año el capital invertido produce un alto interés. El que intente comprar terrenos debe estudiar cuidadosamente las condiciones del mismo.

Sin embargo, esta industria ofrece varias desventajas, entre las cuales puede citarse la epidemia que se propaga en las haciendas y que á veces destruye una gran parte del ganado vacuno. La sequía, que suele ser la plaga de las grandes planicies mexicanas, también ocasiona grandes pérdidas en esta industria. La inspección del sistema de riego no debe efectuarse durante la estación de las lluvias tropicales, sino en el invierno, en el mes de marzo y especialmente en abril, que es la época en que puede apreciarse debidamente el valor de los terrenos de pasto de México.

Hasta ahora, los españoles son los que mayor éxito han obtenido en esta industria, siendo así que es casi indispensable conocer el castellano para dirigir debidamente esta clase de explotación.

EMPRESAS AGRÍCOLAS.

La Legación belga en la ciudad de México, envió al "Boletín Comercial," de Bruselas, correspondiente al 25 de enero, las siguientes cifras tomadas de la última estadística oficial relativa á las empresas agrícolas de México:

En los diferentes Estados de la República hay 8,101 haciendas, de las cuales 3,300 están consagradas al cultivo de cereales y 1,560 á la cría de ganado vacuno. Dichas haciendas están esparcidas por todo el país, y la cría de ganado constituye la fuente principal de riqueza en las haciendas del norte de la República, en tanto que las de las grandes planicies centrales se dedican al cultivo de cereales.

Hay 108 haciendas que se dedican al cultivo del algodón, de las cuales hay 70 en el Estado de Coahuila, 23 en el de Veracruz y 15 en el de Guerrero.

En el Estado de Tabasco hay 124 haciendas que se dedican al cultivo del cacao y 115 en el de Chiapas.

En el Estado de Veracruz hay 98 cafetales, 42 en el de Oaxaca y 181 en el de Chiapas.

En el Estado de Yucatán hay 348 haciendas dedicadas al cultivo del henequén, y 38 en el de Campeche.

Las haciendas que se dedican al cultivo del tabaco se encuentran en los siguientes Estados en los números que á continuación se expresan: Veracruz, 45; Tabasco, 12; Oaxaca, 28, y Sonora, 13.

El Estado que más pulque produce es Hidalgo, en el cual hay 102 fincas dedicadas al cultivo del maguey; en el de Puebla hay 32, en el de México 17, y 7 en el Distrito Federal.

En el Estado de Jalisco hay 45 haciendas que se dedican al cultivo del agave del cual se hace el mezcal. Las principales de estas hacien-

das se encuentran en el distrito de Tequila, donde se fabrica el mejor licor de este nombre, que se asemeja al whiskey escocés y á la ginebra holandesa.

Los ingenios de azúcar se encuentran esparcidos por toda la comarca de la tierra caliente, á saber; 244 en el Estado de Chiapas, 226 en el de Nuevo León, 106 en el de Veracruz, 94 en el de Yucatán, 82 en el de Michoacán, 75 en el de Oaxaca, 72 en el de Guerrero, 67 en el de Puebla, 53 en el de Jalisco y 67 en el de Morelos. De hecho, los ingenios de azúcar se encuentran esparcidos por casi toda la extensión de este último Estado.

SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA DE LOS ESTADOS DE JALISCO Y COLIMA.

El “Boletín Comercial” de Bruselas, correspondiente al 1° de febrero, publica los siguientes datos relativos á la situación económica de los Estados de Jalisco y Colima y á su probable porvenir.

La construcción del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, que ya se ha terminado hasta Tuxpan, y que ha de conectar á Tampico con Manzanillo, en la costa del Pacífico, pronto acortará considerablemente la distancia que hay de los Estados de Jalisco y Colima al resto de México, los Estados Unidos y el Canadá.

Esta distancia quedará reducida á 700 kilómetros cuando se termine la línea directa de Aguascalientes á Guadalajara, al paso que la línea transcontinental más corta excede de 2,900 kilómetros.

La región que el nuevo ferrocarril atraviesa de Guadalajara á Manzanillo, es sumamente fértil. El Estado de Jalisco, con sus 86,752 kilómetros cuadrados de llanuras, valles y montañas, va á la cabeza de los demás Estados mexicanos como productor de granos.

En toda la línea se encuentran magníficas haciendas y fincas de cría de fácil acceso, que producen grandes cantidades de granos, azúcar, ganado vacuno y tequila. Estos terrenos rinden una renta como de 7 á 10 por ciento.

Entre los productos principales del país pueden mencionarse el henequén, varias clases de maguey, algodón, goma elástica, copal, chicle, naranjas, limones, plátanos, peras, melocotones, café, cacao, vainilla y tabaco.

También abundan los bosques de pino, cedro, caoba y quebracho, en tanto que en la línea de Tehuantepec, casi toda la madera de esta clase ha desaparecido ya, y es necesario ir á la frontera guatemalteca, donde se encuentran varias clases de madera que todavía no se han introducido en el comercio, para iniciar nuevas explotaciones.

En la actualidad en el Estado de Jalisco hay cinco fábricas de algodón que, en 1899, produjeron 248,180 piezas de tejidos de algodón, y otros tejidos. La última estadística muestra que el Gobierno ha hecho 349 concesiones para la explotación de minas, que comprenden

4,775 acres de terreno, incluso 32 minas que sólo producen oro, 68 que producen oro y plata, 178 que producen plata únicamente, 9 que producen plata y cobre, 2 que producen plata y estaño, 2 que producen mercurio, 20 que producen oro y cobre, 5 que producen oro, plata y cobre, 15 que producen cobre solamente, 1 que produce cobre y estaño, y 16 que producen hierro.

En el Estado de Jalisco hay también fábricas de tabaco, que producen anualmente como 13,924,991 cajetillas de cigarrillos, 2,398,723 de cigarros, y 175 paquetes de picadura, que representan un total de 153,908 kilogramos de tabaco del país. También hay 96 destilerías de alcohol, que fabrican anualmente 3,194,209 de litros de licores espirituosos, que se hacen del maguey y de la caña de azúcar. Hay cervecerías que producen 1,184,400 litros de cerveza. El consumo anual de carne en este Estado asciende á 10,502,000 de kilogramos, producto de 132,292 cabezas de ganado de todas clases, que representan un valor de \$3,015,381 plata mexicana.

El valor calculado de las propiedades rurales asciende á \$31,765,295 plata, y el de las propiedades urbanas asciende á \$20,886,074 plata, ó sea un valor total de \$52,653,469 de bienes raíces que pagan contribuciones. Los terrenos que por la ley están exentos de contribuciones, no se han incluido en este cálculo. Éstos incluyen los ferrocarriles, las iglesias y los bienes del Estado y del municipio. Por consiguiente, el valor exacto de los bienes de este Estado es casi el doble del que representan las cifras citadas.

En 1899 las rentas del Estado ascendieron á \$1,291,924 plata, y de entonces acá han aumentado un tanto, aunque también han aumentado proporcionalmente los ingresos y egresos.

La ciudad de Guadalajara cuenta con un establecimiento financiero—El Banco de Jalisco—fundado con la autorización del Gobierno Federal con un capital de \$1,500,000. Este banco está muy bien dirigido y sus negocios prosperan. Las acciones se cotizan con algún premio, y son muy pocas las que se encuentran á la venta. El Banco Nacional de México y el Banco de Londres y México, tienen sucursales en Guadalajara.

La cría de ganado se desarrolla más y más cada año en este Estado. Hay muchas haciendas y fincas de cría que se dedican exclusivamente á esta industria. Se han importado varias razas escogidas de ganado vacuno de los Estados Unidos para mejorar así la raza del país, y el Estado de Jalisco en la actualidad puede suministrar ganado excelente para el matadero, así como buenas vacas de leche para las lecherías.

Tanto la ciudad de México como otras ciudades importantes del país, se surten en gran parte del Estado de Jalisco. Ese Estado ofrece magníficas oportunidades á los capitalistas que deseen invertir capital y establecer empresas agrícolas de esta clase, entre otras razones, por

el hecho de que dicho Estado cuenta con muy buena comunicación ferroviaria.

Á unos cuantos kilómetros de Tuxpán, ó sea hasta donde ya se ha construido la nueva línea de ferrocarril, el Ferrocarril Central Mexicano entra en el pequeño y fértil Estado de Colima, que sólo contiene un área de 5,887 kilómetros cuadrados y 65,026 habitantes. La agricultura constituye la fuente principal de riqueza de este Estado. El clima es más cálido que el del Estado de Jalisco, pero la fertilidad del terreno es igual á la de este último. Colima cuenta con tres fábricas de algodón que en 1899 fabricaron 22,051 piezas de percal y otros tejidos, que contenían de 25 á 30 yardas cada una; nueve fábricas de tabaco que en el expresado año produjeron 5,174,300 cajetillas de cigarrillos y 564,050 cigarros, y seis destilerías que en el año citado produjeron 87,522 litros de licores espirituosos extraídos del maguey y de la caña de azúcar.

El Estado de Colima, así como el de Jalisco, tiene terrenos propicios para la cría de ganado, y muchos agricultores se están dedicando á esta industria.

Contando con que el Ferrocarril Central Mexicano se ha de extender hasta la costa del Pacífico, el puerto de Manzanillo se ha ensanchado y mejorado bajo la dirección del ingeniero Sr. EDGAR SMOOT, que al efecto ha celebrado un contrato con el Gobierno Federal. Esta obra no se ha terminado aún, pero se está activando y progresa rápidamente. Cuando este ensanche y estas mejoras se terminen, el puerto ofrecerá á toda clase de buques un fondeadero como de 70 hectáreas que puede contener cien buques y que es de fácil acceso.

LA NUEVA MÁQUINA DESCORTEZADORA.

Hace algunos meses que el "Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana," que ve la luz en la ciudad de México, publicó una relación de los varios ensayos públicos que se han hecho, con éxito, de una nueva máquina para descortezar las plantas fibrosas nativas, tales como el maguey, el henequén y otras especies de la familia del agave. En otro número más reciente de dicho boletín, se dice que esta máquina, inventada por el Señor MANUEL PIETRO, ha pasado ya del período experimental y en la actualidad se está fabricando en le capital mexicana, y se vende con facilidad en varias partes de la Republica. En dicha relación se anuncia que esta máquina está haciendo el trabajo para el cual se destina con mayor eficacia que ninguna otra de su clase, siendo así que la economía es uno de los rasgos característicos de su operación. Además, hace que ciertas fibras puedan venderse, las cuales, à causa de la difícil decortezación, se han usado hasta ahora nada más que en el país, y hasta un grado muy limitado. Como consecuencia del trabajo de esta máquina, se pronostica un gran aumento en la industria de las plantas fibrosas de la República.

LA INMIGRACIÓN JAPONESA AL ESTADO DE COAHUILA.

La inmigración japonesa al Estado de Coahuila está aumentando rápidamente. En una semana llegaron 80 familias japonesas á Barroterán, para trabajar en las minas de carbón de piedra que hay cerca de esta ciudad. De San Francisco de California anuncian que 300 familias japonesas habían salido para los puertos mexicanos del Pacífico, con objeto de dedicarse á las faenas agrícolas.

EL CAPITAL ITALIANO EN MÉXICO.

Según las investigaciones hechas por conducto de la Legación italiana en la ciudad de México, y con la cooperación de la Cámara de Comercio italiana de esta capital, aparece que en el Estado de Nuevo León solamente los capitalistas y fabricantes italianos han invertido más de \$20,000,000.

Este capital se ha invertido especialmente en empresas industriales, en casas importadoras, exportadoras y de comisiones, en bancos, telares, colonias agrícolas, etc.

LA DEMANDA DE MÁRMOL Y ÓNIX.

La demanda del mármol y ónix mexicanos se aumenta cada día tanto en los Estados Unidos como en Europa. Las ricas canteras que se descubrieron recientemente cerca de Oaxaca y Tehuacán, no pueden, ni con mucho, dar abasto á los pedidos que se reciben diariamente. No cabe duda de que la explotación de las canteras de mármol y de ónix, de Mexico, está destinada á ser una nueva fuente de riqueza para sus afortunados dueños.

LA FABRICACIÓN Y COMERCIO DE MUEBLES.

El “Boletín Comercial,” en un número reciente, publica un informe de la Legación belga en la ciudad de México, á su Gobierno, que anuncia, entre otras cosas, que la industria de muebles de esta última ciudad se halla todavía en su infancia, siendo así que la producción de las fábricas locales se limita á una clase de muebles muy ordinaria y de poco valor. Todos los muebles que se usan en las salas de recibo y demás habitaciones de lujo, son importados y, por tanto, están sujetos al pago de subidos derechos, y los agentes de las fábricas europeas los venden á precios exhorbitantes.

En tales circunstancias, el establecimiento de una fábrica de muebles de primera clase, desde cualquier punto de vista que se considere, sería una magnífica empresa. Comprendiendo esto, una compañía de capitalistas americanos ha dedicado \$300,000, plata, para establecer una fábrica de muebles en la ciudad de México. Esta compañía espera poder vender muebles finos á un precio más bajo que el de sus rivales extranjeros. Dos aserraderos de vapor, equipados con maquinaria

moderna americana para efectuar la preparación de la madera que vendrá de los bosques del Golfo de México, han de constituir importantes accesorios de este establecimiento. La nueva compañía ha de emplear obreros americanos.

Por lo general, los muebles en México se importan, de Francia y Alemania, y también se encuentran en esta ciudad algunos muebles incrustados italianos.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

El número de carros de carga que atravesó el Río Grande y entró en el territorio mexicano procedente de los Estados Unidos en las varias estaciones de ferrocarril, durante los doce meses que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1901, ascendió á 38,629, que condujeron 535,640 toneladas de mercancías. El número que atravesó dicho río en dirección opuesta durante el mismo período de tiempo, ascendió á 20,368, que condujeron 223,720 toneladas de carga.

NICARAGUA.

INFORME BELGA SOBRE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El "Recueil Consulaire Belge" contiene un informe interesante y detallado sobre la República de Nicaragua, escrito por el Chargé d'Affaires Belga en Centro América, del cual se toman los siguientes datos relativos al comercio, los recursos naturales, y la industria de la República.

Las importaciones de Nicaragua, expresadas brevemente, consisten principalmente de toda clase de tejidos, y especialmente tejidos de algodón, armas de fuego, provisiones secas, saladas ó en lata, cristalería, vidrios para ventanas, velas, fósforos, hierro y acero en varias formas, clavos, machetes, loza y loza de China, papel de todas clases, quincallería, ferretería, muebles de todas clases, pinturas, instrumentos de música, instrumentos para la agricultura y herramientas para talleres y uso doméstico, cueros curtidos, lámparas, vinos y licores, objetos de arte, etc.

Las exportaciones consisten de café, goma elástica, plátanos, plata acuñada, oro acuñado y en barras, minerales de oro y amalgama de oro, cueros, azúcar, gamuza, maderas finas, y entre los artículos de menor importancia pueden mencionarse el cacao, el carey, el maíz, la sal, suelas, queso del departamento de Chontales, etc.

El café, la goma elástica, los plátanos, el oro y las maderas finas, constituyen los principales artículos de exportación de Nicaragua. El café se embarca principalmente para Alemania, Francia, Inglaterra y

los Estados Unidos. La goma elástica encuentra su mejor mercado en los Estados Unidos, pero Inglaterra, Francia y Alemania también reciben cantidades de importancia. Los plátanos se exportan exclusivamente á los Estados Unidos. El oro se embarca principalmente para los Estados Unidos é Inglaterra. La mayor parte de las maderas finas se embarca para los Estados Unidos é Inglaterra, y una pequeña parte se envía á Alemania.

La riqueza vegetal de Nicaragua, así como la de las otras repúblicas de Centro América, se encuentra en abundancia en los terrenos bañados por los dos océanos, en las márgenes de los lagos y ríos, en los valles, en las faldas y en un gran número de llanos. Además de los productos de exportación mencionados, el país produce pita, henequén, madera de construcción y de ebanistería, plantas medicinales y tintóreas, resinas de varias clases, etc. Maíz, arroz, frijoles, yuca, y otras plantas alimenticias, así como frutas tropicales, incluso las naranjas, los limones, las piñas, y otras.

En la actualidad los terrenos baldíos adecuados para la agricultura se venden al tipo de \$3 la manzana.

Según la opinión que el Señor F. BELLY expresa en su obra titulada "Á Través de Nicaragua," esta república es *par excellence* la tierra de promisión para todos los productos naturales de la zona tropical. Los resultados que se obtienen empleando solamente el cultivo más rudimentario, son verdaderamente maravillosos. Mientras en Algeria el algodón necesita 18 meses para madurarse, en Nicaragua se siembra en octubre y se recoge en el mes de febrero en todos los terrenos de la parte occidental. En Nicaragua, así como en todo Centro América, la caña de azúcar produce por lo menos dos cosechas anuales y algunos veces tres, y además la planta vive de 15 á 20 años. En los terrenos vírgenes como los de las faldas orientales, pueden cogerse cuatro cosechas por año. En la misma zona la cosecha de arroz es muy abundante, y el añil puede cortarse tres veces antes que sea necesario volverlo á sembrar.

Los cafetos se encuentran en todas partes en Nicaragua, pero en este país, como en todas partes, se sabe que este árbol crece mejor en los terrenos altos. Por ejemplo, en los terrenos situados de 200 á 2,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar, la producción anual por cada árbol sólo llega de media libra á una libra, en tanto que en las plantaciones situadas de una altura de 2,000 á 3,000 pies, la producción varía de 1 á 4 libras, según la elevación y calidad del terreno. Cuando los terrenos están situados á una elevación de más de 3,000 pies, la producción disminuye. En 1898 el número de cafetos que había en la República ascendió á \$36,965,237. En el Departamento de Managua es donde más se cultiva el café, pero el Departamento de Matagalpa ocupa el primer lugar en cuanto á la calidad de este grano.

El costo para fomentar un cafetal de un área de una manzana en

terrenos vírgenes, hasta la época en que la producción empieza á pagar los gastos de cultivo, es decir, á los tres años, es poco más ó menos el siguiente:

	Pesos.
Compra de una manzana de terreno virgen de.....	3 á 14
Desmonte y limpieza.....	6 á 15
Preparación del terreno	7 á 10
Costo de mil cafetos.....	2 á 10
Transporte y siembra	4 á 16
Asistencia durante 3 años.....	50 á 120
Total.....	72 á 165

El cafeto puede producir realmente á los tres años, pero su producción no excede de un cuarto de libra. Sólo de los 4 á los 5 años, empieza la cosecha á tener alguna importancia, y entonces aumenta gradualmente hasta el décimo año, época en que la producción permanece siendo la misma durante 15 ó 20 años por lo menos, y algunas veces más, si el cafetal se asiste bien. Á fin de desarrollar el cultivo del café, el Gobierno le ha hecho varias concesiones á los cultivadores de este producto. La goma elástica que durante largo tiempo se cogía de los árboles silvestres, en la actualidad se cultiva sistemáticamente. Este cultivo florece en los terrenos situados á una altura menor de 1,000 pies. La goma se recoge principalmente en los Departamentos de Zelaya, Rivas y Chontales, y en la comarca de San Juan del Norte.

El gasto aproximado de una plantación de goma de una manzana (7,000 metros cuadrados) que tenga 156 árboles sembrados á una distancia de 24 pies unos de otros, es el siguiente:

	Pesos.
Una manzana de terreno virgen	3. 00
Desmonte, preparación y asistencia del terreno	20. 00
Una limpieza ó asistencia anual durante 10 años, á razón de \$9	90. 00
Gastos imprevistos	9. 00
Interés al 6 por ciento durante 10 años por 122 pesos.....	73. 20
Total	195. 20

El Gobierno le hace ciertas concesiones al cultivo de la goma, así como al del café.

Los plátanos se cultivan en gran escala en el Departamento de Zelaya, en la comarca del Cabo de Gracias á Dios y en el distrito de Siquia, y proporciona un comercio de exportación importante. Los plátanos se encuentran principalmente en las regiones occidentales en los departamentos de Managua y León, pero en estos lugares se consume toda la producción.

Los plátanos se cultivan fácilmente y exigen muy poca asistencia. Hay muchas clases de plátanos, como, por ejemplo, el guineo común y el manzano, del cual se hace un vinagre muy bueno, y el dominicano que produce una harina muy nutritiva.

El cultivo del henequén y la pita, que se introdujo recientemente, ha

tenido éxito en los Departamentos de León y Chinandega, y cuenta con la protección del Gobierno.

El tabaco se cultiva principalmente en la costa y en los valles del interior, con especialidad en los Departamentos de Managua, Masaya, Rivas, Chinandega y Nueva Segovia. El tabaco que se produce en este último Departamento se considera el mejor del país, y casi tan bueno como el cubano.

La caña de azúcar se cultiva con éxito en muchos Departamentos, y especialmente en los de Masaya, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, León, Chinandega, Matagalpa y Nueva Segovia. Se fabrican el azúcar refinado y otras clases inferiores, que allí denominan chancaca y mascabado.

El cacao, que es de excelente calidad, se cultiva en el Departamento de Granada. La casa de MENIER, de París, posee una gran plantación á poca distancia de Nandaime, al costado del volcán apagado de Mom-bacho, en el Departamento de Granada. El Gobierno protege también el cultivo del cacao.

El añil abunda mucho en las praderas cálidas situadas á una elevación que varía desde 200 hasta 250 pies. La calidad del producto, especialmente la del Departamento de Rivas, puede rivalizar con el añil de India. Esta planta abunda también en los Departamentos de Granada y Chinandega.

En los bosques se recogen la vainilla, la cera vegetal, la zarzaparilla, la ipecacuana, la cáscara de quina, el ruibarbo, el copal, el bálsamo, las resinas, etc., pero estos productos no están comprendidos entre los artículos de exportación. La vainilla se encuentra principalmente en el distrito de Prinzapolka, y las plantas medicinales y oleaginosas se encuentran especialmente en los Departamentos de León, Carazo, Nueva Segovia y Zelaya.

Se hacen dos cosechas de maíz anuales, una en agosto, que se denomina de agua, y la otra en diciembre, que se denomina de frío. El maíz se siembra en mayo y en septiembre. Los Departamentos que más maíz producen son los de Managua, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, León, Chinandega, Matagalpa y Nueva Segovia.

Los frijoles se consumen en gran cantidad y se cultivan en mayor escala, principalmente en los Departamentos de Granada, León y Matagalpa.

En toda la República se cría el ganado vacuno en cierta escala, pero esta industria está bastante atrasada, y es necesario introducir en ella muchas reformas. En la actualidad, salvo algunas excepciones, esta clase de empresa es la menos lucrativa del país. Casi nada se ha hecho para mejorar la raza de ganado vacuno, y los métodos de recoger el forraje necesitan modificarse. Sin embargo, fuera de los terrenos que se prestan para la crianza de ganado, hay dos elementos que favorecen esta industria, á saber: el aumento del consumo de carne de vaca y el aumento en la exportación.

El precio actual de los terrenos baldíos adecuados para la crianza de ganado vacuno es \$2 por manzana de 7,000 metros cuadrados.

La riqueza de los bosques de Nicaragua es muy grande y la madera de ebanistería constituye uno de sus artículos principales de exportación. Entre las maderas principales pueden mencionarse la caoba, el cedro, el ébano, el guayacán ó palo santo, el ronrón, el granadillo, el quebracho, el palo de rosa, el melón, etc. Hay también otras maderas como la mora, el palo amarillo y el brasileño, que se usan para teñir, que se embarcan en su estado natural, ó el zumo que de ellos se extrae en el país se envía al extranjero.

La explotación de la madera se lleva á cabo casi en toda la República, pero especialmente en los Departamentos de Managua, Rivas, León, Chontales, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Estali, Nueva Segovia y Zelaya, y también en la comarca del cabo de Gracias de Dios, y el distrito de Prinzapolka.

Una compañía americana ha obtenido una concesión del Gobierno para efectuar la explotación, durante quince años, de la caoba, el cedro y palo de rosa de la vastísima comarca próxima al océano Atlántico.

En cuanto á la riqueza mineral de las cinco Repúblicas Centro Americanas, Nicaragua le sigue á Honduras que ocupa el primer puesto.

La riqueza mineral de esa República está distribuida próximamente como sigue: el oro se encuentra en los Departamentos de Nueva Segovia, Chontales, León, Matagalpa, Jinotega, y el distrito de Prinzapolka. La plata se encuentra también en estos Departamentos, salvo en Prinzapolka. El cobre se encuentra en Nueva Segovia, León y Matagalpa. El plomo y el hierro se encuentran en Nueva Segovia y en Matagalpa. El níquel y el cinc se encuentran en Matagalpa, y el estaño en Nueva Segovia. La piedra calcárea se encuentra en León y Matagalpa; el mercurio, sulfato de cal, la sal, el azufre y los minerales combustibles se encuentran en León.

En la actualidad sólo se explotan las minas de oro, las cuales se encuentran principalmente en los Departamentos de Nueva Segovia y Chontales, en las faldas orientales de la Cordillera, y en el distrito de Prinzapolka.

Las únicas dos industrias fabriles de alguna importancia en Nicaragua, son la fabricación del azúcar y la extracción de la mora para la tintorería. Entre las industrias menos importantes pueden mencionarse las fábricas de quesos que hay en el Departamento de Chontales, las fábricas de muebles, fábricas de jabón común y la fábrica de sombreros de jipijapa, fábricas de velas, de almidón, zapatos, sogas, suelas, hielo, aguas minerales, loza común, cestos, arneses, etc. Esta tabla la completan los establecimientos de sastrerías, joyerías, y cerrajerías.

PERU.

PRODUCCIÓN DE SAL.

Según el “Boletín de Minas,” entre las riquezas naturales con que ha sido favorecido el Perú, merece especial mención la sal común, ó cloruro de sodio por lo abundantemente repartida que se encuentra en su territorio.

De los veinte Departamentos en que está dividida la República, solamente en cinco no existe sal; en los demás no solamente en un solo lugar, sino en muchos, se encuentra dicha sustancia. Así en el Departamento de Ancachs existen 21 lugares de donde se extrae sal; en Apurímac 12; en Arequipa 1; en Ayacucho 10; en El Cuzco 3; en Huancavelica 6; en Huánuco 5; en Ica 2; en Junín 18; en Lambayeque 1; en La Libertad 11; en Lima 1; en Moquegua 4; en Piura 14; en Puno 2, ó sea un total de 111.

Las fuentes que producen la sal peruana están clasificadas en el libro titulado “Estudio Técnico de las Salinas del Perú,” con el nombre genérico de salinas, y según el modo como producen la sal, en salinas de mareas, filtraciones, inundaciones, vertientes, lagunas y de sal gema.

Desde el punto de vista económico los sitios productores de sal pueden clasificarse en dos grupos, uno que incluye las lagunas, vertientes y sal gema de la Cordillera, que solamente pueden servir para abastecer los lugares vecinos, y el otro que abraza las mareas, filtraciones inundaciones y sal gema de la costa, que además de satisfacer la condición citada pueden dar lugar á una activa exportación.

Ocupándo se tan sólo del segundo grupo por la importancia que tiene, dice el “Boletín de Minas:”

“*Mareas.*—El único dato que se tiene para calcular su producto anual por hectárea, es el que arroja la salina de Zarumilla y refiriéndonos á él, resulta que con un trabajo primitivo se obtien en por hectárea y por año 124.2 toneladas métricas.

“*Filtraciones.*—Los lugares productores de sal que tienen el indicado origen son 34. Á continuación copiamos los datos referentes á la producción de algunos de los más importantes de éstos:

Lugares productores.	Producción anual.	Superficie de evaporación.	Producción anual por metro cuadrado.	Producción anual por hectárea.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Metros cuadrados.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Toncladas métricas.</i>
Guadalupito	767,280	4,000.00	191,820	1,918.20
Los dos Amigos	122,360	668.25	183,105	1,831.05
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe	1,023,750	5,687.50	180,000	1,800.00
Puerto de Santa	21,600	120.00	180,000	1,800.00
Trinidad	432,400	3,500.00	123,540	1,235.40
Chao	374,976	3,124.80	120,000	1,200.00
Chinos	270,000	3,000.00	90,000	900.00
San José	90,000	10.00	9,000	90.00
Cerro Negro	675,360	9,380.00	72,000	720.00
Huacho ó Playa Chica	25,357,500	441,000.00	57,500	575.00
Continuación	45,400	840.00	54,050	540.50
El Carmen	165,360	3,060.00	54,040	540.40
San Pedro	562,000	10,400.00	54,040	540.40
Guafíape	100,800	2,800.00	36,000	360.00
Salanca ó Particular de Malabrigo	486,432	13,512.00	36,000	360.00
Nazareno	17,800	890.00	20,000	200.00

Inundaciones.—Los lugares productores de sal comprendidos bajo el título que precede existen tan sólo en el Departamento de Piura y los más importantes por la calidad de sal y la facilidad del transporte marítimo son: la Vieja del Cerro, el Lobo, el Hornito y las Culebras ó Culebrera. La sal se presenta bajo la forma de una capa superficial y compacta, cuyo espesor varia entre 4 y 15 centímetros y llega á 50 y 75 centímetros en los pozos abiertos artificialmente, para que la sal que disuelvan las lluvias se deposite en ellos; en otros lugares la sal se presenta formada naturalmente y se renueva de modo que cada avenida ó lluvia aumenta el espesor de la capa de sal.

El trabajo de explotación queda reducido á cortar la sal en panes de $0.12 \times 0.06 \times 0.07$ centímetros. La carga, que la componen 1,200 panes ó sea algo más que 1,200 kilogramos, se paga á \$3.64 plata.

Sal gema de la costa.—Los depósitos de sal gema de la costa son los siguientes: el de Mórrope en el Departamento de Lambayeque y los de Loreto, Pampa Colorada, Osmore y Puíte en el de Moquegua.

En Mórrope está constituida por una capa superficial que tiene una extensión aproximada y mínima de 60 kilómetros cuadrados, variando su espesor desde algunos centímetros hasta 50 y 60 que tiene en el sitio que se explota. Está cubierta de una capa de arena de un espesor mínimo de 0.20 centímetros. En Loreto se presenta en dos capas que son las únicas reconocidas hasta hoy, de las cuales la más próxima al suelo está á 5 metros de profundidad y la segunda á 7 metros 20 centímetros, estas capas son horizontales.

En Pampa Colorada la región salina tiene algunas leguas cuadradas de superficie y la sal se encuentra formando una capa superficial á una profundidad que varía entre 25 y 50 centímetros, con una potencia de 5 á 37 centímetros.

En Osmore se encuentran reconocidas diferentes capas. Así la primera se encuentra más ó menos á 1.50 centímetros debajo del nivel del suelo y con una potencia de $6\frac{1}{2}$ centímetros; la segunda, separada de la primera por una capa estéril de 0.15 centímetro, tiene 0.50 metro de potencia y en seguida siguen dos capas de sal, una de 0.05 metro y otra de 0.12 metro de potencia, separadas como las anteriores por una capa estéril. Debajo de éstas se encuentra, en fin, una de 0.50 metro de espesor, distando de la de igual potencia 2 metros próximamente.

En Puíte la sal se presenta en capas inclinadas y se distinguen á la simple vista seis capas cubiertas con terreno estéril, con un espesor de 10 metros próximamente. La potencia de la sal varía mucho, pero la más común oscila entre 20 y 25 centímetros. -

Dejando aparte las demás fuentes productoras de sal, para revelar la importancia de esta riqueza, nos basta referirnos al yacimiento de Mórrope, en el Departamento de Lambayeque que, como hemos dicho, cubre su extensión de 60 kilómetros cuadrados una ligera capa de

arena; estimando, pues, su espesor medio en 0.20 metro, tercera parte del máximo conocido hoy, hay un volúmen de 12,000,000 de metros cúbicos, que á 2,250 kilogramos por metro cúbico equivalen á un peso de 27,000,000,000 de kilogramos ó á 27,000,000 de toneladas métricas, que al precio actual de \$58.70 plata la tonelada, representan la respectable suma de \$1,584,000,000 plata.”

EXTINCIÓN DE LA MONEDA DE PLATA.

Con fecha 18 de enero de 1902, el Secretario de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en Lima, remitió al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, una traducción de un decreto, por virtud del cual la moneda de plata se sustituye con la de oro. En virtud de este decreto, que lleva la fecha de 17 de enero de 1902, se autoriza la fundición en la Casa de moneda de Lima, de 500,000 soles para convertirlos en plata en barras, y se ordena que dichas barras se envíen á Europa para venderse allí. Con el producto de esta plata se ha de comprar oro, en conformidad con los preceptos del decreto del 14 de diciembre de 1901, que dice lo siguiente: “El Poder Ejecutivo desmonetizará, á su juicio, hasta un millón de soles de plata, y su valor lo convertirá en libras peruanas de oro.”

SALVADOR.

RESUMEN DEL CENSO DE 1901.

El “Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística de la República de El Salvador” publica en su número del 1° de enero de este año de 1902, los siguientes datos, arrojados por el censo oficial de 1901.

Superficie total de la República, 34,126 kilómetros cuadrados.

Población total, 1,006,848 habitantes.

Densidad de población, 29.5 habitantes por kilómetro cuadrado.

El área, población por número total y por sexos, y densidad de población por departamentos, es como sigue:

Departamentos.	Población.	Área en kilómetros cuadrados.	Densidad.	Sexos.	
				Varones.	Hembras.
Santa Ana.....	112,944	3,559	31.7	55,403	57,541
Ahuachapán.....	59,856	2,082	28.7	29,362	30,494
Sonsonate.....	78,528	2,242	35.0	38,521	40,007
La Libertad.....	79,320	2,184	36.3	38,909	40,411
San Salvador.....	117,096	2,047	57.2	57,439	59,657
Chalatenango.....	61,608	3,346	18.4	30,221	31,387
Cuscatlán.....	75,024	1,740	48.9	36,802	38,222
La Paz.....	61,752	2,354	26.2	30,291	31,461
San Vicente.....	55,296	2,287	24.8	27,125	28,171
Cabañas.....	43,032	819	52.5	21,108	21,924
San Miguel.....	80,040	3,481	23.0	39,262	40,778
Usulután.....	80,400	3,344	24.0	39,439	40,961
Morazán.....	52,368	2,355	22.2	25,688	26,680
La Unión.....	49,584	2,286	41.4	24,323	25,261
La República.....	1,006,848	34,126	29.5	493,893	512,955

Distribuida por razas y divisiones políticas la población resulta como sigue:

Departamentos.	Razas.		Número de Indios 100 por cada blancos.	Divisiones políticas.				
	Blancos.	Indios.		Distritos.	Ciudades.	Pueblos.	Aldeas.	Lugares.
Santa Ana	110,400	2,544	2.30	3	3	2	5	10
Ahuachapán	29,808	30,048	100.81	2	2	1	8	11
Sonsonate	41,544	36,984	89.02	3	2	3	8	13
La Libertad	63,816	15,504	24.29	2	2	4	15	21
San Salvador	73,896	43,200	58.46	3	2	5	8	15
Chalatenango	57,312	4,296	7.50	2	1	6	28	35
Cuscatlán	37,152	37,872	101.94	2	2	4	11	17
La Paz	32,064	29,688	92.59	2	1	4	16	21
San Vicente	52,992	2,304	4.35	2	1	10	2	13
Cabañas	36,696	6,336	17.27	2	2	5	2	9
San Miguel	79,320	720	.91	3	2	5	12	19
Usulután	73,488	6,912	9.41	3	4	3	11	18
Morazán	39,264	13,104	33.37	3	1	6	19	26
La Unión	44,448	5,136	11.55	2	3	5	9	17
Total	772,200	234,648	30.39	34	28	63	154	245

Distribuida por sexos la población en 1899 y 1900 fué como sigue:

Departamentos.	1899.			1900.		
	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.
Santa Ana	2,176	2,050	4,226	2,444	2,262	4,706
Ahuachapán	1,223	1,243	2,466	1,264	1,230	2,494
Sonsonate	1,435	1,371	2,806	1,704	1,568	3,272
La Libertad	1,500	1,483	2,983	1,694	1,611	3,305
San Salvador	2,294	2,219	4,513	2,431	2,448	4,879
Chalatenango	1,255	1,165	2,420	1,288	1,279	2,567
Cuscatlán	1,674	1,392	3,066	1,656	1,470	3,126
La Paz	1,207	1,180	2,387	1,376	1,197	2,573
San Vicente	1,217	1,112	2,329	1,170	1,134	2,304
Cabañas	845	807	1,652	914	879	1,793
San Miguel	1,605	1,458	3,063	1,711	1,624	3,335
Usulután	1,526	1,493	3,019	1,694	1,656	3,350
Morazán	1,062	1,061	2,123	1,150	1,032	2,182
La Unión	955	978	1,933	1,116	950	2,066
Total	19,974	19,012	38,986	21,612	20,340	41,952

La población de las principales ciudades es como sigue:

Departamentos.	Nombres de las ciudades principales.	Habitantes.
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	48,120
Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	14,136
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	17,016
La Libertad	Nueva San Salvador	18,768
San Salvador	San Salvador	59,544
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	7,942
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	11,620
La Paz	Zacatecoluca	15,130
San Vicente	San Vicente	17,892
Cabañas	Sansuntepeque	12,456
Usulután	Usulután	11,856
San Miguel	San Miguel	24,768
Morazán	San Francisco	2,151
La Unión	La Unión	4,272

El consumo de ganado en 1900 fué 56,762 reses, 200 carneros y cabras y 68,878 puercos. El valor de todos los animales sacrificados fué \$2,184,872.

Las tablas siguientes muestran el consumo por Departamentos:

Departamentos.	Toros.			Añojos.			Bueyes.		
	Número.	Valor total.	Precio medio.	Número.	Valor total.	Precio medio.	Número.	Valor total.	Precio medio.
Santa Ana.....	383	\$9,300	\$24.28	2,483	\$62,902	\$25.33	1,018	\$32,900	\$32.32
Abuachapán.....	26	431	16.58	1,028	29,033	28.24	922	34,177	37.07
Sonsonate.....	123	4,520	31.61	2,801	79,642	28.36	1,359	38,544	35.72
La Libertad.....	13	270	20.77	2,090	55,608	26.61	1,755	55,972	31.89
San Salvador.....	4	92	23.00	3,265	103,141	31.59	5,691	207,540	36.47
Chalatenango.....	12	186	15.50	361	5,352	14.83	162	3,437	21.22
Cuscatlán.....	60	1,278	21.30	937	20,782	22.18	1,330	34,211	25.72
La Paz.....	4	80	20.00	1,013	21,931	21.27	910	22,128	24.32
San Vicente.....	.....	.....	.....	610	12,702	20.82	776	18,682	24.07
Cabañas.....	1	30	30.00	619	10,893	17.60	347	7,722	22.25
San Miguel.....	456	7,140	15.66	1,148	19,430	16.93	1,010	20,055	19.86
Usulután.....	.....	.....	.....	958	18,765	19.59	1,654	38,534	23.30
Morazán.....	17	277	16.29	938	14,193	15.13	373	7,638	20.50
La Unión.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	14,903	14.63	168	3,293	19.60
Total.....	1,119	23,604	21.09	19,270	469,277	24.35	17,475	534,833	30.61

Departamentos.	Vacas.			Carneros y cabras.		Puercos.		Precio medio.
	Número.	Valor total.	Precio medio.	Número.	Valor total.	Número.	Valor total.	
Santa Ana.....	3,276	\$71,273	\$21.76	56	\$625	6,138	\$71,741	\$11.69
Abuachapán.....	880	20,699	23.52	.....	.....	3,804	45,033	11.84
Sonsonate.....	1,961	46,791	23.86	.....	.....	7,136	74,466	10.44
La Libertad.....	1,256	30,225	24.06	.....	.....	6,076	95,308	15.68
San Salvador.....	3,436	95,661	27.84	10	88	11,865	117,105	9.87
Chalatenango.....	264	4,291	16.25	21	440	1,974	19,560	9.91
Cuscatlán.....	1,508	30,921	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.77
La Paz.....	771	15,511	20.12	13	154	5,234	51,663	9.68
San Vicente.....	1,213	21,146	17.43	3	65	5,656	66,416	11.74
Cabañas.....	578	9,993	17.29	.....	.....	1,754	17,401	9.92
San Miguel.....	1,596	24,026	15.05	20	143	5,264	57,048	9.70
Usulután.....	794	15,535	19.57	51	339	5,858	57,796	9.87
Morazán.....	557	8,124	14.57	28	258	1,950	18,346	9.41
La Unión.....	808	12,202	15.11	8	47	2,109	24,000	11.38
Total.....	18,898	406,398	21.50	210	2,158	68,778	748,601	10.88

EL CAFÉ EN EL SALVADOR.

La Legación del Brasil en los Estados Unidos, solicitó del Salvador datos acerca del café, en el propósito de formar una liga para levantar el precio de este artículo, con motivo de la Exposición de Búfalo.

Don CARLOS A. IMENDIA obtuvo esos datos de los señores Doctor Don RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ y Don ROBERTO ALVAREZ, datos cuya importancia es innegable. Nos los suministra el señor IMENDIA. Hélos aquí:

1. Área actualmente cultivada con cafetales en El Salvador, 50,000 hectáreas.
2. Área cuya cultura se ha abandonado por cansancio de la tierra, 2,000.
3. Área cuya cultura se ha abandonado por causa de los malos precios, ninguna.
4. Área propia para cafetales, no cultivada aún, 20,000 hectáreas.
5. Término medio de la producción anual por árbol, 350 gramos.
6. Duración media del árbol de café produciendo remunerativamente, treinta años.

7. Exportación en cada año, conocida por estadística ó tradición, 500,000 quintales españoles.

8. Precios, por kilo, en los puertos de salida, en cada año. Dependen de los precios en Europa.

9. Costo regular de producción en los puertos de salida—9 centavos oro americano por kilo.

10. Mínimo del precio de venta en el puerto de salida, para que la cultura del café no deje perjuicio, \$5 oro americano á bordo, los 50 kilos.

11. Países á donde se exporta el café y cantidades que se han exportado en cada año á cada uno de ellos: Alemania, 7,420,280 libras; Australia, 1,343,251; Bélgica, 210,834; España, 38,344; Francia, 23,815,148; Inglaterra, 5,329,398; Italia, 4,462,905; Estados Unidos, 7,477,476; Colombia, 2,290; Chile, 1,830 en el año de 1900.

12. Clase en que se divide el café antes de exportarlo y relación del precio de unas para otras, por kilo. Lavado y corriente ó sin lavar, valiendo el primero, de uno á cinco pesos oro más que el segundo, según calidad.

13. Vasijas en que el café es exportado. Cuál es la que se considera mejor para conservar las buenas calidades del grano? Los sacos de yute.

14. Grados de beneficio en que se exporta el café. Sin lavar y lavado.

15. Maquinaria usada para el beneficio. Nombres y direcciones de los fabricantes: GORDON, Lóndres; MASON & Co., New York.

Nota.—Los datos que no pudieron presentarse exactos, se formaron por aproximación.

LA IMPORTACIÓN POR LA UNIÓN.

Según el cuadro publicado últimamente por la Sección de contabilidad fiscal, la importación por La Unión, durante el mes de octubre de 1901, produjo de impuestos y derechos, \$141,641.81. Las entradas se descomponen como sigue, por países:

Países.	Bultos.	Valor en oro.	Pago fiscal.
Alemania.....	6,356	\$110,448.20	\$123,679.34
Bélgica.....	62	458.70	1,426.10
Costa Rica.....	50	464.00	212.82
Colombia.....	39	657.00	688.39
Cuba.....	4	951.00	810.54
Chile.....	50	70.00	265.20
Ecuador.....	111	3,669.87	6,197.76
España.....	264	5,545.53	8,361.66
Total.....		122,244.30	141,641.81

RECAUDACIÓN DE RENTAS.

Según el cuadro publicado por el “Diario Oficial” correspondiente al 25 de diciembre de 1901, los productos de las rentas marítimas y

fiscales, durante los meses de enero á septiembre de dicho año, ascendieron á \$4,835,064.06. Comparada esta cantidad con la que se recaudó en los primeros nueve meses del año de 1900, resulta un aumento de \$282,375.72 en 1901. El monto total de lo recaudado se compone como sigue: importación, \$2,542,967.51; exportación, \$526,396.56; renta de licores, \$1,354,262.91; rentas diversas, \$411,437.08.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES POR MONTEVIDEO EN 1901.

Según “La Revista del Río de La Plata,” las principales exportaciones por el puerto de Montevideo, durante el año de 1901, fueron las siguientes:

Cueros de buey secos, 995,808; cueros de buey salados, 540,568; pelo, 1,509 pacas; lana, 74,334 pacas; pieles de carnero, 15,587 fardos tasajo, 537,886 bultos y 2,943 toneladas; sebo, 44,916 bocoyes; harina, 24,083 sacos; afrecho, 8,303 sacos; maíz, 279,420 sacos; trigo, 4,513 sacos; linaza, 16,356 sacos y 31 toneladas; huesos, 14,778 toneladas, y ceniza de hueso, 14,106 sacos. Los cuernos de res constituyeron un artículo adicional en dichas exportaciones, habiéndose enviado 1,049,219 cuernos al extranjero en 1901.

LOS MINERALES DE LA RÉPUBLICA.

Se cree que las colinas y terrenos altos del Uruguay son muy ricos en minerales. Entre los metales se han encontrado el oro, la plata, el cobre, el hierro, el estaño y el mercurio, al paso que los mineralogistas han encontrado topacios y diamantes en la provincia de Minas, y además, amatistas y ágatas en cantidad suficientes para poder exportarse á Europa. Se dice que los minerales de plata domésticos rinden un 87 por ciento de metal; el mineral de cobre rinde un 56 por ciento, y el mineral magnético rinde un 72 por ciento. El promedio de rendición de oro por tonelada de cuarzo aurífero de tres distritos en 1886 fué 70 onzas. En la República no se explotan minas de carbón de piedra, pero se han descubierto varios depósitos de este mineral.

El “Mining Journal” de Londres, correspondiente al 8 de febrero de 1902, dice que las minas de oro Cuñapiru, San Gregorio y Santa Ernestina, rindieron 71,946 gramos de oro de 6,193,380 toneladas de cuarzo en 1901.

VENEZUELA.

DECRETO RESPECTO DE PATENTES DE INVENCION.

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO.

En vista de que con frecuencia se dirijen al Ejecutivo Federal, por órgano de este Ministerio, solicitudes de patentes de las mejoras de invención de que trata el Artículo 1° de la Ley de la materia, sin especificar claramente el arte, máquina, manufactura ó composición de materia que se haya mejorado, lo cual causa pérdida de tiempo é inconvenientes á este Despacho y á los interesados; el Ejecutivo Federal resuelve: que todo aquel que pretenda obtener una patente de mejoras de invención, debe expresar en la solicitud, descripción, dibujos ó muestras que envíe á este Ministerio, cuál es el arte, máquina, manufactura ó composición de materia que haya sido mejorada.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Federal,

FELIPE AROCHA GALLEGOS.

CARACAS, 31 de enero de 1902.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN EL MUNDO.

(1901-1902.)

El "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruselas anuncia que, según los informes obtenidos de varias fuentes fidedignas, la producción total de azúcar de remolacha del mundo llegará á 6,363,000 toneladas en 1901-2, contra 6,048,000 toneladas en 1900-1901.

La producción de los diferentes países comparada con la del año anterior es como sigue:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Alemania.....	2,125,000	1,979,000
Francia.....	1,150,000	1,170,000
Austria.....	1,125,000	1,074,000
Rusia.....	1,050,000	920,000
Bélgica.....	350,000	340,000
Holanda.....	190,000	178,000
Suecia.....	115,000	112,000
Dinamarca.....	60,000	53,000
España.....	100,000	84,000
Italia.....	77,000	66,000
Rumania.....	18,000	24,000
Otros países.....	3,000	48,000
Total.....	6,363,000	6,048,000

Las cifras de la producción de azúcar de caña durante los períodos comparados se dan á continuación:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Cuba.....	755,000	512,061
Java.....	720,000	704,456
Estados Unidos.....	400,000	350,000
Hawai.....	340,000	320,000
Brasil.....	190,000	180,000
La Isla de Mauricio.....	170,000	174,938
Perú.....	135,000	120,000
Demerara.....	100,000	95,188
Las Antillas Menores.....	95,000	85,000
Egipto.....	90,000	85,000
Puerto Rico.....	80,000	55,089
Las Islas de Barbados.....	60,000	61,074
La Isla de Trinidad.....	50,000	47,942
Filipinas.....	50,000	55,559
Reunión.....	40,000	42,631
Guadalupe.....	40,000	37,946
Martinica.....	35,000	33,543
Jamaica.....	30,000	30,000
Total.....	3,380,000	2,990,427

Según este cálculo es evidente que, considerada en conjunto la producción de azúcar del mundo en 1901-1902 será considerablemente mayor que la del año anterior.

CÁLCULO ALEMÁN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Bremenenvio, con fecha 16 de diciembre de 1901, al Departamento de Estado de Wáshington, un informe relativo á la producción de azúcar de Europa. En este informe se expresa que el resultado de las investigaciones que sobre el asunto de la cosecha de azúcar de remolacha en Europa hizo la Unión Internacional de Estadística de Azúcar, aparece de las siguientes cifras correspondientes á los años de que se trata:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Alemania.....	2,220,850	1,974,785
Austria.....	1,306,900	1,083,300
Francia.....	1,080,300	1,100,171
Rusia.....	1,079,550	893,520
Bélgica.....	325,000	320,000
Holanda.....	200,100	178,100
Suecia.....	121,392	115,547
Dinamarca.....	57,500	50,760
Otros países.....	221,000	.....
Total.....	6,612,592	5,716,183

Al parecer habrá un exceso de producción de azúcar en Europa, según el informe que se acaba de citar, que ascenderá á 1,000,000 de toneladas, y las existencias que se han de agregar á la próxima estación, pueden llegar á 1,500,000 toneladas.

CÁLCULOS PRESENTADOS Á LA CONFERENCIA DE BRUSELAS.

En un cablegrama reciente dirigido á la prensa, se anuncia que los fabricantes de azúcar europeos están muy alarmados con motivo de la presente crisis azucarera. Los informes presentados á la Conferencia de Bruselas por los productores de azúcar de remolacha, muestran que durante la estación de fabricación de azúcar de 1901, Alemania fabricó como 2,000,000 de toneladas de azúcar, y consumió 850,000 toneladas; Austria fabricó 1,200,000 toneladas, y consumió 400,000 toneladas. Francia fabricó 1,000,000 de toneladas, y sólo consumió 450,000 toneladas, en tanto que Rusia, que produjo 1,000,000 de toneladas, las consumió casi todas, siendo así que el convenio celebrado entre los fabricantes en dicho país, puede hacer frente á las exigencias de cualquiera situación que surja. Bélgica produjo 330,000 toneladas de azúcar, y consumió 70,000 toneladas, y Holanda produjo 190,000 toneladas, y consumió 75,000 toneladas. Otros países europeos, á saber, España, Italia, y Rumania, han venido á ser ahora países productores de azúcar, causando así perjuicios de consideración á los países que antes les suministraban este artículo.

Los cálculos que la Conferencia azucarera ha aceptado como exactos, fijan la producción total del azúcar de remolacha correspondiente al año de 1901, en 6,470,000 toneladas, en tanto que el consumo de estos países sólo asciende á 3,600,000 toneladas. Por tanto, el excedente que resulta asciende á 2,870,000 toneladas, de las cuales Inglaterra recibió cerca de 1,700,000 toneladas, siendo así que una parte del resto se envió á los Estados Unidos, y la otra se depositó en almacenes en los cuales, como están sujetos al convenio celebrado entre los fabricantes, constituye un factor importante en el mercado europeo.

CÁLCULO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AMERICANA.

La mayor parte del azúcar que se consume en los Estados Unidos es azúcar de caña, y desde este punto de vista, se hace difícil comprender que dos terceras partes del azúcar que en el mundo se produce se hace de remolacha. La siguiente tabla muestra las fuentes de abastecimiento de azúcar de caña del mundo, comparándose por toneladas la cosecha del año de 1901-2, con la de 1900-1901, según las autoridades americanas aceptadas:

Países.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Estados Unidos (Luisiana).....	300, 000	275, 000
Puerto Rico.....	100, 000	80, 000
Hawái.....	300, 000	321, 461
Cuba (zafra).....	875, 000	635, 000
Trinidad (exporta).....	50, 000	50, 000
Barbados (exporta).....	60, 000	60, 000
Jamaica.....	30, 000	30, 000
Antigua y St. Kitts.....	25, 000	25, 000
La Martinica (exporta).....	32, 000	32, 000
Guadalupe.....	35, 000	35, 000
Santa Cruz.....	13, 000	13, 000

Países.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Haití y Santo Domingo.....	45,000	45,000
Las Antillas menores.....	8,000	8,000
México (zafra).....	95,000	95,000
Guatemala (zafra).....	9,000	9,000
Salvador.....	5,000	5,000
Nicaragua (zafra).....	3,500	3,500
Costa Rica (zafra).....	1,500	1,500
Guayana Inglesa (exporta).....	95,000	95,000
Guayana Holandesa (zafra).....	6,000	6,000
Venezuela.....	3,000	3,000
Peru (exporta).....	105,000	105,000
República Argentina (zafra).....	115,000	114,252
Brasil (zafra).....	215,000	190,000
Total en América.....	2,526,000	2,204,252
La India Inglesa (exporta).....	15,000	15,000
Las Islas Siam (zafra).....	7,000	7,000
Java (zafra).....	725,000	710,120
Filipinas (exporta).....	70,000	48,000
Total en Asia.....	817,000	780,120
Queensland (Australia).....	117,000	92,554
Nueva Gales del Sur.....	19,000	19,000
Las Islas Fiji (exportan).....	33,000	33,000
Total en Australia y Polinesia.....	169,000	144,554
Egipto (zafra).....	95,000	94,580
Isla de Mauricio.....	180,000	175,267
Reunión.....	35,000	35,000
Total en África.....	310,000	305,147
España.....	33,000	33,000
Producción total de azúcar de caña.....	3,855,000	3,502,390

Los Estados Unidos consumen la mayor parte del azúcar de caña del mundo. En 1900 toda la producción de la América del Norte, del Sur y de Centro América, ascendió á 2,204,252 toneladas de azúcar de caña, y el consumo en los Estados Unidos ascendió á 2,219,847 toneladas. Se calcula que en el año común de 1901, los Estados Unidos consumieron 2,372,317 toneladas inglesas de azúcar de todas clases, que comparadas con las 2,219,847 toneladas inglesas que consumieron en 1900, acusan un aumento de 132,469 toneladas, ó sea un 6.87 por ciento. Este consumo se descompone de la manera siguiente:

De azúcar de caña doméstica, 292,150 toneladas; de azúcar de remolacha doméstica, 124,859 toneladas; de azúcar de mepile, 5,000 toneladas; de azúcar de miel, 17,977 toneladas; es decir, un total de 439,986 toneladas de producción doméstica; y 1,672,529 toneladas de azúcar de caña extranjera, 217,286 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha sin purgar extranjera y 42,515 toneladas de azúcar refinada extranjera, ó sea un total de 1,932,330 toneladas de azúcar de países extranjeros y de posesiones insulares. De las importaciones 309,070 toneladas vinieron de Hawai, 66,269 toneladas de Puerto Rico y 5,100 toneladas de Filipinas.

La cantidad de azúcar de refino que se destinó al consumo en 1901, ascendió á 2,287,828 toneladas, y las existencias de azúcar de refino que no se habían distribuido á la terminación del año, se calculan en 30,000 toneladas, contra 30,000 toneladas en 1900.

Un cablegrama de Hawai, vía San Francisco, fechado el 16 de enero de 1902, anunció que se calculaba que la zafra de azúcar en Hawai, correspondiente al año que terminó el 1° de noviembre de 1901, sería de 281,000 toneladas, ó sea mucho que los acusado por las cifras menos de las tablas precendentes. De las 281,000 toneladas se enviarán 100,000 toneladas á San Francisco para distribuirse en varios puntos de los Estados Unidos; 68,000 toneladas se enviarán por el Estrecho de Magallanes y 18,000 por el Cabo de Hornos á la parte oriental de los Estados Unidos.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaria General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

El Bachiller POULTNEY BIGELOW, miembro de la Real Sociedad Geográfica, que ha hecho un estudio bastante extenso de la colonización y sus problemas, acaba de publicar (casa editora de McCURE, PHILLIPS & Co., de Nueva York, 1901) un tomo de 365 páginas en 8° que lleva

el siguiente título, significativo "The Children of the Nations" (Los Hijos de las Naciones). Esfuérsase el autor por explicar en este libro, de la manera más sucinta posible, la influencia que la madre patria ejerce sobre las colonias, y la acción refleja de éstas, ya sea para el bien ó para el mal. También procura el autor demostrar porqué unos países han fracasado y otros han tenido éxito en su política colonial. Como quiera que los Estados Unidos en la actualidad tienen posesiones coloniales, el Sr. BIGELOW abriga la esperanza de que el Congreso reconocerá la conveniencia de establecer una Universidad nacional para estudiar los ramos en que todo funcionario colonial debe estar bien versado. Uno de los capítulos de esta obra se ha consagrado al desarrollo de la América del Sur, y trata de las primitivas colonias de los españoles en aquella parte del Nuevo Mundo.

En un juicio crítico del libro de KRÜGER intitulado "Das Zuckerrohr und seine Kultur" (La Caña de Azúcar y su Cultivo) Magdeburgo, 1900, publicado en la Revista titulada "Geographische Zeitschrift," el Profesor KIRCHHOFF dice que el cultivo de la caña de azúcar empezó probablemente en el Delta del Ganges, y mucho tiempo después se extendió hasta China. Los árabes lo llevaron al Norte de África y al Sur de Europa, y Colón lo llevó á América en 1493. El terreno para la caña de azúcar necesita tener ácido fosfórico y, sobre todo, ácido silíceo y potasa y, por consiguiente, su cultivo requiere el abono y el riego. Es una planta de terreno seco que requiere calor y bastante agua, pero que no puede resistir el agua estancada. El período de vegetación generalmente es de dieciocho á veinticuatro meses, pero en la América del Norte este período se ha reducido á diez meses.

"La Línea de Demarcación del Papa Alejandro VI y el Tratado de Tordesillas en el Año de Nuestro Señor de 1493 y 1494," por SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Dr. en Leyes (Laval), J. HOPE & SONS, Ottawa, Canadá, 1899, editores. Este trabajo se publicó primeramente en las "Transactions" (Memorias), de la Real Sociedad del Canadá, segunda serie de 1898, 1899 y 1900 (pp. 468-546, inclusive), y ahora ha salido á luz en forma de folleto. Los temas discutidos son los siguientes: El Derecho Público Internacional en 1493; Las Bulas del Papa; La demarcación de 1493, que es la primera línea trazada; El Tratado de Tordesillas celebrado en 1494, y la línea sustituida; El Punto de partida; Las Medidas antiguas y medioevales de longitud; Las Líneas de demarcación en el Océano, y su supuesto contacto con la costa noreste de América.

Debido á la baja temperatura, en el sudeste de los Estados Unidos y en China, el límite de cultivo de la caña de azúcar es 34° de latitud norte en el Brasil 30° y 39° en España. En Java no se cultiva la caña de azúcar á una altura mayor de 550 metros; en Nepal la altura máxima

es 1,327 metros; en las colinas de Nilgiri á 1,524 metros y en México, Colombia y el Perú á 1,800 metros. En 1896-97, se produjeron por lo menos 1,317,000,000 de kilogramos (acaso 4,000,000,000 de kilogramos) de azúcar de caña y 4,747,000,000 de kilogramos de remolacha. Alemania, que en la actualidad produce más azúcar que ningún otro país, hace una cantidad mayor de remolacha que la que toda la América produce de caña de azúcar.

La Biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un libro publicado por el Gobierno de Honduras, cuyo título es "Mensaje del Presidente de la República, Contestación del Congreso, y Memorias de los Secretarios de Estado, referentes á los actos del Poder Ejecutivo durante el año económico de 1899 á 1900." El libro está esmeradamente impreso, consta de 793 páginas, y contiene numerosas tablas estadísticas y datos valiosos relativos á la República de Honduras durante el mencionado período.

En otro capítulo se describe cómo Portugal colonizó al Brasil, y en no menos que cinco capítulos se trata de los varios aspectos de la historia de las Antillas. Uno de dichos capítulos es de especial interés para los Estados Unidos en la actualidad, por que trata de las Islas Danesas. Esta obra representa, en gran manera, el resultado de las observaciones personales del autor en diferentes países del mundo que están bajo el dominio de las grandes potencias colonizadoras del globo.

"Estadística Comercial de la República de Chile" es el título que lleva una útil recopilación que se ha publicado recientemente en Valparaíso. El tomo consta de 754 páginas, y trata exclusivamente de la estadística relativa al comercio extranjero y doméstico de Chile, durante el año de 1900. Esta obra contiene numerosas tablas estadísticas que han sido preparadas con gran esmero, y constituye un índice completo del comercio chileno durante el período mencionado.

El "Dunbar's Western Mining Directory" (publicado en Denver y San Francisco en 1901), correspondiente á 1901-2, contiene importantes informes sobre la maquinaria en uso para la explotación de las minas, los sistemas de fundición y los procedimientos al cianuro y de cloruración que se emplean en la Columbia Británica y en la República de México, así como también en algunos puntos de la parte occidental de los Estados Unidos.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

MARÇO DE 1902.

No. 3.

DECISÕES DO DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO
DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA RELATIVAS
Á TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS, LEIS DE NAVEGA-
ÇÃO, IMMIGRAÇÃO, ETC. (ANNO DE 1902).

No. 23465.

IMPORTAÇÕES DAS ILHAS DE HAWAÏ.

Esta decisão, datada de 14 de Janeiro de 1902, determina que a Junta de Avaliadores Geraes não está investida de jurisdição para julgar si uma mercadoria é ou não importada. De conformidade com a resolução conjunta de 7 de Julho de 1898, direitos serão cobrados sobre mercadorias importadas de Hawaï conforme ás leis aduaneiras em vigor até que o Congresso modifique as relações aduaneiras.

No. 23466.

TRANSPORTE COMMUM.

Esta decisão, datada de 16 de Janeiro de 1902, autoriza que a “Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company” forneça nova fiança como companhia de transporte commum para effectuar o transporte de mercadorias avaliadas e não avaliadas.

No. 23467.

TRANSPORTE COMMUM.

Esta decisão, datada de 16 de Janeiro de 1902, autoriza a approvação da fiança da “Southern Pacific Company,” como companhia de trans-

porte commun para effectuar o transporte de mercadorias que não forem sido avaliadas.

No. 23468.

ANIMAES DE CRIAÇÃO.

Registro de cavallos Boulonnais no livro genealogico francez denominado "Chevaux de Trait."

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
16 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Referindo-me ás disposições deste Departamento de 22 de Junho de 1899 (T. D. 21298), relativas á importação de animaes de criação conforme o disposto no paragrapho 473 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1898, devo manifestar-vos que o Secretario de Agricultura avisou a este Departamento que o livro genealogico denominado "Chevaux de Trait," mencionádo na pagina 3 das ditas disposições, consta de varias secções, uma das quaes está consagrada ao registro de cavallos Boulonnaise; que as secções comprehendidas neste livro são as seguintes: Boulonnaise, Nivernaise, Ardennaise, Bretonne, Maine-Anjou e Normandie; que se publica uma secção para cada classe dos mencionados cavallos de tiro, e que, por conseguinte, de accordo com estas disposições é possível a entrada de cavallos Boulonnaise que mostrem o registro e certificado de genealogia tomado da secção denominada Boulonnaise do livro genealogico "Chevaux de Trait Français." Devereis proceder de accordo com as ditas disposições.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

No. 23469—A. G. 5061.

RECORTES DE METAL.

Esta decisão dispõe que os recortes de metal velho que consistam de capsulas que ja tenham sido usadas ou descarregadas, e recortes de metal de que foram originalmente feitas, recolhidos nos arsenaes e compostos de cobre e nickel com vestigios de chumbo, mas que não contenham zinco, sendo o cobre a substancia componente mais valiosa que contenham, não podem ser classificados como "argentina, albata ou prata allemã sem manufactura," de accordo com o disposto no paragrapho 174 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, e não estão comprehendidos nas disposições do artigo 6, ou paragrapho 588 de dita lei, mas se incluem especificadamente nas disposições do paragrapho 533 da dita lei, e têm direito a entrar livremente de accordo com as ditas disposições.

No. 23470—A. G. 5062.

MEDIÇÃO DE TAPETES COM ORLAS OU BORDAS.

Esta decisão dispõe que a orla dos tapetes orientaes será incluída na medida para pagamento de direitos, de accordo com as disposições do paragrapho 379 da lei aduaneira de 1897, á razão de 10 centavos por pé quadrado e 40 por cento ad valorem.

No. 23471—A. G. 5063.

RECORTES DE METAL HOLLANDEZ—ATTRIBUIÇÕES DOS AVALIADORES LOCAES—PROTESTO CONTRA A ENTRADA LIVRE.

Esta decisão dispõe o seguinte.

1. De conformidade com o paragrapho 505 da lei aduaneira de 1897, os recortes de metal hollandez que só sirvam para os fins de manufactura estão isentos de direitos, e de accordo com o paragrapho 193 não estão sujeitos a direitos como manufacturas de metal (Grempler contra os Estados Unidos, 107 Fed. Rep., 687; 46 C. C. A., 557).

2. Os avaliadores locaes não são, em sentido algum, funcionarios classificadores, sendo suas recommendações aos inspectores de alfandega quanto á natureza das mercadorias puramente em forma de conselho.

3. *Quære.* Si uma pessoa que importa mercadorias que entram livres de direitos, pode protestar legalmente e allegar que devem pagar direitos.

No. 23472—A. G. 5064.

SACCOS PARA GRÃOS, REIMPORTADOS.

Esta decisão dispõe o seguinte.

Aprovisionamento de navios.—A razão que se dá para considerar isentos de direitos, os equipamentos de um navio, é que os mesmos formam parte do navio, tanto assim que os aprovisionamentos que chegam no curso da navegação não se consideram mercadorias dentro da significação da lei aduaneira.

Saccos para grãos.—Os saccos para grãos que se exportarem cheios de alimento para o gado vaccum durante a navegação, e que forem devolvidos vazio, em fardos, mas que não pertençam absolutamente ao navio reimportador, ou que não sejam usados em viagem, nem estiverem em nenhum sentido identificados com seus utensilios, não formam parte do equipamento.

Os Estados Unidos contra Chain Cable (2 Sumn., 362; 25 Fed. Cas., 391); The Conqueror (49 Fed. Rep., 99; ib., 166 U. S., 110); The Gertrude (3 Story, 68; 10 Fed. Cas., 265); In re Swift Beef Company (A. G. 4754). Kennedy v. United States (95 Fed. Rep., 127).

No. 23473—A. G. 5065.

CACHIMBOS E FORNILHOS DE CACHIMBOS.

Os cachimbos e os fornilhos de cachimbos, feitos principalmente de barro, pagam direitos como “cachimbos e fornilhos de cachimbos de barro,” ao typo de 50 centavos por grossa e 25 por cento ad valorem, de conformidade com o paragrapho 459 da lei de 1897, e não como “cachimbos e fornilhos de cachimbos, seja qual for o material de que se componham,” á razão de 60 per cento ad valorem, de conformidade com o dito paragrapho. As palavras “feitas de barro” neste paragrapho significam “feitas inteira ou principalmente de barro.” A. G. 4547. e 4532 citados.

No. 23473a—A. G. 5065a.

O COGNAC FRANCEZ DA HABANA.

AS PREROGATIVAS DA RECIPROCIDADE—O TRANSITO DESDE FRANÇA TEM QUE SER CONTINUO.—Para que possam ter direito aos beneficios do convenio commercial reciproco com aquelle paiz (T. D. 19405), as mercadorias embarcadas de França não devem desviar-se em nenhum porto intermedio, de tal maneira que se convertam em uma parte do commercio de outro piaz. In re Booth (G. A. 4719); In re La Montagne (G. A. 4538).

A BALDEAÇÃO.—A simples baldeação não constitue uma desviação. Grant contra Peaslee (2 Curt., 250; 9 Fed. Cas., 1143); In re Hermann (A. G. 4751).

EXPORTAÇÕES CUBANAS.—O cognac comprado na Havana, Cuba, levado alli de França e da Havana para os Estados Unidos e manifestado em uma factura de Habana, tem que considerar-se como uma exportação de Cuba, a menos que todos os factos justifiquem uma deducção distincta. Uma factura consular franceza feita depois de chegar as mercadorias a este paiz, e uma declaração jurada ex parte e declarações de alfandega feitas por pessoas interessadas, não se consideram provas sufficientes de um transito continuo desde França com a baldeação na Habana.

Quære: Si o carregamento, ainda que comprado em Cuba, se consideraria uma importação d'alli, si a travessia desde França não houvesse sido interrompido.

[Perante os avaliadores geraes de Nova York, 21 de Janeiro de 1902.]

No protesto 47620b-156, de The Florida Brewing Company, contra a decisão do inspector da alfandega de Tampa, Fla., em quanto a quantia dos direitos que devem pagar certas mercadorias importadas a bordo do *Olivette* e que entraram no dia 22 de Dezembro de 1900.

Decisão de SOMERVILLE, *Aforador geral*.

Este protesto é relativo a 199 caixas de cognac importadas pelo porto de Tampa, Fla., pela Florida Brewing Company. As circumstancias do caso são as seguintes: Ao fazerem a declaração de entrada, os importadores apresentaram uma factura das mercadorias que não estava certificada, feita por Dussaq & Co., de Havana, Cuba, contra a dita Florida Brewing Company, expressando que o cognac fora recebido de Saint Nazaire, França, pelo vapor *La Navarre* e que fora trasbordado para Tampa pelo vapor *Olivette*.

Depois apresentaram uma factura certificada pelo Consul dos Estados Unidos em Bordeaux, França, com o seguinte titulo: Factura de 199 caixas de cognac compradas pelos Senhores DUSSAQ & Co., de Havana, de transito para Key West, de — de Bordeaux, para ser embarcadas no vapor *Dragut*, via de S. Nazaire, e trasbordadas ao vapor *La Navarre*. A declaração do exportador acerca desta factura, diz que se intentava fazer o desembarque das mercadorias em Key West, mas a factura foi feita e certificada, ao pedido dos protestantes, depois de haverem chegado as mercadorias a este paiz, o qual diminue sensivelmente seu valor como evidencia. Tambem temos á vista uma declaração jurada do director da “Florida Brewing Company,” expondo o seguinte:

Que a referida “Florida Brewing Company” comprou de DUSSAQ & Co., de Havana, Cuba, 199 caixas de cognac, as quaes tinham de ser embarcadas de S. Nazaire, França, a Tampa, Florida, via de Havana; que as ditas 199 caixas de cognac foram embarcadas effectivamente de S. Nazaire, França, pelo vapor *La Navarre* para Havana, Cuba, de onde se baldearam para o vapor *Olivette* e se trouxeram a Tampa.

A declaração de entrada dos importadores diz que as mercadorias foram importadas de “França via de Havana.”

Baseados nestas provas, se nos pede que decidamos que as mercadorias se produziram em França e se importaram deste paiz, e que, por conseguinte, têm direito a entrar pagando um direito de \$1.75 por gallão, de conformidade com o convenio de reciprocidade commercial com França (T. D. 19405), e não á razão de \$2.25 por gallão, de conformidade com o paragrapho 289 da lei aduaneira de 1897, segundo a classificação do inspector de alfandega. Os importadores allegam que a firma de Havana fez as vezes simplesmente de seu corretor.

Si quando as mercadorias sahiram de França se intentava desembarcal-as em um porto dos Estados Unidos, a baldeação na Havana não podia alterar seu character como uma importação de França (In re Hermann Brothers, G. A. 4751). Segundo manifestou o Juiz CURTIS no caso de Gant contra Peaslee (2 Curt., 250; 9 Fed. Cas. 1143), este facto “só se referiria ao caminho e aos meios de seu transito, mas não ao lugar de sua partida, nem ao ponto de seu destino.” Por outro lado, si o carregamento desviou-se na Havana de maneira tal que a exportação se fizesse em effeito d’alli, a origem franceza das mercadorias não pode isental-as do pagamento de um direito total (In re La Montague, G. A. 4638; In re Booth, G. A. 4719).

As provas resultam deficientes em varios pormenores. Não se tem apresentado nenhuma prova directa de que as mercadorias foram produzidas em França. As relações que se allega que existiam entre DUSSAQ & Co., de Havana e os importadores, não têm sido demonstrado de uma maneira terminante. Pelos factos consignados apparece que a transacção foi uma venda que a firma de Havana fez aos importadores

de mercadorias compradas em França. Não podemos dizer si este facto affectaria o carácter da importação, si seu transito de França houvesse sido continuo, com excepção da baldeação, porque cremos que a deducção deste ultimo facto, das provas adduzidas, seria injustificada.

Todo o que as provas indicam acerca de uma travessia continua, resulta *ex parte* e de um caracter parcial, e não é sufficiente para apoiar a deducção de que as mercadorias não se converteram em uma parte do commercio de Cuba. A factura franceza não faz menção de nenhum consignatario nos Estados Unidos, e no expediente não se encontra nada que demonstre satisfactoriamente que o cognac de que se trata, não poudo haver sido vendido em Cuba por DUSSAG & Co., e que a ordem da "Florida Brewing Company" não foi satisfeita de uma existencia que a firma tivesse á mão ou que tinha de chegar. (In re Booth, *supra*.) Deve ter-se presente que este caso volveu a iniciar depois da falta por parte dos protestantes de apresentar mais provas, para que lhes foram concedidos dous mezes.

Portanto, fica indeferido o protesto e confirmado a decisão do inspector de alfandega.

No. 23473b—A. G. 5065b.

AS DROGAS EM BRUTO (QUILLAYA OU OS CERNIDOS DA CASCA DE SABÃO).

Esta decisão dispõe que os cernidos que são um segundo producto resultante do processo de cortar com machina a casca de sabão, e que são menos valiosos que a casca em bruto da qual se derivam, estão isentos de direitos, de conformidade com o paragrapho 548 da lei aduaneira de 1897, como drogas em bruto "cujo valor não se tem augmentado por meio da refinação ou moenda, ou por qualquer outro processo, e que não estão especificados na tarifa.

No. 23474.

LIVRE ENTRADA DE ARTIGOS PARA INSTITUIÇÕES.

Esta decisão, datada de 16 de Janeiro de 1902, dispõe a applicação do regulamento do Thesouro de 13 de Junho de 1900. (T. D. 22281.)

No. 23475.

ANIMAES SELVAGENS E PASSAROS SILVESTRES.

Esta decisão, datada de 22 de Janeiro de 1902, dispõe que os relatorios trimestraes das importações de animaes selvagens e passaros silvestres estrangeiros tem de ser feitos em folhas em branco pautadas de accordo com a formula dada na circular de 10 de Outubro de 1900.

No. 23476.

Esta decisão, datada de 24 de Janeiro de 1902, ordena a observancia da lei e o regulamento para a protecção da pesca do salmão em Alaska, promulgados no dia 18 de Fevereiro de 1901.

No. 23477.

OS CONHECIMENTOS DE RESTITUIÇÃO DE DIREITOS.

Os conhecimentos para os fins da restituição de direitos deverão ser firmados da maneira acostumada e a nota que diz “para os fins da alfandega” deverá ser firmada ou marcada com as iniciaes feitas com tinta ou com um lapis de tinta indelevel.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
24 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de vossa carta de 7 do corrente, relativa á questão de exigir que o representante das companhias de transporte firme os conhecimentos, sempre que estes estejam marcados com a nota que diz “Sómente para os fins da alfandega; não é negociavel; não foi expedida outra copia para a alfandega.”

Em resposta, devo dizer-vos que os conhecimentos para os fins da alfandega devem ser firmados da maneira usual e estampar-se-lhes a nota que diz que o conhecimento foi expedido para os fins da alfandega, devendo firmal-a ou por-lhe suas iniciaes com tinta ou com um lapis de tinta indelevel, o representante que firme o conhecimento.

Sou com respeito,

Sr. L. E. TOWNSLEY,
Chicago, Ill.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

No. 23478.

MERCADORIAS DE TRANSITO.

De conformidade com o art. 3005 dos Estatutos Revisados, as mercadorias de transito podem desembarcar-se no primeiro porto ao qual cheguem, para seu transporte e exportação por qualquer porto ou subporto dos Estados Unidos.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
24 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento está de posse de vossa carta de 19 de Novembro ultimo, na qual exprimis a razão que tivestes para não permittir a entrada, de accordo com o art. 3005 dos Estatutos Revisados, das mercadorias que se destinam a passar de transito pelos Estados Unidos e exportar-se de Sumas, Washington.

Dizeis que: Como Sumas não é designado, de accordo com o art. 730, regulamento de 1899, como um porto pelo qual podem ser embarcadas mercadorias afiançadas, julgou-se opportuno não permittir o uso de dito porto como um porto fronteiro para effectuar o transporte e a exportação de mercadorias afiançadas. Nesta alfandega entende-se que a decisão do Thesouro no. 21829, é a ultima decisão que designa portos para o fim acima mencionado.

Em resposta, devo informar-vos que as mercadorias que mediante a factura, o conhecimento, o manifesto ou outro documento comprovativo, se mostrarem que se destinam a passar de transitio pelos Estados Unidos e exportar-se destes, podem entrar no porto de chegada para seu transporte e exportação por qualquer porto ou subporto dos Estados Unidos de conformidade com a lei de 21 de Maio de 1900, que emenda o art. 3005 dos Estatutos Revisados. (Vejam-se as decisões do Thesouro no. 22250 de 25 de Maio de 1900, e no. 22605 de 14 de Novembro de 1900.)

Sou com respeito,

AO INSPECTOR DE ALFANDEGA

de Boston, Mass.

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

No. 23479.

**FIANÇAS DE TRANSPORTE E DE EXPORTAÇÃO DE ACCORDO COM
O ART. 3005 DOS ESTATUTOS REVISADOS.**

[Circular No. 9.]

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,

25 de Janeiro de 1902.

Aos inspectores e outros funcionarios de alfandegas:

Achou-se que o prazo de quatro e de seis mezes, segundo o destino das mercadorias, especificado no art. 785 do Regulamento das Alfandegas de 1899 e a decisão do Thesouro no. 22605 de 14 Novembro de 1900, para as fianças que comprehendem mercadorias que entram para serem transportadas e exportadas, de accordo com o art. 3005 dos Estatutos Revisados, tal como foi emendado pela lei de 21 de Maio de 1900 (Decisão do Thesouro n. 22250) em muitos casos é um periodo, demasiado curto para poder cumprir devidamente com o regulamento que rege os ditos carregamentos. Por consequente, este Departamento pela presente emenda o dito artigo 735 do regulamento de modo que se prorogue o prazo de ditas fianças até um anno, a contar desde a data da declaração de entrada, seja qual for o destino das mercadorias.

O. L. SPAULDING,

Subsecretario.

No. 23480.

O CODIGO INTERNACIONAL DE SIGNAES.

[Circular No. 10.]

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
 SECÇÃO DE NAVEGAÇÃO,
Washington, D. C., 25 de Janeiro de 1902.

Aos inspectores de alfandegas, capitães de navios e demais pessoas interessadas:

Segundo se exprime na lista do codigo que esta repartição publicou para o anno de 1901, o novo codigo internacional de signaes poz-se em pratica no dia 1º de Janeiro de 1901. Tanto a nova como a antiga edição do codigo, se haviam de usar conjuntamente desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1901 até o 1º de Janeiro de 1902, mas já se ordenou que desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1902 sómente se usará a nova edição.

Agora apparece que a Camara de Commercio Inglesa resolveu que, si bem é certo que em todos os casos ha de entender-se que o novo codigo ha de ser usado desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1902, sem embargo, si em qualquer caso os officiaes de signaes não pudessem interpretar um signal pelo novo codigo, e acham que podem traduzil-o pelo antigo, não deverão negar-se a recebê-lo.

Nos Estados Unidos pode tomar-se uma medida semelhante e os signaes que em taes casos se fizerem dos navios, de accordo com o antigo codigo, podem ser recebidos e annunciados.

Faz-se a indicação de que cada vez que um navio usar o antigo codigo, seja o facto communicado á Secção de Navegação do Departamento do Thesouro.

Em cada alfandega deverá fixar-se uma copia desta circular para o conhecimento dos capitães de navios e demais pessoas interessadas.

E. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissario.

Approvada.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario do Thesouro.

 No. 23481.
COUROS.

METHODO DE AVALIAR OS COUROS.—O direito adicional disposto no artigo 32 da lei de 1897, não deverá ser imposto si o augmento de valor se deve unicamente ao encolhimento depois do embarque.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
25 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: O contador do Departamento do Thesouro chama a attenção deste Departamento para o facto de que a declaração de entrada do armazem No. 7, de 1901, de vosso porto, comprehende certos couros.

Parece que os couros encolheram-se durante a viagem; que o numero total de libras desembarcadas e das quaes deu conta o pesador, como succede regularmente em taes casos, foi menor que o numero de libras consignado na factura; e que o avaliador ao encontrar o valor corrente no mercado, multiplica o numero de libras desembarcadas pela unidade de valor consignada na factura, o qual geralmente faz que o valor total avaliado seja menor que o valor de factura.

Incumbe aos avaliadores avaliar a mercadoria no estado em que esta se importa, e não no estado em que se factura e embarca. Por exemplo, os couros verdes podem ser facturados e embarcados, mas a sua chegada encontra-se que se têm seccado e encolhido até certo grão, durante a travessia de importação e, por conseguinte, ao avaliador apresentam-se couros de um character distincto e de um valor indubitavelmente maior que os couros que se facturaram e embarcaram, e é seu dever encontrar o valor que tinha no mercado estrangeiro, na data em que se embarcou a classe de couro que tem á vista, e não a classe de couro facturada e embarcada. (Vejam-se os artigos 10 e 19 da lei administrativa de alfandega.)

A este respeito, chama-se vossa attenção para o caso de Reiss contra Magone (39 Fed. Rep., 105), o de Robertson contra Bradbury (132 U. S., 491), e o da American Sugar Refining Company, contra os Estados Unidos (181 U. S., 610); e tambem a decisão do Thesouro No. 9305, de 23 de Março de 1889, relativa ao sabão de Castilha, na qual se mantem que quando a differença entre o peso consignado na factura e o que apparece no relatorio do pesador possa ser devida á evaporação ou a outras causas semelhantes, e o avaliador e o inspector de alfandega convençam-se de que o valor por libra no mercado estrangeiro das mercadorias tem augmentado proporcionalmente, de modo que não resulte nenhuma diminuição do valor total declarado da factura no mercado estrangeiro, o dito valor por libra no mercado estrangeiro seria representado pelo resultado que se obteria dividindo o valor total da factura no mercado estrangeiro pelo numero de libras desembarcadas.

Em tal caso, o valor total sujeito ao pagamento de direitos não pode ser menor que o valor da factura. Sempre que o augmento do avaliador ou qualquer parte de dito augmento, se deva unicamente ao encolhimento dos couros depois de seu embarque, não podendo, nem o exportador nem o importador, impedir a alteração do estado das mercadorias, o dito augmento não será considerado como um augmento per se, para que resulte o valor do mercado, e não será imposto um direito addicional de conformidade com o artigo 32 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897. Portanto, deveis proceder de accordo com o que acaba de ser exposto.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Ao INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Erie, Pa.

No. 23482.

LIMÕES IMPORTADOS EM CAIXAS.

Esta decisão, datada de 25 de Janeiro de 1902, dispõe que para determinar o peso liquido verdadeiro dos limões importados em caixas, é necessario achar o verdadeiro peso bruto de cada classe importada, pesando separadamente um numero sufficiente de caixas de diferentes classes do tamanho regular, devendo ser marcado o peso bruto em cada caixa que se pesar. É necessario obter os pesos brutos totaes das diferentes classes, fixando a média dos pesos determinados ao numero de caixas de cada classe, e a tara deverá ser determinada pesando um numero sufficiente de caixas vazias de cada tamanho.

No. 23483.

RECORTES DE TABACO.

Os recortes de tabaco que se exportam de um armazem de fabricação afiançado, ao reimportarem-se, pagarão direitos como tabaco manufacturado.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
25 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Este Departamento recebeu opportunamente vossa carta de 15 do corrente, relativa á decisão da Junta de Avaliadores Geraes dos Estados Unidos, datada de 30 do proximo passado (G. A. 5056—T. D. 23443) que comprehende certa importação de “recortes de tabaco.”

Em vossa carta dizeis o que segue:

“Quando estas mercadorias se declararam originalmente, pareciam ter direito á entrada livre como productos nacionaes devoltos no mesmo estado em que estavam quando foram exportados e, por conseguinte, as ditas mercadorias foram examinadas no caes, e a declaração de entrada das mesmas foi liquidada no dia 23 de Novembro de 1900. Posteriormente, esta repartição recebeu um T. e E. declaração entrada de Petersburg, Virginia, que mostra que as mercadorias foram exportadas de um armazem de sexta classe, e em vista da dita relação e da interpretação que esta repartição tem dado ás disposições do artigo 27 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, a declaração de entrada foi liquidada e sobre as mercadorias foi imposto um direito de 55 centavos por libra, de accordo com o disposto no paragrapho 215, por virtude dos termos empregados no artigo 27, isto é, ‘excepto os artigos manufacturados em armazens afiançados e exportados em conformidade com a lei, os quaes pagarão os mesmos direitos que si fossem importados originalmente.’”

A junta encontra, de facto, que o tabaco em questão não estava manufacturado, e que como não se pagou neuhuma contribuição de renda

interna sobre o mesmo antes da exportação, fica comprehendido em dito artigo 27, como um producto dos Estados Unidos que volveu a importar-se, depois de haver sido exportado sem haver pago nenhum direito de renda interna, e por conseguinte pagará um direito igual á contribuição imposta pelas leis de rendas internas sobre artigos semelhantes, como se allega no protesto.

Citaes a clausula final do paragrapho 483 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, que impõe um direito igual á contribuição interna dispensada sobre o tabaco manufacturado reimportado e o regulamento revisado relativo á contribuição sobre o tabaco, o rapé e os charutos (serie 7, no. 8, revisada, da Repartição de Rendas Internas) que mostra que em certos casos os recortes de tabaco são considerados como tabaco manufacturado que paga a contribuição de renda interna á razão de 12 centavos por libra e deduzis que—

“A decisão da Junta de Avaliadores de que o tabaco de que se trata ‘não está manufacturado,’ allegando depois no mesmo paragrapho, que deverá pagar um direito equivalente á contribuição imposta pelas leis de rendas internas, as quaes mantêm que os recortes de tabaco são tabaco manufacturado, é uma contradicção evidente.”

Este Departamento está de accordo com esta opinião, e pela presente ordena-vos que appelleis da decisão de que se trata, de accordo com o artigo 15 da lei de 10 de Junho de 1890.

Chama-se vossa attenção para o facto de que a exportação de um armazem de fabricação afiançado constitue uma prova prima facie de que as mercadorias estavam manufacturadas, posto que, de accordo com o artigo 15 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, sómente artigos manufacturados podem ser retirados de armazens para a exportação.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

AO INSPECTOR DA ALFANDEGA,
Nova York, N. Y.

No. 23484.

FACTURAS.

Sempre que se compre realmente uma mercadoria, a factura e declaração que se façam da mesma deverão ser firmadas pelo comprador ou seu agente devidamente auctorizado.

DEPARTAMENTO DO THESOURO,
28 de Janeiro de 1902.

SENHOR: Tenho a honra de accusar o recebimento de vossa carta de 13 do proximo passado, transmittindo-me uma copia de um telegramma recebido do consul-geral em Marselha, relativo á difficuldade

de applicar o regulamento que prescreve que os commissarios no estrangeiro que comprarem mercadorias para embarcal-as e que as remetterem a importadores deste paiz, deverão firmar a declaração que se ha de fazer na factura como agentes do comprador. Allega-se que a applicação deste regulamento offerece muitos inconvenientes, tanto aos remettentes como aos agentes consulares, porque em certos casos, ainda que os commissarios no estrangeiro não discutam a conveniencia da applicação da regra a suas transacções mercantis, os importadores americanos não tem querido enviar poderes. Os consules americanos em outros pontos permitem que os commissarios firmem as facturas como vendedores, e os commissarios no estrangeiro que têm uma longa lista de freguezes occasionaes nos Estados Unidos, o dia menos pensado podem receber um telegramma auctorizando-lhes a fazer uma compra em circumstancias em que não lhes seja possivel conseguir um poder a tempo.

A circular de vosso Departamento, datada de 18 de Dezembro de 1900, que comprehende a carta deste Departamento de 3 de Dezembro de 1900 (Decisão do Thesouro, No. 22546) baseou-se no facto de que a partida da commissão que apparece nas facturas que contêm uma declaração firmada por um commissario como “vendedor,” seria considerada como uma parte do valor que paga direitos das mercadorias comprehendidas em dita factura, e o Departamento, com o fim de proteger os commissarios de boa fé, indicou a conveniencia de exigir que os commissarios firmem as declarações como agentes do comprador. A attitude do Departamento parece ser de accordo com o disposto nos artigos 2 e 3, da lei de 10 de Junho de 1890.

No primeiro dos referidos artigos dispõe-se:

“Que todas as facturas de mercadorias importadas deverão ser firmadas pela pessoa que as possua ou embarque, si as ditas mercadorias foram realmente compradas, ou pelo fabricante ou dono das mesmas, si foram obtidas de outra maneira que não seja uma compra, ou pelo agente devidamente auctorizado de dito comprador, fabricante ou dono.”

Comprehender-se-há que a pessoa que possui e embarca as mercadorias é o comprador, e a lei prescreve que a factura deverá ser firmada por elle ou pelo agente devidamente auctorizado de “dito comprador.”

O artigo 3 dispõe o seguinte:

“Que todas estas facturas * * * deverão conter uma declaração firmada pelo comprador, fabricante, dono ou agente.” É evidente que as palavras “fabricante” e “dono” referem-se unicamente ás mercadorias que não foram obtidas por compra, e que sempre que as mercadorias são compradas realmente, tanto a factura como a declaração que nella apparece, deverão ser firmadas pelo comprador ou seu agente. Não ha nenhum preceito que exige que o “vendedor” faça uma declaração como tal. Si bem é certo que o artigo 3 não exige expressa-

mente que o agente esteja devidamente auctorizado, o artigo 2 o exige, e como na maioria dos casos, a factura e a declaração seriam firmadas pela mesma pessoa, não seria injusto exigir que o agente do comprador, que firma a declaração, seja devidamente auctorizado; mas em relação a isto, estou de opinião de que a devida auctorização dada por uma pessoa residente neste paiz, a um commissario no estrangeiro, para que compre mercadorias e firme a factura, seria uma auctorização sufficiente para que o dito agente firme a declaração.

Sou com respeito,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Subsecretario.

Ao SECRETARIO de ESTADO.

No. 23485—A. G. 5066.

OS CHARUTOS DE AMOSTRAS, DISTRIBUIDOS NA EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA.

Esta decisão dispõe que os charutos que se distribuíram em grandes quantidades, gratis, ao tribunal de adjudicação de premios da Exposição Pan-Americana, foram sujeitos justamente ao pagamento de direitos de conformidade com as disposições da lei aduaneira de 1897 (paragrapho 217).

As mercadorias expostas na Exposição deverão ser consideradas como mercadorias que têm estado em um armazem de deposito afiançado, e ao extrahirem-se deverão pagar direitos.

No. 23486—A. G. 5067.

O PAPEL DE IMPRENSA FEITO Á MÃO.

Esta decisão dispõe que de conformidade com o paragrapho 401 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, o papel de imprensa feito á mão pagará direitos como papel feito á mão, e não como papel de imprensa, de conformidade com o paragrapho 396 de dita lei.

A lei deve ser applicavel em todas as suas partes, si é possivel.

No. 23487—A. G. 5068.

TOALHAS TURCAS E LENÇOS DE LAVAR.

Esta decisão dispõe que as toalhas turcas e lenços de lavar feitos de algodão ou de linho com um ponto inteiriço ou de pello, não pagam direitos como “tecidos de pello,” de accordo com o disposto no paragrapho 315, da lei de 24 de Julho de 1877, mas á razão de 45 por

cento ad valorem, segundo o valor do material que constitue o componente principal delles, de accordo com o disposto no paragrapho 322 ou 347 de dita lei.

As palavras “tecidos de pello,” taes como se usam em dito paragrapho, limitam-se aos generos ou tecidos de differentes classes e feitos de differentes materiaes, com os generos associados agrupados no mesmo paragrapho, como os velludos, os velludilhos, etc., e que assim são conhecidos e empregados na industria e no commercio. (In re Herrman, 56 Fed. Rep., 477.)

No. 23488—A. G. 5068.

OS TIJOLOS DE PEDRA POMES.

Esta decisão dispõe que os tijolos para limpar feitos de pedra pomes moida e mesclada com areia e depois impressada em differentes tamanhos, deverão pagar direitos á razão de \$6 por tonelada, de accordo com o paragrapho 92 da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, á semelhança da pedra pomes em todo ou em parte manufacturada.

No. 23489—A. G. 5070.

O CIMENTO PARA DENTISTAS.

Esta decisão dispõe que dous compostos independentes, um dos quaes é um pó e o outro uma mistura de *formaldehyd*, azeite de cravos e creosoto, os dous juntos sendo vendidos sob a denominação commercial de “formagen,” que se usam juntos e se conhecem no commercio por “cimento para dentistas,” pagam direitos á razão de 20 por cento ad valorem, de accordo com o paragrapho 89, da lei de 24 de Julho de 1897, como “outro cimento.”

Que um composto de *formaldehyd*, azeite de cravo e creosoto, que se importa separadamente para ser usado junto com um pó para formar um cimento, e que tambem serve de antiseptico, paga direitos como uma preparação medicinal não alcoolica, de conformidade com o paragrapho 68 da citada lei.

No. 23490—A. G. 5071.

ROLOS DE VIAGEM FEITOS EM PARTE DE LÃ, CUJO MATERIAL COMPONENTE MAIS VALIOSO É O ALGODÃO OU O LINHO.

Esta decisão dispõe que a clausula contida no paragrapho 391, tarifa de sedas, lei aduaneira de 1897, que diz que “todas as manufacturas nas quaes a lã seja um material componente, deverão ser classificadas como

manufacturas de lã," só refere-se ao dito paragrapho, ou ao mais ao quadro no qual se encontra o dito paragrapho. Portanto, os rolos de viagem assim chamados, que se compõem em parte de lã, sendo o algodão ou o linho o seu material componente mais valioso, pagam direitos de conformidade com o paragrapho 322 ou 347 da dita lei, como manufacturas de algodão ou de linho não especificadas. Que não é necessario determinar qual dos dous paragraphos da tarifa é applicavel ás mercadorias importadas, sempre que não seja duvida de que deve applicar-se um delles, si o direito em cada caso é o mesmo.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

REGISTRO DE ENCOMMENDAS POSTAES.

O Departamento dos Correios dos Estados Unidos communicou, no dia 2 Janeiro de 1902, aos agentes de correio que fora avisado officialmente de que podem ser agora registradas encommendas endereçadas para sevem entregues em qualquer agencia postal da Republica Argentina. Até agora o registro havia sido limitado a encommendas destinadas a agencias especificadas.

IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1901.

O movimento geral das entradas e sahidas de immigrants na Republica Argentina em 1901, accusou um algarismo de 160,582 individuos para as primeiras e de 112,665 para as ultimas. Dos 125,951 immigrants chegados, 90,127 vieram directamente de paizes estrangeiros e 35,824, por via de Montevideo. As sahidas foram representadas por 80,251 emigrantes e 32,414 passageiros. Em 1900, o numero total de pessoas que entraram foi de 132,456, das quaes 105,902 eram immigrants; em 1899, o numero das entradas foi de 145,699, das quaes 111,083 eram immigrants. A maior parte dos immigrants em 1901 eram de nacionalidade italiana, ainda que se nota tambem um augmento no numero dos polacos e roumanios. A maior parte dos immigrants foram engajados na industria agricola.

BOLIVIA.

CONVENIO POSTAL COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

O Superintendente de Correios Estrangeiros dos Estados Unidos, expediu a seguinte circular no dia 16 de Janeiro de 1902.

Tendo sido concluido um convenio postal entre os Estados Unidos e a Bolivia, que começará a reger no dia 1º do proximo mez (Fevereiro de 1902) pacotes postaes expedidos da Bolivia com destino aos Estados

Unidos e os expedidos dos Estados Unidos com destino á Bolivia poderão ser admittidas entre os dous paizes a partir daquella data.

Os pacotes não devem pesar mais de 11 libras, nem ter mais que 3 pés e 6 pollegadas de extensão, e mais que 6 pés de comprimento e circumferencia junctamente.

O porte para pacotes com destino á Bolivia será 20 centavos por libra ou fracção de libra e 5 centavos, pela distribuição, serão cobrados do expedidor de cada pacote recebido da Bolivia.

A remessa deve ser effectuada entre as agencias postaes de Nova York e San Francisco, nos Estados Unidos e de La Paz na Bolivia.

BRAZIL.

QUANTIDADE DE PAPEL-MOEDA EM CIRCULAÇÃO.

Quadro demonstrativo dos valores, quantidade e importancia das notas do papel-moeda em circulação em 31 de Janeiro de 1902.

Valores.	Quantidade de notas.	Importancia por valores.
\$500	12, 848, 813	6, 424, 406\$500
1\$000	14, 733, 901	14, 733, 901\$000
2\$000	10, 124, 811½	20, 249, 623\$000
5\$000	6, 175, 877½	30, 879, 387\$500
10\$000	5, 166, 604½	51, 666, 045\$000
20\$000	2, 763, 523	55, 270, 460\$000
30\$000	72, 562	2, 176, 860\$000
50\$000	1, 758, 691½	87, 934, 575\$000
100\$000	615, 141½	61, 514, 150\$000
200\$000	1, 075, 563	215, 112, 600\$000
500\$000	268, 978½	134, 489, 250\$000
	55, 604, 467	680, 451, 258\$000

Existia em circulação em 31 de Agosto de 1898 788, 364, 614\$500

Importancia retirada da circulação até 31 de Janeiro de 1902..... 107, 913, 556\$500

Importancia total em circulação..... 680, 451, 258\$000

MOVIMENTO DE CAFÉ NO SEMESTRE DE JULHO A DEZEMBRO DE 1901.

O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade e os destinos do café exportado pelo porto de Santos, durante o semestre de Julho a Dezembro, de 1901:

	Saccas de 60 kilos.		Saccas de 60 kilos.
New York	1, 429, 286	Bremen.....	50, 176
Havre	1, 396, 568	Alexandria	36, 000
Hamburgo	1, 310, 160	Copenhagen.....	28, 125
Rotterdam	711, 280	Canal a ordens	22, 610
Trieste.....	392, 772	Veneza	11, 250
Antwerpia	287, 870	Barcelona.....	10, 828
New Orleans	162, 551	Smyrna.....	8, 530
Londres	133, 727	Gibraltar, a ordens	6, 750
Genova	99, 239	Buenos Ayres	5, 741
Marselha	59, 748	Bordeaux.....	4, 071

Saccas de 60 kilos.		Saccas de 60 kilos.	
Fiume	3, 000	Bilbão	450
Alexandrette	2, 750	Messina	350
Cadix	2, 500	Valencia	315
Beyrouth	2, 350	Port-Said	250
Southampton	2, 282	Lanaca	125
Napoles	2, 066	Sevilha	125
Malaga	1, 650	Montevideo	100
Constantinopla	1, 125	Lisboa	66
Teneriffe	1, 125	Vigo	20
Jeddah	875	Azacio	17
Bassorah	750	Leuxões	10
Algeria	750	Cabotagem	1, 049
Jaffa	500		
Santander	475		
			6, 192, 357

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM JANEIRO DE 1902.

Os Estados Unidos importaram durante o mez de Janeiro de 1902, mercadorias no valor de \$79,138,192, contra \$69,307,080 no mesmo mez de 1901. As importações que entraram livres de direitos em Janeiro de 1902, foram por valor de \$36,461,913, contra \$27,382,894 em Janeiro de 1901. As importações que pagaram direitos foram avaliadas em \$42,676,279 em Janeiro de 1902, comparadas com \$41,924,186 em Janeiro de 1901. O grande augmento nas importações de Janeiro de 1902 sobre as do mesmo mez de 1901, foi devido principalmente ás importações de materia prima e artigos em parte manufacturados que se empregam nas industrias dos Estados Unidos e ás importações de artigos de luxo. O augmento havido nestas duas classes de mercadorias foi de \$8,960,984.

As importações durante os sete mezes do exercicio de 1902 foram avaliadas em \$526,116,998, comparadas com \$459,038,141 para o mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior. Do augmento total que foi de \$67,078,857, \$9,095,514 representam o augmento nas importações de artigos manufacturados promptos para o consumo.

As importações durante o mez de Janeiro de 1902, comparadas com as do mesmo mez de 1901, se classificaram da maneira seguinte:

Classificação.	1902.	1901.
Productos alimenticios e animaes	\$16, 273, 453	\$16, 718, 448
Materia prima para industrias nacionaes	30, 445, 623	23, 166, 281
Artigos em todo ou em parte manufacturados que se empregam nas fabricas	6, 886, 890	6, 411, 668
Artigos promptos para o consumo	12, 910, 991	11, 709, 259
Artigos de luxo, etc	12, 621, 235	11, 301, 404
Total	79, 138, 192	69, 307, 080

As exportações dos Estados Unidos em Janeiro de 1902, incluindo os productos estrangeiros reexportados, foram avaliadas em \$129,136,444, comparadas com \$136,325,601 no mesmo mez de 1901. A diminuição é devida ao decrescimento das exportações de productos agricolas, pois as exportações de artigos manufacturados augmentaram em cerca de \$2,000,000. Durante os sete mezes que terminaram em Janeiro de 1902, as exportações foram avaliadas em \$872,659,682, comparadas com \$902,237,970 para o mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior.

As exportações feitas em Janeiro de 1902, comparadas com as do mesmo mez de 1901, foram classificadas como se segue:

Classificação.	1902.	1901.
Productos de agricultura	\$84, 477, 950	\$92, 565, 242
Productos de fabricas.....	34, 412, 992	32, 654, 035
Productos de minas.....	2, 912, 011	3, 011, 212
Productos de florestas.....	3, 328, 987	3, 983, 475
Productos de pesca	477, 719	656, 301
Productos miscellaneos	756, 651	505, 310
Total de productos nacionaes.....	126, 366, 310	133, 375, 575
Artigos estrangeiros reexportados	2, 770, 134	3, 950, 026
Total geral.....	129, 136, 444	136, 325, 601

A MAIOR NAÇÃO EXPORTADORA EM 1901.

Os Estados Unidos continuaram a ser durante o anno de 1901 a maior nação exportadora do mundo. As estatisticas da exportação dos principaes paizes do mundo em 1901, organizadas pela Repartição de Estatisticas do Departamento do Thesouro, demonstram que as exportações dos Estados Unidos foram maiores que as de qualquer outra nação. Ao passo que a exportação total para todo o anno é indicada sómente no caso de algumas das nações mais importantes, a exportação média mensal durante o periodo do anno de que se podem obter estatisticas, é dada para todos os paizes. Segundo essa relação, a exportação média mensal dos diversos paizes durante o anno de 1901, foi como se segue:

Estados Unidos, \$119,840,333; Reino Unido, \$113,753,987; Allemanha, \$90,242,000; França, \$66,929,329; Paizes Baixos, \$56,790,923; Austria-Hungria, \$32,012,746, e Belgica, \$28,678,729. A exportação total dos Estados Unidos durante o anno foi no valor de \$1,438,083,000, e a do Reino Unido, no de \$1,365,047,843. Destes algarismos parece que as exportações dos Estados Unidos em 1901 soffreram uma diminuição de cerca de \$12,000,000, comparados com as de 1900, mas isto é devido ao facto de que os embarques para Hawaï e Porto Rico não se incluíram nas estatisticas da exportação. As exportações do Reino Unido em 1901 foram de \$1,365,047,843, comparadas com \$1,417,085,849 em 1900, o que mostra uma diminuição de cerca de \$52,000,000. As exportações da Allemanha durante os nove mezes

que terminaram em Setembro mostram um augmento de \$4,000,000, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Nos onze mezes que terminaram com Novembro, as exportações da França excederam em \$18,000,000 ás do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. No referido periodo as exportações da Belgica, e da Austria-Hungria, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior, mostram uma differença para menos de \$7,000,000 e \$9,000,000, respectivamente.

Quanto ao commercio de importação, os Estados Unidos occupam o quarto lugar na lista das nações. A importação média mensal dos diversos paizes foi como se segue: Estados Unidos, \$73,368,421; Reino Unido, \$211,789,669; Allemanha, \$111,646,000; França, \$75,483,423; Paizes Baixos, \$65,922,642; Belgica, \$34,942,018, e Austria-Hungria, \$28,600,569. Convem accrescentar que os algarismos consignados para os Paizes Baixos correspondem ao anno de 1900, não podendo-se obter ainda estatisticas da importação em 1901.

O seguinte quadro mostra a importação e exportação média mensal dos principaes paizes do mundo durante o periodo do anno civil de 1901 de que se tem podido obter estatisticas:

Paizes.	Importações.	Exportações.	Paizes.	Importações.	Exportações.
Estados Unidos.....	\$73,368,421	\$119,840,333	Italia.....	\$29,700,743	\$22,657,465
Reino Unido.....	211,789,669	113,753,987	Canadá.....	16,097,469	18,959,203
Allemanha.....	111,646,000	90,242,000	Brazil.....	5,258,454	15,051,841
França.....	75,483,423	66,929,329	Republica Argentina.....	9,449,168	14,061,897
Paizes Baixos (1900)...	65,922,642	56,790,923	Suissa.....	17,071,874	13,127,468
Austria-Hungria.....	28,600,569	32,012,746	Hespanha.....	13,464,488	10,698,054
Russia.....	22,838,052	30,227,582	Japão.....	10,803,457	10,176,972
India (ingleza).....	21,803,746	30,891,350	China.....	13,446,163	9,553,055
Belgica.....	34,942,018	28,678,729			

ESTATISTICAS INDUSTRIAES.

Os ultimos boletins publicados pela Repartição do Recenseamento contêm estatisticas que mostram o enorme progresso feito nas industrias manufactureiras dos Estados Unidos no periodo de 1890 a 1900. Nos quadros que se seguem, os algarismos para 1900 são comparados com os de 1890:

	Estabelecimentos manufactureiros. *			Moinhos.		
	1900.	1890.	Aug-mento.	1900.	1890.	Aug-mento.
			<i>Por cento.</i>			<i>Por cento.</i>
Numero.....	512,585	355,415	44.2	25,258	18,470	36.8
Capital.....	\$9,853,630,789	\$6,525,156,486	51.0	\$218,714,104	\$208,473,500	4.9
Empregados.....	5,310,598	4,251,613	24.9	37,073	47,403	b 21.8
Total dos salarios.....	\$2,323,407,257	\$1,891,228,321	22.9	\$17,703,418	\$18,138,402	b 2.4
Despezas.....	\$1,028,550,653	\$631,225,035	62.9	\$10,325,583	\$13,162,037	b 21.6
Materia prima.....	\$7,349,916,030	\$5,162,044,076	42.4	\$475,826,345	\$434,152,290	9.6
Valor da produção.....	\$13,019,251,614	\$9,372,437,283	38.9	\$560,719,063	\$513,971,474	9.1

* Nestes algarismos não se incluem estabelecimentos com uma produção menor de \$500, estabelecimentos governamentais, instituições penaes, de caridade e de educação.

^b Diminuição.

	Industrias de lacticinios.			Estabelecimentos para a preparação de carnes.		
	1900.	1890.	Aug-mento.	1900.	1890.	Aug-mento.
			<i>Por cento.</i>			<i>Por cento.</i>
Numero.....	9,354	4,712	98.5	920	1,118	17.7
Capital.....	\$36,508,095	\$16,624,163	119.6	\$186,681,264	\$116,887,504	59.7
Empregados.....	\$12,865	\$12,601	2.1	\$67,908	\$43,975	54.4
Salarios.....	\$6,170,670	\$4,222,101	39.5	\$33,144,013	\$24,304,976	36.4
Despezas.....	\$1,590,766	\$875,182	81.8	\$23,991,312	\$15,716,735	52.7
Materia prima.....	\$109,151,205	\$51,364,574	112.5	\$676,907,177	\$480,962,211	40.8
Valor da producção.....	\$131,199,347	\$62,686,043	109.3	\$779,147,433	\$561,611,668	38.7

Quanto á industria da preparação de carnes, convem dar as estatisticas mostrando as variedades, quantidades e valores das carnes e productos de carne exportados no anno civil de 1901. Estes algarismos são como se seguem:

	Libras.	Valor.
Carne de vacca fresca.....	354,421,781	\$32,294,877
Carne de vacca salgada.....	51,761,505	3,085,025
Carne preparada.....	767,007	64,467
Carne em latas.....	52,239,582	5,235,782
Sebo.....	51,846,765	2,698,692
Toucinho.....	447,620,337	39,402,500
Presunto.....	230,456,004	24,739,003
Carne de porco fresca.....	40,348,780	3,224,726
Carne de porco salgada ou em salmoura.....	127,863,335	10,254,695
Carne de porco em latas.....	9,341,262	744,455
Banha de porco.....	607,266,176	51,626,346
Compostos de banha, etc.....	30,513,728	2,039,698
Linguicas.....	7,140,383	699,841
Tripas preparadas para linguicas.....		2,022,496
Carne de carneiro.....	298,700	22,815
Carne em latas (exceptuando-se carne de vacca e de porco).....		1,821,610
Óleo de oleomargarina.....	163,828,675	12,951,745
Oleomargarina.....	5,094,541	499,489
Outros productos de carne.....		3,850,836
Valor total.....		197,227,098

Além dos productos enumerados, foram exportados durante o anno de 1901, aves domesticas e caça no valor de \$866,322; 24,249,565 libras de manteiga, no valor de \$4,184,966; 31,396,115 libras de queijo, no valor de \$3,006,344, e leite por valor de \$1,646,579, attingindo os productos de carne e de leite a um valor total de \$206,931,309.

O CULTIVO DO TABACO DE SUMATRA.

O Governo, por intermedio do Departamento de Agricultura, tem feito experiencias sobre o cultivo de tabaco de Sumatra na região do rio Conneticut, com resultados que promettem ser altamente satisfactorios. O custo de producção no paiz é calculado em 90 centavos por libra, e como o tabaco de Sumatra é vendido no mercado de Amsterdam a preços que variam de 50 centavos a \$3 por libra, crê-se que o producto de Connecticut poderá ser vendido por cerca de \$2 a libra, obtendo assim o productor um lucro de mais de 100 por cento.

O Departamento de Agricultura, com o objecto de fomentar o cultivo desta qualidade de tabaco na Republica, distribuiu sementes, forneceu instrucções e enviou peritos para superintender a preparação e o acondicionamento do tabaco. As despesas feitas com a cultura e colheita do tabaco foram pagas pelos cultivadores e quarenta e cinco geiras foram plantadas, tendo ficado entendido, como condição da experiencia que sufficiente instrucção seria dada para que se pudesse proseguir a industria. O tabaco foi cultivado debaixo de tendas feitas de panno denominado "cheese cloth," attingindo a produccão total a 40,000 libras. Os cultivadores concordaram em effectuar a venda da colheita sob a fiscalização do Governo, afim de que se possa estabelecer um typo de preço do producto para mostrar o resultado obtido com as despesas realizadas pelo Departamento com a experiencia.

Diz-se que os manufactureiros de tabaco que têm tido amostras deste tabaco declaram unanimemente que a experiencia teve grande exito e que o desenvolvimento da industria importará em centenas de milhares de dollars para o paiz.

IMPORTAÇÕES DE MOGNO EM 1901.

Durante o anno civil de 1901, os Estados Unidos importaram 39,682,000 pés de mogno, no valor de \$2,123,195. Para esta quantidade a America latina concorreu com 32,894,000 pés no valor de \$1,539,256 em 1901, contra 25,062,000 pés no valor de \$1,274,524 em 1900. As procedencias do mogno importado pelos Estados Unidos nos annos em comparação foram as seguintes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Pés.	Valor.	Pés.	Valor.
America Central.....	14,442,000	\$729,178	7,752,000	\$388,883
Mexico	12,579,000	537,156	11,520,000	503,291
Cuba.....	4,333,000	217,378	4,705,000	328,925
As Antillas (exceptuando-se Cuba).....	682,000	27,640	512,000	32,813
America do Sul	858,000	27,904	573,000	19,612
Outros paizes	6,788,000	583,939	6,389,000	530,667
Total.....	39,682,000	2,123,195	31,451,000	1,804,191

A INDUSTRIA OLEOMARGARINA.

Segundo um boletim especial da Repartição do Recenseamento, o numero dos estabelecimentos nos Estados Unidos para a fabricaçã de oleomargarina augmentou de 12 a 24 no periodo de 1890 a 1900, com um capital total de \$3,023,646, ou seja um augmento de 376 por cento. Outros dados estatisticos são os seguintes: numero de empregados, 1,085, ou um augmento de 311 por cento; importancia total dos salarios, \$534,541, o que mostra um augmento de 246 por cento; despesas miscellaneas, \$2,489,784, ou um augmento de 545 por cento; materia

prima, \$7,639,501, ou seja um augmento de 251 por cento; valor dos productos, \$12,988,525, ou um augmento de 318 por cento.

Não está incluída nestes algarismos a quantidade de oleomargarina manufacturada pelos estabelecimentos de preparação de carnes.

O RELATORIO DA REPARTIÇÃO DE PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO.

De accordo com o relatorio annual apresentado ao Congresso pelo Commissario de Patentes, o numero de patentes de privilegio expedidas durante o anno de 1001, foi de 27,373, que é o maior numero jamais registrado. O numero de marcas de fabrica, impressos e rotulos registrados foi de 2,965.

As receitas da Repartição durante o anno de 1901 foram de \$1,449,-398.16, ou \$100,000 mais que as de qualquer anno anterior. As despezas do anno foram de \$1,297,387.64, o que deixa um saldo de \$152,012.52.

Quanto ao numero de patentes de invenção expedidas á cidadãos de paizes estrangeiros, a Allemanha occupa o primeiro lugar, com 1,045; seguem-se-lhe a Inglaterra, com 986, e o Canadá com 376.

EQUADOR.

EXPORTAÇÕES DE BORRACHA.

Segundo o relatorio da Camara Commercial de Guayaquil, as exportações de borracha de Equador em 1900 foram de 1,103,511 libras, comparadas com 1,441,823 libras em 1889, 1,588,660 libras em 1898, e 1,121,288 libras em 1897. A diminuição é devida, segundo se diz, ao facto de que os apanhadores de borracha nas mattas virgens do interior e provincias de leste carecem de facilidades de transporte. Em vista da crescente procura da borracha, o presidente da Camara Commercial é de opinião que o Governo deve auxiliar esta industria, abrindo novos caminhos para as seringueiras.

O direito de exportação sobre a borracha de Equador baixou de 20 a 15 centavos, prata, por kilogramma, a taxa actual sendo equivalente a cerca de 3.40 centavos, ouro, por libra.

MEXICO.

A INDUSTRIA DO ASSUCAR.

A terceira edição annual da “Revista Assucareira” (1901-1902), publicada por “El Hacendado Mexicano” na cidade de Mexico, sahio á luz em Janeiro de 1902. Neste relatorio têm-se feito esforços para obter dados exactos sobre a quantidade de assucar produzida por cada

cultivador mexicano. A publicação também contém uma lista dos cultivadores de canna e fabricantes de assucar do Mexico, America Central, Cuba e Porto Rico, juntamente com seus endereços e outras informações pertinentes.

Quanto á Republica do Mexico as estatisticas mostram que o augmento na producção de assucar de 1900-1901, sobre a do anno anterior, é consideravel e se prevê que haverá um augmento ainda maior este anno (1901-1902), pois já está em projecto a construcção de seis novas fabricas. A quantidade total de assucar produzida no Mexico em 1900-1901, segundo as informações subministradas ao Hacendado Mexicano, foi de 77,361,712 kilogrammas, a que deve-se juntar 17,633,-288 kilogrammas que representam approximadamente a quantidade produzida nos diversos Estados sobre a qual não foram recebidas informações, fazendo um grande total de 95,000,000 kilogrammas ou 95,000 toneladas metricas. A quantidade total de melaço produzido é calculada em 50,000 toneladas.

O seguinte quadro mostra a producção de assucar, por Estados, conforme informações recebidas durante a safra de 1901-1902.

Estado.	Nº. de propriedades.	Nº. de cultivadores e fabricantes.	Quantidade.
			<i>Kilogrammas.</i>
Campeche	35	29	201,200
Chiapas	216	214	659,764
Colima	4	4	1,239,700
Guerrero	48	44	578,990
Jalisco	233	230	5,037,397
Mexico	15	14	200,000
Michoacan	31	27	970,000
Morelos	29	29	27,784,463
Nuevo Leon	21	21	818,000
Oaxaca	134	132	2,029,659
Puebla	19	19	10,535,338
Queretaro	1	1	30,000
San Luis Potosi	36	31	786,800
Sinaloa	6	6	6,260,000
Tabasco	47	47	867,485
Tamaulipas	135	135	651,916
Territorio de Tepic	2	1	2,750,000
Veracruz	161	153	11,010,000
Yucatán	18	17	4,951,000
Total	1,191	1,154	77,361,712

NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

O numero de carros de cargas que entraram no Mexico procedentes dos Estados Unidos durante os doze mezes findos em 30 de Junho de 1901, foi de 38,629, levando 535,640 toneladas de mercadorias. O numero dos que entraram nos Estados Unidos do Mexico foi de 20,368, conduzindo 223,720 toneladas de cargas.

URUGUAY.

O PORTO DE SAUCE.

O “Montevideo Times,” em sua edição de 9 de Janeiro de 1902, publicou as seguintes informações relativas ao porto de Sauce: “O porto de Sauce é o ponto onde convergem, por meio das estradas de Ferro Central e Oeste do Uruguay, todos as vias-ferreas de bitola larga da Republica, e é tambem o ponto inicial das vias ferreas de bitola estreita que se estendem á Ombues de Lavalle. Alli ha depositos para a armazenagem de cereaes e outros productos. Embarcações a vapor ou de vela que entrem no porto de Sauce podem atracar ao caes a profundidade da agua sendo de 20 pés. O ancoradouro é abrigado dos ventos e nelle se fazem as cargas e descargas com perfeita segurança.

Os concessionarios do porto não cobram taxas ou direitos por seus serviços. Praticagem gratuita é dada a todas as embarcações que viajam entre Sauce e Buenos Aires, Montevideo e La Plata e que carreguem ou descarreguem 1,500 toneladas de mercadorias em Sauce. Assegura-se que navios até 18 pés de calado podem sahir do porto de Sauce com carga pelo canal do norte, no qual os concessionarios collocaram boias.

Os planos, informações, etc., serão enviados a commerciantes, exportadores e outros interessados. Os concessionarios mantem um serviço de vapores entre Sauce e Buenos Aires para o transporte de passageiros e cargas e um serviço de lanchas entre Sauce, Buenos Aires e La Plata. Mais informações podem ser obtidas no escriptorio central á rua Rivadavia, 1365, Buenos Aires.

PRODUÇÃO DE ASSUCAR DO MUNDO EM 1901-2.

O “Bulletin Commercial” de Bruxellas diz que segundo informações recebidas de varias fontes fidedignas, a produção total de assucar de beterraba no mundo em 1901-2, attingirá a 6,413,000 toneladas, contra 6,048,000 toneladas em 1900-1901.

A produção dos diversos paizes é calculada como segue, sendo comparada com a do anno anterior:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.		1901-2.	1900-1901.
Allemanha	2,125,000	1,979,000	Dinamarca.....	60,000	53,000
França	1,150,000	1,170,000	Hespanha.....	100,000	84,000
Austria	1,125,000	1,074,000	Italia	77,000	66,000
Russia	1,050,000	920,000	Romania.....	18,000	24,000
Belgica	350,000	340,000	Outros paizes.....	3,000	48,000
Paizes Baixos.....	190,000	178,000			
Suecia	115,000	112,000	Total.....	6,363,000	6,048,000

Os algarismos da produção de assucar de canna nos dous periodos em comparação são como se seguem:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.		1901-2.	1900-1901.
Cuba	755,000	512,061	Porto Rico	80,000	55,089
Java	720,000	704,456	Barbadas	60,000	61,074
Estados Unidos	400,000	350,000	Trindade	50,000	47,942
Hawai	340,000	320,000	Philippinas	50,000	55,559
Brazil	190,000	180,000	Rennião	40,000	42,631
Maurícia	170,000	174,938	Guadalupe	40,000	37,946
Peru	135,000	120,000	Martinica	35,000	33,543
Demerara	100,000	95,188	Jamaica	30,000	30,000
As Pequenas Antilhas.....	95,000	85,100			
Egypto	90,000	85,000	Total	3,380,000	2,990,427

Deste calculo se vê que a produção de assucar do mundo em 1901-2, tomada em seu conjunto, será consideravelmente em excesso da do anno anterior.

CALCULO ALLEMÃO DA PRODUÇÃO DE ASSUCAR DE BETERRABA.

O consul dos Estados Unidos em Bremen, remetteu ao Departamento de Estado das Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos no dia 16 de Dezembro de 1901, um relatorio sobre a produção de assucar da Europa. Segundo este relatorio, as investigações sobre a produção de assucar de beterraba na Europa feitas pela União Internacional, dão por resultado os seguintes algarismos para os annos de que se trata:

	1901-2.	1900-1901.		1901-2.	1900-1901.
Allemanha	2,220,850	1,974,785	Suecia	121,392	115,547
Austria	1,306,900	1,053,300	Dinamarca	57,500	50,760
França	1,080,300	1,100,171	Outros paizes	221,000	.....
Russia	1,079,550	893,520			
Belgica	325,000	320,000	Total	6,612,592	5,716,183
Hollanda	200,100	178,100			

Segundo o relatorio citado, a produção de assucar na Europa em 1901-2 excederá á de 1900-1901, em cerca de 1,000,000 toneladas, podendo attingir a 1,500,000 toneladas o *stock* para ser levado para a estação proxima vindoura.

CALCULOS APRESENTADOS Á CONFERENCIA DE BRUXELLAS.

Um telegramma recente diz que a actual crise na industria de assucar occasiona grande inquietação aos manufactureiros deste producto na Europa. Segundo informações subministradas ao Congresso de Bruxellas pelos cultivadores de assucar de beterraba, a Allemanha produziu em 1901, 2,000,000 toneladas de assucar, das quaes 850,000 toneladas foram para o consumo nacional; a Austria produziu 1,200,000 toneladas, com um consumo nacional de 400,000 toneladas; a Franca produziu 1,000,000 toneladas, com um consumo de apenas 450,000 toneladas; a produção da Russia foi de 1,000,000 toneladas, quantidade que foi quasi em sua totalidade consumida no paiz; a Belgica produziu 330,000 toneladas de assucar, com um consumo de 70,000 toneladas e

a Hollanda produziu 190,000 toneladas, com um consumo nacional de 75,000 toneladas. Outros paizes da Europa, isto é, a Hespanha, Italia e Romania tornam-se agora productores de assucar com prejuizo dos paizes que outr'ora lhes suppriam deste producto.

Os calculos considerados como exactos pela Conferencia de Assucar accusam uma producção total de assucar de beterraba em 1901 de 6,470,000 toneladas, com um consumo sómente nestes paizes de 3,600,000 toneladas. Existe, pois, um excedente de 2,870,000 toneladas, das quaes a Inglaterra recebeu cerca de 1,700,000 toneladas, uma porção consideravel foi enviada aos Estados Unidos e a restante foi depositada em armazens, onde, sujeita a *cartels*, constitue um factor importante no mercado europeu.

CALCULO DA PRODUÇÃO DA AMERICA.

Como a maior parte do assucar que se consome nos Estados Unidos é fabricada da canna, é difficil comprehender que dous terços do assucar do mundo é produzido da beterraba. O seguinte quadro mostra a colheita de assucar do mundo em 1901-2, por procedencias, comparada com a de 1900-1901:

Paiz.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Estados Unidos (Luiziana).....	300,000	275,000
Porto Rico	100,000	80,000
Hawai	300,000	321,461
Cuba (colheita).....	875,000	635,000
Trindade (exportações).....	50,000	50,000
Barbadas (exportações).....	60,000	60,000
Jamaica.....	30,000	30,000
Antigua e S. Kitts	25,000	25,000
Martinica (exportações)	32,000	32,000
Guadalupe	35,000	35,000
Santa Cruz	13,000	13,000
Haiti e São Domingo.....	45,000	45,000
As Pequenas Antilhas	8,000	8,000
Mexico (colheita).....	95,000	93,000
Guatemala (colheita).....	9,000	9,000
Salvador	5,000	5,000
Nicaragua (colheita).....	3,500	3,500
Costa Rica (colheita)	1,500	1,500
Guyana ingleza (exportações).....	95,000	95,000
Guyana hollandeza (colheita).....	6,000	6,000
Venezuela	3,000	3,000
Peru (exportações).....	105,000	105,000
Republica Argentina (colheita).....	115,000	114,252
Brazil (colheita).....	215,000	190,000
Total na America.....	2,526,000	2,204,252
India ingleza (exportações)	15,000	15,000
Java (colheita)	725,000	710,120
Philippinas (exportações).....	70,000	48,000
Total da Asia.....	817,000	780,120
Queenslandia	117,000	92,554
Nova Gallas do Sul.....	19,000	19,000
Ilhas de Fidji (exportações).....	33,000	35,000
Total da Australia e Polynesia.....	169,000	144,554
Egypto (colheita).....	95,000	94,880
Mauricia	180,000	175,267
Reunião	35,000	35,000
Total da Africa	310,000	305,147
Hespanha.....	33,000	33,000
Producção total de assucar de canna	3,855,000	3,502,890

A maior parte do assucar de canna do mundo é consumida nos Estados Unidos. Em 1900, a produção total de assucar de canna na America do Norte, America Central e do Sul foi de 2,204,252 toneladas, ao passo que a quantidade consumida nos Estados Unidos foi de 2,219,847 toneladas. Calcula-se que no anno civil de 1901, o consumo nos Estados Unidos de assucar de todas as qualidades foi de 2,372,316 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma, o que accusa um augmento de 152,469 toneladas, ou seja 6.87 por cento. O consumo de assucar nacional foi de 439,986 toneladas, distribuidas como se segue: assucar de canna, 292,150 toneladas; assucar de beterraba, 124,859 toneladas; assucar de bordo, 5,000 toneladas; assucar de melaço, 17,977 toneladas. A quantidade de assucar importada de paizes estrangeiros e as possessões insulares para o consumo foi de 1,932,330 toneladas, distribuidas como segue: assucar de canna, 1,672,529 toneladas; assucar de beterraba crú, 217,286 toneladas, e 42,515 toneladas de assucar refinado. Das importações de assucar, 309,070 toneladas vieram de Hawaï, 66,279 toneladas de Porto Rico e 5,100 toneladas das Philippinas.

A quantidade de assucar refinado consumida em 1901, foi de 2,287,828 toneladas e a existencia de assucar refinado no fim do anno é calculada em 30,000 toneladas, comparada com igual quantidade em 1900.

Um telegramma de Hawaï, datado de 16 de Janeiro de 1902, diz que a colheita de assucar de Hawaï para o anno findo em 1º de Novembro de 1901 foi calculada em 281,000 toneladas, o que é consideravelmente menor que os algarismos consignados nos quadros precedentes. Das 281,000 toneladas, 100,000 serão enviadas a San Francisco para serem distribuidas em diversos pontos dos Estados Unidos; 68,200 toneladas serão enviadas por via do Estreito de Magalhães e 18,000 por via do Cabo Horn com destino á parte oriental dos Estados Unidos.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas recebeu da Universidade de Chicago varios pamphletos e publicações, entre as quaes figuram as seguintes: “Notes on Mexican Archaeology” (Notas sobre a Archeologia mexicana), por FREDERICK STARR, Imprensa da Universidade, 1894, sendo uma descripção da “casa pintada em San Juan de Teotihuacan,” Mitla e Monte Alban, com numerosas illustrações de texto e gravuras; “The Little Pottery Objects of Lake Chapala” (Os pequenos objectos de barro do lago Chapala) por FREDERICK STARR, Imprensa da Universidade, 1897. O referido lago é a maior bacia de agua fresca no Mexico e está situado no Estado de Jalisco á distancia de 250 milhas ao norte da cidade de Mexico. Os objectos de

barro descriptos consistem em pequenos vasos, conchas, fusos e figuras de barro que, segundo parece, foram atirados pelas aguas do lago e não são encontrados em qualquer outro local; “The Mapa de Cuauhtlantzinco or Codice Campos” (O Mappa de Cuauhtlantzinco ou Codice Campos) por FREDERICK STARR, Imprensa da Universidade, 1898, descreve varias pinturas, comprehendendo scenas da conquista e retratos de aborigines. Cada quadro traz um texto na lingua Nahuatl, traduzido ao hespanhol por Padre CAMPOS. Dizem os indios que as pinturas pertencem ao seculo XVI e foram feitas por Tepoztecatl. A povoação de San Juan de Cuauhtlantzinco está situada entre Puebla e Cholula no Estado de Puebla, Mexico. Esta publicação contem 43 gravuras reproduzindo em miniatura as pinturas como apparecem hoje. “Recent Mexican Study of the Native Language of Mexico,” por FREDERICK STARR, Imprensa da Universidade, 1900. Este pamphleto é de interesse á bibliographia e ethnographia, pois contem uma lista dos escriptores do Mexico e dos livros publicados nas linguas nativas mexicanas, exclusive da lingua Maya. “The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuila Indians of Southern California” (A Ethno-Botanica dos Indios de Coahuilla da California do Sul), por DAVID PRESCOTT BARROWS. Esta monographia é um estudo da cultura nativa de uma das tribus de indios que habitam as planicies e montanhas do deserto da California. Os assumptos tratados são as affinidades linguisticas e de tribu dos Indios de Coahuilla, habitat, construcção de casas, cestos e sua manufactura, plantas usadas nas manufacturas e artes, a colheita, preparação e armazenagem de productos alimenticios, plantas de alimentação e bebidas, substancias narcoticas e remedios.

O Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos publicou um boletim preparado por EDWIN S. HOLMES, que dá estatisticas sobre a industria de fructas da California. Essa industria data do tempo do estabelecimento das missões pelos frades franciscanos. Ainda em 1792, tinham 5,000 arvores fructiferas. A era de fructas, porém, não começou no Estado até a descoberta de ouro em 1849, quando milhares de pessoas entraram no paiz. O clima e o solo do paiz são especialmente adaptaveis a essa industria. As variedades produzidas comprehendem maçãs, damascos, cerejas, figos, uvas de todas as variedades, pecegos, peras, ameixas, azeitonas, marmelos e todas as fructas de cidra. O numero total de arvores fructiferas em 1900 foi de 29,402,287, das quaes 16,192,876 dão fructas e 13,209,411 ainda não produzem. Estas arvores cobrem uma area de 409,557 geiras, a que se deve addicionar os vinhedos com uma area de 157,000 geiras, 22,852 geiras plantadas de amendoeiras e 19,843 geiras de nogueiras, fazendo um total de 609,252 geiras.

“The lines of Demarcation of Pope Alexander VI, and the Treaty of Tordesillas, A. D. 1493 and 1494” (As Linhas de Demarcação do Papa Alexandro VI, e o Tratado de Tordesilhas, A. D. 1493 e 1494), por

SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, publicado por J. HOPE & SONS, Ottawa, Canadá, 1899. Esta publicação é uma parte das Transacções da Sociedade Real do Canadá, segunda serie, 1899-1900 (páginas 468-546) publicada em forma de pamphleto. O estudo tem por objecto esclarecer a linha de demarcação traçada em 1493 entre o novo e o velho mundo pelo referido Papa, e sua subsequente modificação por tratado, e é de interesse especial aos que estudam a historia primitiva da America. Os assumptos tratados são: Direito publico internacional em 1493; As bullas do papa; A demarcação de 1493; A primeira linha; O tratado de Tordesilhas em 1494 e a linha substituida; O ponto de partida; Medidas de comprimento antigas e da idade media e as linhas de demarcação sobre o oceano e seu supposto contacto com a costa nordeste da America.

O Departamento de Agricultura publicou um pamphleto de 30 paginas com 10 illustrações, descriptivo dos productos de lacticínios na Exposição de Pariz de 1900. Essa publicação é uma reimpressão de uma parte do decimo-setimo relatorio annual da secção de industria animal do Departamento. Sómente dous paizes da America concorreram com productos desta industria na Exposição de Pariz—os Estados Unidos com 152 exhibições, e o Mexico com 9. Dous outros paizes sobrepujaram os Estados Unidos no numero de productos expostos—a França com 800, e Suissa com 160.

O “Western Mining Directory” (Directorio das Minas do Oeste) para 1901-1902, preparado por A. R. DUNBAR, contem informações relativas ás principaes minas, baterias, fornos de fundição, dragas e installações de cyanuração e chloruração na Colombia Britannica e Republica do Mexico, assim como as situadas na parte oeste dos Estados Unidos. Com relação á este paiz, os Estados comprehendidos são: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Dakota do Sul, Utah, Washington, Wyoming e os Territorios de Arizona e de Novo Mexico.

Acaba de ser publicado pelos Srs. ELLIOTT STOCK, de Londres, 1901, um pequeno volume por FELIX SEEBEE, cujo titulo é “Travelling Impressions in, and Notes on Peru” (Impressões de Viagem em e Notas sobre o Peru. Este livro descreve acontecimentos que tiveram lugar em 1880-1881, e, posto que os caracteristicos physicos do paiz não tenham alterado, as mudanças na historia politica e condições commerciaes em toda a Republica têm sido de natureza tal que o livro se torna insufficiente para a actualidade.

“Jornal do Recife.” Recebemos e agradecemos este importante jornal que se publica em Pernambuco.

Recebimos um exemplar do Annuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul para o anno de 1902.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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REPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPORTATIONS PRINCIPALES EN 1901.

Pendant l'année 1901, la République Argentine a exporté les articles suivants, représentant les exportations principales, comparées avec celles des articles semblables, en 1900:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Peaux de bœuf séchées.....nombre..	2, 421, 957	2, 308, 726
Peaux de bœuf salées.....do.....	1, 082, 111	1, 050, 737
Peaux de chevaux séchées.....do.....	125, 745	81, 658
Peaux de chevaux salées.....do.....	135, 615	38, 445
Peaux de mouton.....balles..	74, 799	63, 806
Peaux de chèvres.....do.....	4, 354	3, 507
Poils.....do.....	5, 159	4, 727
Laine.....do.....	532, 942	253, 633
Moutons congelés.....nombre..	2, 722, 727	2, 372, 969
Quartiers de bœuf.....do.....	497, 375	261, 365
Suif.....barils..	257, 744	177, 021
Beurre.....caisses..	55, 696	40, 487
Blé.....tonnes..	972, 514	2, 042, 167
Maïs.....do.....	1, 129, 431	740, 685
Farine.....do.....	63, 464	37, 916
Son.....do.....	96, 932	68, 915
Graine de lin.....do.....	371, 599	201, 093
Graine oléagineuse.....sacs..	108, 132	112, 123
Foin.....balles..	1, 844, 423	1, 423, 967
Têtards (pollards).....sacs..	309, 676	154, 821
Québracho.....tonnes..	184, 654	221, 223
Tabac.....balles..	17, 087	14, 887
Sucre.....tonnes..	57, 931	17, 855

Une balle de peaux de moutons, de laine, ou de poils pèse, dans la République Argentine, 450 kilogrammes (992.07 livres); une balle de peaux de chèvres pèse 370 kilogrammes (815.7 livres); une balle de foin, 50 kilogrammes (110.23 livres); un baril de suif, 100 kilogrammes (220.46 livres), et une caisse de beurre, 25 kilogrammes

(55.115 livres). Les tonnes dont il s'agit sont des tonnes métriques représentant 1,000 kilogrammes ou 2,204.60 livres.

Voici les principaux pays où ces produits furent exportés:

Etats-Unis.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 1,096,563; peaux de bœufs salées, 48,496; peaux de chevaux séchées, 550; peaux de moutons, 254 balles; laine, 27,198 balles; poil, 802 balles; suif, 59 barils; peaux de chèvres, 2,455 balles; graine de lin, 33,335 tonnes; québracho, 4,647 tonnes, et sucre, 11 tonnes.

Royaume-Uni.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 59,784; peaux de bœufs salées, 47,035; peaux de chevaux salées, 1,013; peaux de moutons, 8,502 balles; peaux de chèvres, 70 balles; poil, 288 balles; laine, 57,252 balles; suif, 178,133 barils; moutons congelés, 2,722,727; bœufs congelés, 480,101 quartiers; blé, 120,031 tonnes; maïs, 258,357 tonnes; graine de lin, 63,027 tonnes; farine, 355 tonnes; son, 7,884 tonnes; graine oléagineuse, 14,457 sacs; pollards, 41,601 sacs; foin, 3,085 balles; québracho, 1,342 tonnes; beurre, 55,356 caisses, et sucre, 57,081 tonnes.

Allemagne.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 228,258; peaux de bœufs salées, 447,474; peaux de chevaux séchées, 119,582; peaux de moutons, 2,947 balles; poil, 368 balles; laine, 97,881 balles; suif, 4,700 barils; blé, 35,589 tonnes; maïs, 106,963 tonnes; graine de lin, 59,347 tonnes; farine, 2 tonnes; son, 44,719 tonnes; pollards, 1,580 sacs; graine de lin, 52,343 sacs; foin, 237 balles; québracho, 81,840 tonnes; tabac, 5,255 balles, et beurre, 15 caisses.

France.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 97,993; peaux de bœufs salées, 145,019; peaux de chevaux séchées, 1,791; peaux de chevaux salées, 134,602; peaux de moutons, 52,679 balles; peaux de chèvres, 1,664 balles; poil, 541 balles; laine, 248,042 balles; blé, 8,919 tonnes; maïs, 67,389 tonnes; graine de lin, 29,840 tonnes; son, 10,557 tonnes; pollards, 261,329 sacs; graine oléagineuse, 13,143 sacs; québracho, 14,020 tonnes, et sucre, 659 tonnes.

Belgique.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 128,981; peaux de bœufs salées, 369,522; peaux de chevaux séchées, 2,557; peaux de mouton, 699 balles; peaux de chèvres, 151 balles; laine, 95,044 balles; poil, 2,189 balles; suif, 10,369 barils; blé, 127,576 tonnes; maïs, 136,857 tonnes; graine de lin, 37,534 tonnes; farine, 292 tonnes; son, 4,998 tonnes; pollards, 2,882 sacs; graine oléagineuse, 26,362 sacs; foin, 5,503 balles; québracho, 23,016 tonnes, et tabac, 11,664 balles.

Italie.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 286,605; peaux de chevaux séchées, 50; peaux de moutons, 9,469 balles; peaux de chèvres, 7 balles; laine, 7,430 balles; poil, 936 balles; suif, 46,618 barils; blé, 35,772 tonnes; maïs, 20,026 tonnes; graine de lin, 8,906 tonnes; farine, 100 tonnes, et tabac, 1 balle.

Brésil.—Peaux de bœufs séchées, 5,836; peaux de moutons, 21 balles;

suif, 24,915 barils; blé, 126,093 tonnes; maïs, 14,532 tonnes; graine de lin, 5 tonnes; farine, 61,212 tonnes; son, 1,302 tonnes; pollards, 1,312 sacs; foin, 410,906 balles, et beurre, 325 caisses.

STATISTIQUES DES CHEMINS DE FER POUR L'ANNÉE 1901.

Les chiffres suivants ont été obtenus d'un tableau publié dans la "Review of the River Plate" du 4 janvier 1902, donnant approximativement les statistiques des chemins de fer de la République Argentine; le capital, les recettes, les dépenses et les bénéfices étant représentés en or:

CHEMINS DE FER DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Noms des lignes.	Longueur.	Capital.	Recettes.	Dépenses.	Bénéfices.	Passagers.	Fret.	Intérêt.
	<i>Km.</i>						<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Pourcent.</i>
Andino	355	\$8,655,607	\$639,450	\$327,598	\$311,852	92,390	460,588	3.50
Central Norte.....	1,098	33,243,838	1,209,510	853,661	355,849	281,097	557,089	1.07
Argentino del Norte	563	13,059,337	142,447	178,351	35,904	35,485	40,699	.....
Totaux	2,016	54,958,782	1,991,407	1,359,610	631,797	408,972	1,058,376	1.15

CHEMINS DE FER PRIVÉS.

Noms des lignes.	Longueur.	Capital.	Recettes.	Dépenses.	Bénéfices.	Passagers.	Fret.	Intérêt.
	<i>Km.</i>						<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Pour ct.</i>
Great Southern	3,683	\$112,474,878	\$12,265,996	\$5,971,395	\$6,294,601	6,190,384	3,105,067	5.60
Western (Ouest)	949	37,814,112	4,715,269	2,026,575	2,688,694	3,574,086	1,539,252	7.11
Buenos-Ayres et Rosario	1,889	58,241,336	5,699,232	3,133,180	2,566,052	3,312,732	1,712,447	4.41
Central Argentine	1,571	72,789,815	7,685,863	3,674,928	4,010,935	3,696,253	2,604,114	5.51
Buenos-Ayres et Pacificque	1,032	37,567,999	3,295,296	1,724,829	1,570,467	614,884	789,469	4.18
Great West Argentine	530	22,176,090	2,758,014	1,401,915	1,356,099	448,393	413,605	6.11
Bahia Blanca and Northwestern	378	8,316,000	271,231	205,913	65,318	19,330	37,803	.79
Argentine East	161	5,593,265	197,553	163,621	33,932	20,934	52,357	.61
Northeast Argentine	653	26,131,105	268,464	259,326	9,138	54,489	81,874	.04
Central Entre-Rio	643	16,174,040	466,219	350,350	115,869	147,261	215,148	.72
Province de Santa-Fé	1,311	29,250,720	2,285,694	1,250,928	1,034,766	361,630	718,113	3.53
Central Córdoba (Nord)	885	23,398,482	1,273,625	981,966	291,659	210,225	565,074	1.24
Central Córdoba (Est)	210	6,451,200	665,678	299,629	366,049	80,496	471,849	5.66
Córdoba et Rosario	289	10,744,408	867,510	598,083	269,427	73,757	443,630	2.51
Northwest Argentine	196	5,590,479	519,406	278,401	241,005	839,168	630,204	4.31
Córdoba Northwestern	153	6,618,528	95,750	80,510	15,240	40,342	48,966	.23
Trans-Andine	142	6,276,474	72,332	125,006	52,674	10,158	9,170	.....
Central of Chubut	70	1,008,000	19,984	16,440	3,544	1,728	5,257	.33
Totaux	14,745	486,616,831	43,423,116	22,542,995	20,880,121	19,696,250	13,443,399	4.29

* Perte.

La longueur totale de tous les chemins de fer du gouvernement et privés est de 16,761 kilomètres (10,414.78 milles), avec un capital total de \$541,575,613. Le total des recettes se montait, en 1901, à \$45,414,523 et celui des dépenses à \$23,902,605, laissant un bénéfice se montant à \$21,511,918. Le nombre de passagers transportés était de 20,105,222 et le nombre de tonnes de marchandises transportées était de 14,501,775.

L'INDUSTRIE DES VIANDES CONGELÉES.

Le "Bulletin Commercial" a publié récemment un rapport de la Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres, relatif à l'industrie des viandes congelées dans la République Argentine, donnant comme suit le mouvement des *saladéros* du Rio-de-la-Plata et de Rio-Grande pendant l'année 1901, en comparaison des deux exercices précédents:

Nombre d'animaux abattus.

Établissements.	1901.	1900.	1899.
Buenos-Ayres (province de).....	73,300	39,000	19,500
Rivières de la République Argentine et de l'Uruguay.....	39,700	22,000	8,600
Montevideo.....	115,800	88,400	86,200
Rio-Grande.....	50,000	.....	3,000
Totaux	278,800	150,100	117,300

Comme on le voit par les chiffres ci-dessus, c'est surtout dans la province de Buenos-Ayres que les progrès réalisés par l'industrie de la salaison ont été les plus remarquables.

D'autre part, le Consul de Belgique dans la ville communique au "Bulletin Commercial" le résumé suivant des exportations de viande congelée de la République Argentine, durant les trois dernières années:

Années.	Moutons.	Quartiers de bœuf.
1889	2,485,949	113,431
1900	2,385,214	265,965
1901	2,722,727	497,375

L'augmentation considérable constatée pour la viande de bœuf, provient surtout de l'interdiction d'importer en Angleterre des animaux sur pied de l'Argentine, par suite de la fièvre aphteuse qui a régné dans ce dernier pays en 1900 et qui semble maintenant avoir complètement disparu.

LES RESSOURCES DU DISTRICT DE SANTA-CRUZ.

D'après le "Bulletin Commercial" du 22 février 1902, le territoire de Santa-Cruz, situé au sud de la République Argentine, semble devoir être, dans l'avenir, un champ d'entreprises prospères. On y élève déjà des moutons en nombre considérable et l'on pourra y acclimater du bétail de toute espèce. Il paraîtrait d'ailleurs qu'on y rencontre encore des troupeaux vivant à l'état sauvage.

Le climat de ce pays offre beaucoup d'analogie avec celui du Canada; on n'y cultive pourtant pas de céréales, mais seulement de l'alfalfa; le pays est couvert d'immenses prairies naturelles.

Les terrains, y sont encore vendus, par l'Etat, à des prix très peu

élevés, ce qui donne aux acheteurs le moyen de se procurer des titres en bonne et due forme. Les propriétés qui offrent le plus d'avenir et les plus grandes facilités d'exploitation sont situées près de la côte; elles peuvent s'acquérir au prix de 7,000 à 8,000 piastres la lieue carrée. Un peu plus avant dans l'intérieur, le prix de la lieue carrée descend à 5,000 et même à 3,000 piastres. Dans ce dernier cas, les terrains les plus avantageux se trouvent sur les bords de la rivière de Santa-Cruz.

Le gouvernement de la République Argentine aurait, paraît-il, l'intention d'améliorer les ports assez primitifs qui bordent les côtes de Santa-Cruz.

BRÉSIL.

TRAVAUX D'ASSAINISSEMENT DANS L'ÉTAT DE RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

La Légation de Belgique à Rio-de-Janeiro a transmis au "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, un avis de la Secrétairerie des Travaux Publics et des Industries de l'Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro, relatif aux travaux de dessèchement et d'assainissement des terrains de la partie basse de cet Etat, depuis sa frontière avec l'Etat d'Espirito-Santo jusqu'à sa limite avec celui de Saint-Paul.

Les propositions relatives à cette entreprise ront sereques à la dite secrétairerie à Pétropolis, jusqu'au 20 mars prochain, mais ce délai sera probablement reculé.

Les principaux travaux à effectuer sont la rectification et l'approfondissement des rivières et de leurs affluents, l'ouverture de petits canaux et de fossés, l'appropriation des rivières et des canaux pour la navigation et l'irrigation.

Les contractants devront : 1° soumettre à l'approbation du Gouvernement de l'Etat les plans et projets pour l'exécution de ces ouvrages; 2° lever le plan partiel de tous les cours d'eau qui traversent cette région; 3° lever le plan partiel de la zone maritime; 4° procéder au nivellement de tout le territoire; 5° vérifier et indiquer les points du niveau maximum qu'atteignent les eaux des rivières et de la mer; 6° pratiquer les sondages nécessaires pour reconnaître la nature du terrain.

Par contre, les avantages suivants seront concédés aux contractants: perception, durant la durée de la concession, de taxes fixes par unité de superficie sur les terrains desséchés ou assainis et sur une zone de 3 kilomètres adjacents à ces terrains; perception d'une taxe de conservation des rivières et canaux sur les barques transportant des marchandises; privilège pour l'approvisionnement de toute la force hydraulique des chutes d'eau pour la fourniture de l'énergie électrique; préférence pour l'exploration des richesses naturelles non utilisées;

faveurs pour l'établissement d'émigrants; droit de percevoir une taxe pour la distribution d'eau des canaux d'irrigation; droit d'expropriation pour utilité publique.

L'Etat de Rio ne pourrait prêter aucun concours financier à cette entreprise.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DES MINES.

La ville de Pitanguy, dans l'Etat de Rio Grande du Sud, serait appelée, dit le "Nouveau-Monde" du 1^{er} février 1902, à devenir un centre minier important; aux temps de sa fondation on y exploitait des gisements aurifères abandonnés depuis. Actuellement des recherches ont été faites dans les environs de la ville. M. JOACHIM MARQUES DA SILVA a acheté des terrains et espère attirer, par ses découvertes, l'attention des capitalistes et des sociétés minières.

CHILI.

SUPPRESSION DES DROITS DE DOUANE POUR LES VIVRES ET COMESTIBLES DESTINÉS À LA MARINE MARCHANDE.

D'après le "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris) du 23 janvier, le Gouvernement chilien aurait supprimé les droits de douane applicables à l'entrée des vivres de la marine marchande.

Cette franchise s'étend à tous les bâtiments de commerce qui se livrent à la navigation au long cours ou au cabotage, ainsi qu'aux navires de guerre chiliens et étrangers.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN PORT MILITAIRE À TALCAHUANO.

D'après la Mission de Belgique à Santiago, le pouvoir exécutif du Chili a déposé dernièrement un projet de loi en vue d'obtenir du Congrès un crédit de 6,390,390 piastres, pour compléter le port militaire de Talcahuano.

Le Gouvernement a profité de la présence au Chili de M. JACOB KRAUSS, ingénieur hollandais qui a dirigé la construction de la cale sèche de Talcahuano, pour lui faire étudier un projet d'ensemble pour le port militaire dont il s'agit. Le crédit demandé est destiné à la mise en exécution du projet de M. KRAUSS.

La durée des travaux est estimée à cinq années; ils comprendront une darse à construire entre le continent, le brise-lames de Marinos et le terre-plein de la digue actuellement élargie, renforcée et enclose du côté sud par un mur de blocs artificiels. Cette darse aura une superficie de 12½ hectares, sera parfaitement abritée et aura une profondeur de 9.50m, qui est suffisant pour permettre l'entrée de tous les navires de l'escadre actuelle. Les ouvrages complémentaires prévus comprennent des installations pour le désarmement, des appareils pour charger et décharger le charbon, des ateliers et dépôts pour marins, etc.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN CHEMIN DE FER AÉRIEN SUR LA FRONTIÈRE CHILIENNE-ARGENTINE.

La Mission de Belgique à Santiago écrit au "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles, que le Congrès chilien a approuvé le contrat de M. ABE-LARDO PIZARRO, entrepreneur, pour la construction et l'exploitation d'un chemin de fer aérien, pour voyageurs et marchandises, entre Juncal (Chili), situé à 2,234 mètres d'altitude, et Paramillo de las Cuevas, (Argentine), à l'altitude de 2,968 mètres. Cette partie de la traversée de la Cordillère est non seulement toujours difficile, mais elle est même impraticable l'hiver, pendant plusieurs mois, à cause des tempêtes de neige.

Le chemin de fer aérien est projeté à peu près sur le tracé du chemin de fer transandin, dont la construction et l'exploitation sur le territoire chilien sont arrêtées à Salto de Soldado, situé à 25 kilomètres environ de Juncal, mais qui, sur le territoire argentin, sera exploité bientôt jusqu'à Las Cuevas, entrée du grand tunnel à percer sous le sommet de la Cordillère (3,900 mètres d'altitude) appelé La Cumbre.

La distance du Salto del Soldado à Juncal devra être franchie, comme maintenant, en voiture ou à dos de mule, suivant l'époque de l'année, tandis que sur le territoire argentin le chemin de fer aérien sera immédiatement en contact avec le chemin de fer transandin exploité.

La ligne aura une longueur totale de 22,154 mètres, dont 11,682 mètres sur le territoire chilien. Elle sera formée de deux câbles en acier de 40 millimètres de diamètre qui serviront de rails destinés à supporter les wagons et de deux câbles de traction, également en acier, de 16 millimètres de diamètre pour la traction de la charge.

Les câbles seront supportés par de solides colonnes en fer de 8 mètres de hauteur, placées à 110 mètres de distance en moyenne. Dans aucun cas, les colonnes n'auront plus de 25 mètres de hauteur avec une portée maximum de 230 mètres.

Le coût total de la ligne est évalué à \$59,687 livres sterling et la construction pourra être achevée de façon à pouvoir utiliser la ligne aérienne pour les travaux du chemin de fer transandin dont on recommence à s'occuper sérieusement.

En effet, à la suite d'un contrat passé avec le gouvernement du Chili, une société vient de se constituer à Londres sous le nom de Compañía Limitada del Ferrocarril Transandino, à l'effet d'achever la construction et d'exploiter le chemin de fer transandin sur le territoire chilien.

Le capital nominal de cette compagnie légalement formée est de 500,000 livres sterling, dont 167,000 livres sterling souscrites par la maison MORGAN et 70,000 livres sterling par la maison GRACE, ces deux maisons s'engageant à souscrire le restant du capital, si c'est nécessaire.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN JANVIER 1902.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1902, les Etats-Unis ont importé pour \$79,138,192 de marchandises, contre \$69,307,080 durant le mois correspondant de 1901. Les articles importés exempts de droits de douane représentaient, en janvier 1902, une valeur de \$36,461,913, contre \$27,382,894 en janvier 1901. Les importations sujettes aux droits de douane valaient \$42,676,279 en janvier 1902, contre \$41,924,186 en janvier 1901. La plus grande partie de l'excédent constaté en janvier 1902, en comparaison du même mois de 1901, fut due à l'augmentation des importations des articles bruts ou partiellement manufacturés entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie aux Etats-Unis (\$7,654,544) et à l'augmentation des importations des articles de luxe (\$1,306,440), représentant ensemble \$8,960,984 de l'augmentation totale de \$9,831,112.

Pendant les sept mois de l'année fiscale 1902, la valeur des importations se montait à \$526,116,998, contre \$450,038,141 pendant la même période de l'année fiscale précédente, soit une augmentation de \$67,078,857; la valeur des importations des articles manufacturés pour la consommation augmenté de \$9,095,514.

Voici quelles étaient, pendant le mois de janvier 1902, les importations des Etats-Unis, comparées avec celles du mois de janvier 1901.

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Denrées alimentaires et animaux.....	\$16,273,453	\$16,718,448
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays.	30,445,623	23,166,281
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés, destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques.....	6,886,890	6,411,688
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation.....	12,910,991	11,709,259
Articles de luxe.....	12,621,235	11,301,404
Totaux.....	79,138,192	69,307,080

La valeur des exportations des Etats-Unis, y compris les marchandises étrangères réexportées, se montait, en janvier 1902, à \$129,136,444, contre \$136,325,601 en janvier 1901. La perte constatée est due entièrement à la diminution qui s'est produite dans la valeur des produits agricoles exportés à l'étranger, les articles manufacturés ayant augmenté d'environ \$2,000,000. Pendant les sept mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois de janvier 1902, la valeur des exportations se montait à \$872,659,682, contre \$902,237,970, valeur des exportations pendant la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure.

D'après les statistiques officielles, voici quelles étaient les exporta-

tions des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de janvier 1902, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année précédente:

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Produits agricoles.....	\$84,477,950	\$92,565,242
Produits manufacturiers.....	34,412,992	32,654,035
Produits miniers.....	2,912,011	3,011,212
Produits forestiers.....	3,328,987	3,983,475
Produits des pêches.....	477,719	656,301
Produits divers.....	756,651	505,310
Total des produits du pays.....	126,366,310	133,375,575
Marchandises étrangères réexportées.....	2,770,134	2,950,026
Totaux généraux.....	129,136,444	136,325,601

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE, MARS 1902.

Le 10 mars 1902, le statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture a publié le rapport suivant relatif aux récoltes:

Jusqu'à ce que les chiffres du Bureau de Recensement relatifs à l'aireensemencée de toutes les fermes soient publiés, le Ministère de l'Agriculture ne peut pas estimer exactement la quantité de grains restant entre les mains des fermiers, au 1^{er} mars 1902. Les rapports reçus des agents du ministère indiquent cependant qu'environ 23 pour cent de la dernière récolte de blé est encore entre les mains des fermiers, contre 24.5 pour cent (128,000,000 de boisseaux) de la récolte de 1900 en possession des fermiers le 1^{er} mars 1901 et 29 pour cent (1,158,700,000 boisseaux) de la moisson de 1899, en magasin le 1^{er} mars 1900.

Le maïs qui se trouve entre les mains des fermiers est estimé être environ 29 pour cent de la dernière récolte, contre 36.9 pour cent (776,200,000 boisseaux) de la moisson de 1900, en mains le 1^{er} mars 1901 et 37.2 pour cent (773,800,000 boisseaux) de la récolte de 1899, en magasin le 1^{er} mars 1900.

On rapporte aussi que les fermiers ont encore environ 30 pour cent de la dernière récolte d'avoine contre 36.2 pour cent (292,800,000 boisseaux) de la moisson de 1900 existant dans les fermes le 1^{er} mars 1901 et 36.5 pour cent (220,000,000 boisseaux) de la récolte de 1899 en possession des fermiers le 1^{er} mars 1900. Les rapports reçus par le Ministère de l'Agriculture montrent clairement que la récolte du maïs a été la moins abondante, avec une seule exception en 20 ans, et que la moisson de l'avoine a été aussi, bien au-dessous de la moyenne.

Généralement parlant, le maïs est toujours, aux Etats-Unis, produit en plus grande quantité que les autres céréales et quand une diminution se produit c'est presque toujours dans le rendement du blé qu'elle a lieu, mais dans le cas actuel c'est la moisson du blé qui a été beaucoup plus riche et beaucoup plus employée que jadis pour la nourriture des animaux, à cause des récoltes moins abondantes de maïs et d'avoine.

STATISTIQUES INDUSTRIELLES COMPILÉES PAR LE BUREAU DE RECENSEMENT.

Les bulletins publiés récemment par le Bureau de Recensement contiennent des statistiques qui montrent les changements qui ont été opérés dans les industries manufacturières de 1890 à 1900. Dans les tableaux suivants, les statistiques de 1900 sont comparées avec celles du recensement précédent qui a eu lieu en 1890:

	Etablissements manufacturiers, ^a			Minoteries et moulins à farine.		
	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.
			<i>Pour cent.</i>			<i>Pour cent.</i>
Nombre.....	512, 586	355, 415	44.2	25, 258	18, 470	36.8
Capitaux.....	\$9, 853, 630, 789	\$6, 525, 156, 486	51	\$218, 714, 104	\$208, 473, 500	4.9
Nombre d'employés.....	5, 310, 598	4, 251, 613	24.9	37, 073	47, 403	^b 21.8
Total des salaires.....	\$2, 323, 407, 257	\$1, 891, 228, 321	22.9	\$17, 703, 418	\$18, 138, 402	^b 2.4
Dépenses diverses.....	\$1, 028, 550, 653	\$631, 225, 035	62.9	\$10, 325, 588	\$13, 162, 037	^b 21.6
Prix du matériel employé.....	\$7, 349, 916, 030	\$5, 162, 044, 076	42.1	\$475, 826, 345	\$434, 152, 290	9.6
Valeur des produits.....	\$13, 019, 251, 614	\$9, 372, 437, 283	38.9	\$560, 719, 063	\$513, 971, 474	9.1

	Industrie des laiteries.			Abattoirs et industries des conserves alimentaires.		
	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.
			<i>Pour cent.</i>			<i>Pour cent.</i>
Nombre.....	9, 354	4, 712	98.5	920	1, 118	17.7
Capitaux.....	\$36, 508, 095	\$16, 624, 163	119.6	\$186, 681, 264	\$116, 887, 504	59.7
Nombre d'employés.....	12, 865	12, 601	2.1	67, 908	43, 975	54.4
Salaires.....	\$6, 170, 670	\$4, 222, 101	39.5	\$33, 144, 013	\$24, 304, 976	36.4
Dépenses diverses.....	\$1, 590, 766	\$875, 182	81.8	\$23, 991, 312	\$15, 716, 735	52.7
Prix du matériel employé.....	\$109, 151, 205	\$51, 364, 574	112.5	\$676, 907, 177	\$480, 962, 211	40.8
Valeur des produits.....	\$131, 199, 347	\$62, 686, 043	109.3	\$779, 147, 433	\$561, 611, 668	38.7

^a Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les établissements qui produisent moins de 500 d'articles, ni les manufactures du gouvernement, les maisons pénitenciaires, les institutions charitables et les maisons d'éducation.

^b Diminution.

En connexion avec les tables relatives aux abattoirs et à l'industrie des conserves alimentaires, les statistiques montrant les variétés, les quantités et valeurs totales des exportations de viandes et la production des viandes pendant l'année civile 1901, sont intéressantes, car elles font voir dans quelles proportions énormes elles ont augmenté. Voici quels sont les chiffres officiels:

	Livres.	Valeurs.
Bœuf frais.....	354, 421, 731	\$32, 294, 877
Bœuf salé ou en saumure.....	51, 761, 505	3, 035, 025
Autre bœuf salé.....	767, 007	64, 467
Bœuf conservé.....	52, 239, 582	5, 233, 782
Suif.....	51, 846, 765	2, 698, 692
Lard fumé.....	447, 620, 337	39, 402, 500
Jam-bons.....	230, 456, 004	24, 739, 003
Porc frais.....	40, 348, 780	3, 224, 726
Porc salé ou en saumure.....	127, 863, 335	10, 254, 695
Porc conservé.....	9, 341, 262	744, 455
Saindoux.....	607, 266, 176	51, 626, 346
Saindoux composé.....	30, 513, 728	2, 039, 698
Saucisse et chair à saucisse.....	7, 140, 383	699, 841
Boyaux à saucisse.....		2, 022, 496
Mouton.....	298, 700	22, 815
Conserves de viande, autres que celles de bœuf ou de porc.....		1, 821, 610
Huiles.....	163, 82 ^a , 675	12, 951, 745
Oléomargarine.....	5, 094, 541	499, 489
Autres viandes.....		3, 850, 836
Total des valeurs.....		197, 227, 098

En dehors des articles ci-dessus, on a exporté, en 1901, pour \$866,322 de volaille et de gibier; 24,249,565 livres de beurre, évaluées à \$4,184,966; 31,396,115 livres de fromage, évaluées à \$3,006,344 et du lait pour une valeur de \$1,646,579, montant le total général de la valeur des viandes et des produits des laiteries, à \$206,931,309.

LA PRINCIPALE NATION EXPORTATRICE EN 1901.

Pendant l'année civile 1901, les Etats-Unis ont conservé leur place à la tête des nations exportatrices du monde. Les chiffres compilés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, montrent les exportations de chacun des pays principaux du monde à la date la plus récente et indiquent clairement que, pendant l'année, les Etats-Unis ont exporté plus de marchandises que n'importe quelle autre nation. Le total de toute l'année civile n'est seulement donné que pour un petit nombre de nations les plus importantes, mais la moyenne mensuelle est indiquée pratiquement pour chaque pays. Voici quelles sont, d'après ces statistiques, la moyenne mensuelle des exportations pendant l'année 1901: Etats-Unis, \$119,840,333; Royaume-Uni, \$113,753,987; Allemagne, \$90,242,000; France, \$66,929,329; Pays-Bas, \$56,790,923; Autriche-Hongrie, \$32,012,746, et Belgique, \$28,678,729. Pour l'année civile entière, les chiffres des Etats-Unis et du Royaume-Uni sont les suivants: Etats-Unis, \$1,438,083,000; Royaume-Uni, \$1,365,047,843.

Les exportations des Etats-Unis ont ainsi excédé de près de \$75,000,000 celles du Royaume-Uni. En réalité, les exportations des Etats-Unis, comparées avec celles de l'année 1900, semblent montrer une réduction d'environ \$12,000,000, mais cette dernière est due au fait que les produits expédiés aux îles Sandwich et à Porto-Rico ne sont plus classés parmi les exportations à l'étranger, car si on tenait compte de ces marchandises, on constaterait certainement une augmentation dans les exportations des Etats-Unis. Les chiffres pour le Royaume-Uni, sont: \$1,365,047,843 pour l'année 1901 et \$1,417,085,849 pour l'année 1900, soit une diminution d'environ \$52,000,000. Pendant les neuf mois finissant avec le mois de septembre, les exportations de l'Allemagne, d'après les derniers chiffres obtenus, ont augmenté de \$4,000,000. Durant les douze mois finissant avec le mois de novembre, les exportations de la France ont diminué de \$18,000,000; celles de la Belgique, de \$7,000,000 et celles de l'Autriche-Hongrie, de \$9,000,000.

En ce qui concerne les importations, les Etats-Unis occupent la 4^{ème} place sur la liste des nations; les importations pendant l'année civile étant, en moyenne, de \$73,368,421 par mois, contre \$211,789,669 pour le Royaume-Uni, \$111,646,000 pour l'Allemagne, \$75,483,423 pour la France, \$65,922,642 pour les Pays-Bas, \$34,942,018 pour la Belgique, et \$28,600,569 pour l'Autriche-Hongrie. Il est bon d'ajouter que les chiffres relatifs aux Pays-Bas, concernent l'année 1900, aucune statistique n'ayant été donnée pour le commerce de l'année 1901.

Le tableau suivant montre la moyenne mensuelle des importations et exportations des principaux pays du monde pendant les parties de l'année civile 1901 qui sont données, les chiffres des Pays-Bas, comme il est dit ci-dessus, étant ceux de 1900:

Pays.	Importations.	Exportations.	Pays.	Importations.	Exportations.
Etats-Unis	\$73,368,421	\$119,840,333	Italie	\$29,700,743	\$22,657,465
Royaume-Uni	211,789,669	113,753,987	Canada	16,097,469	18,959,203
Allemagne	111,646,000	90,242,000	Brésil	5,258,454	15,051,841
France	75,483,423	66,929,329	République Argentine	9,449,168	14,061,897
Pays-Bas	65,922,642	56,790,923	Suisse	17,071,874	13,127,468
Autriche-Hongrie	28,600,569	32,012,746	Espagne	13,464,488	10,698,054
Russie d'Europe	22,838,052	30,227,582	Japon	10,803,457	10,176,972
Inde Anglaise	21,803,746	30,891,350	Chine	13,446,163	9,553,055
Belgique	34,942,018	28,678,729			

CULTURE AMÉRICAINE SUR LA CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a publié un rapport sur les conditions agricoles de la côte du Pacifique. Il y est dit qu'il y a eu tendance à réduire graduellement la superficie des fermes individuelles durant les vingt-cinq dernières années, mais que, en dépit de ce fait, les fermes y sont encore plus grandes que la moyenne de celles de l'Est et même du centre-ouest. Cela est particulièrement vrai pour la Californie. Ce qui caractérise encore la culture de cette région et surtout des immenses vallées de la Californie, c'est l'usage que l'on fait de machines de grand rendement, ce qui signifie une économie de travail humain. On fait tous les efforts possibles pour combiner plusieurs opérations en une. Le transport des énormes quantités de blé produites sur la côte du Pacifique est devenu une science. On réalise une grande économie en faisant passer le blé des wagons directement dans les navires; les trains vont du champ de blé à la mer; il suffit de donner avis quelques heures à l'avance.

Toutefois, dans les Etats de Washington et d'Orégon, le blé passe d'abord par une sorte d'entrepôt désigné sous le nom d'élevateur (elevator). Là, on le nettoie à nouveau et on le mélange avec du blé de différentes qualités afin d'obtenir la qualité que l'on désire, puis on le met de nouveau dans des sacs et on l'expédie sur des navires ou dans des wagons. On exporte annuellement de la côte du Pacifique 27,450,000 boisseaux de blé environ, dont la valeur totale est d'environ 20,000,000 de dollars. Des 2,000,000 de barils de farine qui ont été expédiés annuellement, depuis dix ans, des ports de la côte du Pacifique, près de la moitié part de San Francisco. Le rapport ajoute qu'il a fallu environ 36,000,000 de boisseaux de blé pour approvisionner les marchés étrangers du blé et de la farine de la côte du Pacifique. De cette quantité, les ports de la Californie ont fourni plus de 20,000,000 de boisseaux.

PRODUCTION DE LA TÉRÉBENTHINE ET DE LA RÉSINE.

D'après des chiffres publiés récemment par le "Bradstreet's," de New York, il résulte que la production de la térébenthine et de la résine s'est considérablement développée aux Etats-Unis.

Cette industrie est représentée actuellement par 1,503 établissements au capital total de \$11,847,500.

Cette somme correspond à la valeur des terrains, installations, bâtiments, outillage, etc., des usines et ne comprend pas les actions émises par les sociétés exploitantes.

La production totale des usines s'élève à la somme de \$20,345,000, alors que les dépenses atteignent \$779,000 pour les appointements des directeurs et employés, \$8,393,500 pour les salaires des ouvriers, \$476,000 pour dépenses diverses, y compris les frais de location, taxes, etc., \$6,186,500 pour les matériaux employés, les fournitures, les frais de transport et le combustible.

En 1900, les Etats-Unis ont produit 774,670 barils d'essence de térébenthine, d'une valeur de \$14,960,000; 2,563,087 barils de résine valant \$255,385 et pour \$255,385 de produits divers, tels que goudron, poix, huile de résine, charbon de bois, goudron raffiné, etc. En ce qui concerne la térébenthine, 461,227 barils ont été reçus dans les principaux ports de distribution et 293,443 barils ont été expédiés directement des usines aux centres de consommations de l'intérieur.

Durant l'année 1900, les 1,503 usines précitées ont distillé en tout 4,033,161 barils de térébenthine brute et en ont retiré 24 pour cent d'essence de térébenthine, 55 pour cent de résine et 21 pour cent d'autres produits.

La consommation de l'essence de térébenthine aux Etats-Unis n'atteint que 20,397,600 gallons ou 53 pour cent de la production, alors que le pays n'absorbe que 193,969 barils ou 7.6 pour cent seulement de la résine produite localement.

La production de la térébenthine brute se répartit comme suit entre les divers Etats de l'Union:

Etats.	Quantité.	Valeur.	Etats.	Quantité.	Valeur.
	<i>Barils.</i>			<i>Barils.</i>	
Alabama	373, 005	\$2, 033, 705	Mississippi	359, 529	1, 772, 435
Floride	1, 212, 935	6, 469, 685	Caroline du Nord	361, 729	1, 055, 659
Géorgie	1, 515, 569	8, 110, 468	Caroline du Sud	190, 095	787, 678
Louisiane	20, 299	115, 324			

MACHINES POUR LA FABRICATION DU SUCRE.

Le journal "Export Implement Age," publié mensuellement à Philadelphie, contient dans son numéro du mois de février 1902, un article relatif aux machines pour la fabrication du sucre, dont voici la teneur:

Ceux qui, dans les Indes, s'occupent de la production du sucre, trouveront que les fabricants américains d'instruments agricoles peuvent

leur fournir certaines machines qui méritent d'attirer leur attention. On a institué la production du sucre dans les Indes sur de nouvelles bases; le but que l'on poursuit maintenant c'est de supprimer la concurrence écrasante des importateurs de sucre enrichis de primes et d'encourager l'industrie indigène. Des matériels volumineux et complets ont été récemment expédiés aux Indes. Voilà un procédé qui promet de donner de bons résultats dans un pays où les millions abondent, et pour lequel le sucre a été plus ou moins un luxe. Tout ce qui peut contribuer au développement de la culture sucrière intéresse tous ceux qui cherchent à entrer en relations commerciales avec cette terre lointaine, et ceux-ci trouveront dans les fabriques américaines, maintes machines qui peuvent contribuer à la culture économique de vastes superficies. S'il y a dans l'outillage agricole américain une chose qui se recommande plus qu'une autre aux cultivateurs, c'est le rendement des lourdes machines, mises en mouvement par le cheval ou la vapeur. C'est sur ce point que le génie inventif et mécanique de l'américain concentre ses efforts. Les grandes fermes de blé de l'ouest montrent les merveilles qui ont été accomplies sous ce rapport. Ce qui a été fait pour le blé en Amérique peut être fait pour le sucre aux Indes.

VALEUR DES PRODUITS DE LA GRAINE DU COTONNIER.

Le rapport du Bureau de Recensement montre qu'en 1900 il existait aux Etats-Unis, 357 établissements engagés dans l'extraction de l'huile de coton, employant 2,479,386 tonnes de graines, coûtant \$28,632,616, ou une moyenne de \$11.55 par tonne. La quantité totale de graines broyées et pressées représentait 53 pour cent de la quantité total produite. Pendant l'année du recensement, le poids total de la graine de coton produite aux Etats-Unis se montait à 4,668,346 tonnes, évaluées à \$54,345,677. La valeur des graines était de \$42,411,835 et la valeur de ses produits se montait à \$80,371,375.

GUATÉMALA.

RÉGIME DOUANIER À L'IMPORTATION.

D'après une communication du Ministre de France à l'Amérique Centrale, le Président de la République du Guatemala, par un décret en date du 18 novembre dernier, publié au "Journal Officiel" du 24 du même mois, aurait décidé qu'à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1902, les marchandises importées dans ce pays, seraient exemptées de la surtaxe additionnelle de 15 pour cent qui avait été établie par une ordonnance du 20 décembre 1893.

DEMANDE DE CATALOGUES ET PRIX-COURANTS.

D'après les renseignements obtenus à bonne source, il y aurait un débouché à créer au Guatemala pour les machines agricoles. L'atten-

tion des manufacturiers est aussi attirée sur le fait que l'on demande actuellement pour ce pays des revues de prix-courants pour les produits qui se vendent dans les pays tropicaux; des catalogues de machines et ustensiles agricoles; des catalogues des maisons qui s'occupent de semences et d'engrais et les noms des revues d'agriculture et d'autres publications se rattachant aux industries agricoles de tous genres.

HAÏTI.

EXTRAIT DE LA LOI BUDGÉTAIRE.

La loi budgétaire 1902, passée le 16 octobre 1901 et promulguée le 29 octobre de la même année, contient les dispositions suivantes:

“ARTICLE 1^{er}. La perception de l'impôt pour l'exercice 1901-2 sera faite conformément aux lois existantes:

“Néanmoins seront, toutes les fois que les circonstances l'exigeront, soumises à un tarif maximum, lequel sera le triple de celui actuellement en vigueur, les marchandises étrangères d'une ou de plusieurs provenances. De ce chef, les autres droits classés au titre de l'importation, notamment les droits de tonnage, seront à l'égard des dites provenances augmentés dans la même proportion.

“Toute disposition à prendre à ce sujet sera l'objet d'un arrêté du Président de Haïti, lequel sera rapporté dès que cesseront les motifs qui y auront donné lieu.

“ART. 3. Tous les droits de douane généralement quelconques perçus au titre de l'exportation, à l'exception des droits d'échelle et de pilotage, seront payés en or américain.”

“Le Moniteur Officiel du Commerce” du 26 décembre 1901 a fait savoir qu'une loi promulguée le 20 septembre 1901 avait décidé notamment que la surtaxe de 25 pour cent, prélevée en monnaie nationale haïtienne sur les droits d'importation réunie, serait perçue en or américain, à partir du 1^{er} octobre de la même année. Cette disposition n'a pas été maintenue dans la pratique, et au commencement de janvier 1902 la douane haïtienne n'exigeait le paiement en or que de la moitié de la surtaxe de 25 pour cent, la seconde moitié demeurant payable en billets.

MEXIQUE.

DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique par M. le Baron MONCHEUR, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique à Washington.]

DE MAZATLAN À SONORA PAR VOIE DE TERRE.

J'ai déjà dit que l'Etat de Sinaloa s'étend comme une longue bande entre la mer et la Cordillère. Cette bande a près de 600 kilomètres de longueur sur une largeur variant de 100 à 150 kilomètres. Elle est

arrosée par de nombreux cours d'eau descendant de la montagne. Les vallées où coulent les rivières sont très fertiles; le reste de la plaine peut être cultivé également; les parties montagneuses seules sont stériles.

Jusqu'à présent l'immigration étrangère ne s'est pas portée vers cette région qui lui offre pourtant de grands avantages, entre autres, un climat excellent.

Les Espagnols qu'on rencontre partout en si grand nombre au Mexique y sont rares, et les Américains n'y viennent que pour des entreprises minières.

Ayant visité le pays avec soin, j'ai pu juger qu'il offrait dans certaines de ses parties un champ favorable aux entreprises de colonisation de nos compatriotes. Pour donner une idée aussi exacte que possible de sa nature et des ressources qu'il présente, je ferai la description de la route que j'ai parcourue, durant près d'un mois, de Mazatlan à la frontière de Sonora.

En quittant Mazatlan on se dirige vers le nord. La mer est à gauche et l'on entrevoit à droite, à une distance d'environ 50 kilomètres, les derniers contreforts de la Sierra-Madre qui se découpent très nettement sur l'horizon. La route est bonne sur tout le parcours jusqu'à Sonora. Elle date du temps de la domination espagnole et c'est une des meilleures que j'ai vue au Mexique, du moins sur une distance aussi longue.

La plaine qu'on traverse est très légèrement ondulée et entièrement couverte de bois aussi loin que la vue peut porter. C'est un taillis avec fort peu de futaie. Celle-ci a été coupée depuis longtemps près des voies de communication. Pour en trouver encore, il faut s'écarter beaucoup des routes, là où l'absence des moyens de transport la rend inexploitable. C'est pour cette raison qu'il est plus économique de faire venir les bois de construction des Etats-Unis.

De loin en loin, on rencontre une "milpa," c'est-à-dire une clairière défrichée et semée de maïs ou de frijol (lentilles). Ce terrain est toujours soigneusement enclos pour empêcher le bétail errant dans les bois d'y pénétrer. Sur cette première partie du parcours les "milpas" sont distantes en moyenne d'un kilomètre.

Elles ne sont pas irrigables et ne donnent, par conséquent, qu'une récolte, en décembre, après la saison des pluies.

Après un trajet de 56 kilomètres, on rencontre le premier cours d'eau avec une petite localité du nom de Quelite, bâtie sur ses bords. La fertilité du sol, le long de cette rivière, est grande, surtout en aval de Quelite jusqu'à la mer. Une très faible partie est cultivée. Il y a là des terrains qui, défrichés et irrigués au moyen de canaux de dérivation pratiqués le long de la rivière, pourraient donner la canne à sucre, le coton et le tabac. Jusqu'à présent la population s'est bornée à y faire quelques "milpas," ainsi que l'élevage du bétail.

Les propriétés de grande étendue encore couvertes de "monte"

(bois) et vendues en bloc, contenant par conséquent du bon et du mauvais terrain, valent en moyenne 1,000 piastres le sitio, soit 1 fr. 50 c. l'hectare.

Elles ont un désavantage, c'est que le cours de la rivière a une faible pente, ce qui rend les prises d'eau difficiles à établir. Il arrive aussi, les années de sécheresse, que la rivière tarisse précisément quand les irrigations sont le plus nécessaires.

Les terres de bonne qualité, déjà mises en culture et entourées d'une clôture en ronces artificielles, valent jusqu'à 30 piastres (75 francs) l'hectare. Les frais de défrichement ne s'élèvent qu'à environ 8 piastres (20 francs) l'hectare.

En continuant la route après Quelite, le pays devient plus accidenté; le bois dénote moins de fertilité et les "ranchos" sont rares.

A 90 kilomètres de Mazatlan, on arrive à Limon (300 habitants). On est sorti du district de Mazatlan pour entrer dans celui de San-Ignacio. La nature du terrain et le genre de culture y sont les mêmes jusqu'à ce qu'on arrive au Rio Pliaxtla (120 kilomètres de Mazatlan).

Cette rivière a un lit d'au moins 2 kilomètres de largeur qui se remplit entièrement durant la saison des pluies. Même pendant la saison sèche, l'eau ne tarit jamais. Tous les terrains situés sur les deux rives, depuis le point où la route traverse le cours d'eau jusqu'à la mer, sont verdoyants et se prêtent admirablement à la culture. Il ne serait même pas nécessaire de recourir aux irrigations, parce que le terrain d'alluvion garde suffisamment d'humidité après les inondations de la saison des pluies. Cette région passe, après celle du Rio-Fuerte, dans le nord de Sinaloa et dont il sera question plus loin, comme la plus fertile de l'Etat.

Si on remonte la rivière en amont de la route, on arrive à San-Ignacio, capitale du district.

On est à peu de distance de la Sierra. Le pays est beaucoup plus accidenté; la culture ne se fait que dans les dépressions du sol entre les collines; l'élevage du bétail s'y pratique avec succès. Comme exemple de la valeur de la propriété dans ces parages, je citerai l'hacienda de Candelero de la contenance de 10 sitios (17,500 hectares), vendue 40,000 piastres (100,000 francs) avec tout son bétail et le matériel d'agriculture.

En reprenant la route vers le nord à partir du Rio-Pliaxtla on traverse 15 kilomètres d'un terrain sec et couvert de taillis rabougris et l'on arrive sur les bords de la rivière Elota qui sépare le district de San-Ignacio de celui de Cosala.

La localité du même nom que le cours d'eau (1,000 habitants) était récemment encore bâtie sur la rive même, au fond de la vallée. Elle fut entièrement détruite il y a quatre ans par une inondation et maintenant on l'a rebâtie à mi-côte.

Les terrains, le long du cours d'eau, ressemblent à ceux du Rio-Pliaxtla et se prêteraient à toutes sortes de cultures.

Le régime de la propriété est celui de la communauté qui existe dans une grande partie de l'État de Sinaloa. Ces communautés ont une origine très ancienne; les unes proviennent d'un auteur unique dont la succession n'a jamais été partagée; les autres existaient déjà lors de la conquête espagnole. Le régime de ces biens est très singulier. Chacun de ces "comuneros" (membres de la communauté) peut mettre en culture autant de terrains qu'il désire. S'il l'entoure d'une clôture, il en devient l'unique propriétaire. C'est pour cela qu'on voit, entourées de barrières, des étendues considérables à peine cultivées et qui ne semblent pas valoir les frais que ce travail a nécessité.

Il est possible à un étranger de devenir, grâce à cette disposition de la loi, propriétaire de grandes étendues, à peu de frais. Il lui suffit d'acheter une part indivise d'un "comunero." Ce système donne même à des abus. Des capitalistes ayant acheté pour une somme minime une petite part indivise, ont mis en culture et clôturé la presque totalité de la communauté, évinçant ainsi les co-propriétaires.

Le régime de communauté est trop souvent un obstacle au progrès du pays. Quelquefois, mais rarement, on procède à un lotissement pour faire cesser l'indivision.

Il ne faut pas confondre ces communautés avec les "biens communaux" qui n'existent pas au Mexique.

La seule grande propriété du district de Cosala qui ne soit pas en communauté est celle de Ceuta, au bas de la rivière Elota, près de la mer, d'une contenance de 5 à 6 sitios (environ 10,000 hectares). Les terrains sont excellents et en partie irrigables; ils sont bien loin d'être tous mis en culture.

On exploite dans cette propriété des salines naturelles qui donnent annuellement 20,000 à 30,000 cargass (138 kilogrammes) de sel. Chaque carga vaut sur place 1 piastre et son prix de revient n'est que de 18 centavos.

Le long de la côte, près de Ceuta, on rencontre de grands bois de limoniers dont on ne se donne plus la peine de récolter les fruits, depuis que le prix ne compense plus les frais de transport qui, de cet endroit reculé, sont naturellement fort élevés.

Après Elota, la route vers le nord devient plus accidentée; la région est boisée et peu cultivée. On commence à rencontrer beaucoup de petites fabriques d'eau-de-vie, où l'on distille le "mezcal" sauvage, ressemblant beaucoup à celui de Tequila.

A 224 kilomètres de Mazatlan, on arrive à la petite ville de Quila, située sur les bords du fleuve San-Lorenzo, dans une vallée aussi large que celle de la Loire. Des travaux d'irrigation ont donné à la végétation aux alentours de la ville un aspect enchanteur.

Avec son climat admirable, ses champs verdoyants et la Sierra-Madre ferment l'horizon du côté opposé à la mer, la vallée du San-Lorenzo m'a rappelé les riantes campagnes de la Toscane le long de l'Arno. D'un côté du fleuve, sur la rive gauche, la hacienda del Oso est

arrosée par un canal de $4\frac{1}{2}$ mètres de large qui va prendre l'eau à 4 kilomètres en amont et la distribue sur toute la propriété. Les terrains sont couverts de récoltes magnifiques—maïs, frijol, canne à sucre. Le propriétaire de ce bien, qui n'avait presque pas de valeur avant les travaux qui y ont été exécutés, venait de recevoir quand je l'ai visité, de très belles offres d'achat d'une compagnie de San-Francisco. On va y bâtir une sucrerie.

Sur la rive droite, un spéculateur, avec une dépense de moins de 10,000 piastres (25,000 francs), a creusé un canal de 8 kilomètres de long, débitant $\frac{1}{2}$ mètre cube par seconde et dont il se propose de louer l'eau aux riverains. On pourra ainsi irriguer des milliers d'hectares en aval, entre Quila et la mer. Le terrain y est déjà de sa nature d'une fertilité remarquable, ainsi que le prouve la force de la végétation du bois qui le couvre. Une fois cultivé et abondamment arrosé, il donnera certainement de magnifiques récoltes.

Ces terres encore boisées pourraient, d'après ce que m'a dit le chef politique (sous-préfet) de Quila, être achetées à un prix assez bas—environ 5,000 piastres le sitio, soit 7 francs l'hectare; les frais de défrichement seraient de $8\frac{1}{2}$ à $11\frac{1}{2}$ piastres l'hectare (21 à 28 francs). La dépense augmenterait là où la futaie serait plus épaisse.

Toutes les terres, depuis Quila jusqu'à l'embouchure de San Lorenzo, sur une distance d'environ 35 kilomètres, sont de même nature, couvertes de bois d'une végétation exubérante, et n'attendent que la main de l'homme pour être converties en riches campagnes.

Ces parages m'ont paru réunir d'excellentes conditions pour la colonisation européenne. Le climat est sain; on n'est plus dans la véritable terre chaude dont la chaleur humide abat le travailleur européen. Certes, en été, le thermomètre y dépasse 30 degrés centigrades, mais le voisinage de la mer rafraîchit l'air, qui d'ailleurs est sec et n'a rien d'accablant. Les salaires ne sont pas élevés: 37 centavos (environ 1 franc). Un très bon chemin longe le fleuve depuis la mer jusque Quila, et cette ville elle-même est reliée par une route carrossable de 48 kilomètres à Culiacan, capitale de l'Etat, où l'agriculture trouve un débouché pour ses produits.

A l'embouchure du fleuve se trouve la grande propriété de l'Eldorado, où un capitaliste mexicain a fait de grands frais pour créer une hacienda de premier ordre.

En attendant l'achèvement du grand canal de dérivation qui doit amener l'eau du San-Lorenzo sur les terres, l'irrigation s'y fait au moyen d'une pompe à vapeur. Les frais ne sont pas considérables, parce que les défrichements donnent du combustible en abondance.

En général, dans toute la région de Quila, le bois à brûler est d'un bon marché extrême—5 ou 6 réaux (moins de 2 francs) la "corde" de 2 mètres cubes. Les essais de plantation de coton à l'Eldorado n'ont pas donné de bons résultats; mais il paraît qu'ils avaient été faits dans

des conditions trop défavorables pour qu'on puisse porter un jugement définitif.

Le fleuve San-Lorenzo a un lit d'une largeur énorme qui atteint 3 à 4 kilomètres en temps d'inondation. Ce sont ces cours d'eau, d'une impétuosité inouïe durant la saison des pluies, qui rendront bien difficile la construction d'un chemin de fer reliant entre eux les divers districts de l'Etat.

En continuant la route à partir de Quila, on traverse en ligne droite une contrée absolument déserte, couverte de taillis et après un trajet de 48 kilomètres on arrive à Culiacan, la capitale de l'Etat de Sinaloa (272 kilomètres de Mazatlan).

La ville de Culiacan, de 10,000 habitants n'a eu aucune ressource pendant longtemps, ainsi que le prouve l'absence complète d'édifices datant de l'époque de la domination espagnole. Elle a beaucoup progressé sous l'intelligente administration du gouverneur actuel et depuis qu'une ligne de chemin de fer d'environ 80 kilomètres la relie au port d'Altata, sur le golfe de Californie.

Elle est située dans une vallée très fertile à la jonction de deux rivières. Les principales industries dans les environs sont une fabrique de cotonnades et deux sucreries. L'une d'elles, la Aurora, est située un peu en amont de Culiacan, dans une plaine arrosée par un canal de dérivation de la rivière, d'une longueur de 3 kilomètres. On y utilise 100 tonnes de canne par jour.

Quand je visitai l'établissement, la campagne sucrière était déjà terminée. La production avait été de 335,000 kilogrammes de sucre blanc, se vendant 22 centavos (55 centimes) le kilogramme. Le sucre s'emballa dans des caisses fabriquées sur place avec des planches de sapin venant des Etats-Unis. Les machines viennent en partie des Etats-Unis et en partie de France.

La manufacture de cotonnades, El Coloso, appartient au même propriétaire que la Aurora. Elle est fort ancienne, car elle a été établie en 1848, sous la direction d'ingénieurs belges. Ce sont aussi des ouvriers belges qui ont mis ceux du pays au courant de la fabrication. La production est de 50,000 pièces, de 26 mètres chacune, de calicot écriu et de tissus de coton de couleur. Il y a 120 métiers, mais leur nombre va être considérablement augmenté. Auparavant, la force motrice était fournie par une turbine hydraulique, mais on l'a remplacée par la vapeur afin de pouvoir utiliser plus complètement l'eau pour les irrigations. Le combustible est à bas prix, le bois ne coûtant que 22 centavos (55 centimes) les 92 kilogrammes.

La fabrique est fort bien installée et réunit toutes les conditions d'hygiène. Autour de l'établissement, le propriétaire a bâti un certain nombre de maisons, composées chacune d'une chambre et d'une cuisine. Elles sont éclairées à l'électricité et ont une distribution d'eau. Elles se louent aux ouvriers au prix modique de 3 piastres par mois,

de sorte que l'ouvrier, avec le salaire de trois jours, peut payer le logement et l'éclairage du mois entier.

Les deux fabriques, Aurora et Coloso, donnent ensemble du travail à 560 personnes.

A 30 kilomètres en aval de Culiacan, sur la ligne du chemin de fer d'Altata, la belle hacienda La Primavera, à Navolato, montre ce qu'on peut faire dans cette région avec du travail et du capital. Là où l'on ne voyait il y a huit ans qu'une forêt vierge on trouve aujourd'hui une localité de 3,000 habitants et des champs magnifiques.

Des capitalistes du pays, les frères ALMADA, ayant acquis 20,000 hectares de "monte" (terrains boisés) à Navolato, ont commencé par dépenser 100,000 piastres (251,000 francs) pour creuser un canal qui va chercher l'eau du Rio de Culiacan, à 15 kilomètres en amont, à un niveau suffisant pour irriguer toutes les parties de la plaine. Ils possèdent maintenant 1,000 hectares plantés en canne et, en outre, des champs immenses de maïs et de frijol, ainsi que de véritables forêts de bananiers et d'orangers. J'y ai vu des orangers de 7 ans, hauts déjà de 4 mètres.

La plantation de canne donne en moyenne 90 tonnes par hectare ; la fabrique de sucre se trouve au milieu de la propriété et à côté de la gare du chemin de fer. Les machines et tous les appareils très perfectionnés ont été fournis par une maison hollandaise. La production de la dernière saison a été de 2,000 tonnes d'un sucre presque aussi blanc que celui qui sort des raffineries et tel que peu de fabriques le produisent au Mexique ; le rendement de la canne, quand il s'agit d'obtenir du sucre de cette qualité, est de 7 pour cent. Le prix de vente est élevé en ce moment, les divers producteurs de sucre du versant du Pacifique ayant constitué un trust. Il atteint maintenant 21 à 23 centavos (52 à 60 centimes) le kilogramme. Comme le prix de revient ne dépasse pas 8 à 10 centavos (20 à 25 centimes), on voit quels bénéfices peut réaliser encore dans cette partie du Mexique un établissement bien dirigé.

Le sucre ne s'exporte pas ; il se vend dans les États de la côte du Pacifique, ainsi qu'à Chihuahua et à Durango où on l'envoie par Guaymas et le chemin de fer de Sonora.

La culture de la canne se fait en partie par les propriétaires eux-mêmes, en partie par les colons. Ceux-ci reçoivent gratuitement la terre déjà défrichée et l'eau pour l'irrigation ; on leur donne aussi les mules nécessaires au travail ; mais ils doivent se charger de la plantation, de l'entretien et de la récolte. Ils reçoivent 2 piastres (5 francs) par tonne de canne amenée jusqu'à la sucrerie. Le bois employé comme combustible provient des parties de la propriété non encore défrichées. Les Indiens qui le coupent et le transportent jusqu'aux chaudières, reçoivent 2 piastres (5 francs) pour 120 pieds cubes.

Les plantations étant établies dans de grandes plaines unies, l'em-

ploi des chemins de fer de Decauville serait tout indiqué comme au Yucatan. Jusqu'à présent, tous les transports se font par charrettes. Cinq cents mules sont employées à ce travail.

Les mélasses sont traitées dans la distillerie adjointe à la sucrerie et produisent 4,000 litres d'alcool par jour. On y fabrique toutes espèces d'imitations des liqueurs françaises, sans toutefois en contrefaire les marques. Cette industrie a fait diminuer notamment l'importation des liqueurs étrangères à Mazatlan.

Enfin, la maison ALMADA a des industries accessoires. Ainsi elle possède des ateliers de menuiserie pour la confection des caisses à sucre; elle les utilise aussi pour la fabrication de malles de voyage et surtout de lits portatifs, très en usage dans les haciendas. Elle achète 300,000 pieds courants de planche de sapin en Amérique.

Les terrains en aval, le long de la rivière, sont de la même nature que ceux de Navolato et pourraient se prêter aux mêmes entreprises.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DES ÉTATS DE JALISCO ET DE COLIMA.

Le "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, publie dans son numéro du 1^{er} février les détails suivants au sujet de la situation économique des Etats de Jalisco et de Colima et sur leur avenir probable:

La construction de la ligne du "Mexican Central Railway" (déjà terminée jusqu'à Tuxpan), qui doit relier Tampico à Manzanillo, sur le Pacifique, va bientôt raccourcir notablement la distance qui sépare, par terre, les Etats de Jalisco et de Colima du reste du Mexique, des Etats-Unis et du Canada.

Ce trajet atteindra 900 kilomètres; il se réduira à 700 kilomètres quand la ligne directe d'Aguascalientes à Guadalajara sera terminée, tandis que la ligne transcontinentale américaine la plus courte dépasse 2,900 kilomètres.

De Guadalajara à Manzanillo, la contrée traversée par le nouveau chemin de fer est une région très favorisée par la nature. L'Etat de Jalisco, avec ses 86,752 kilomètres carrés de plaines, de vallées et de montagnes, se place en tête des autres Etats mexicains comme producteur de grain. Tout le long du tracé de la ligne, on rencontre de belles haciendas et de nombreux ranchos facilement accessibles, produisant en abondance du grain, du sucre, du bétail et de l'alcool (tequila). Ces terres rapportent de 7 à 10 pour cent.

Parmi les principaux produits du pays, on peut citer le hennequen, différentes espèces de maguey, le coton, le caoutchouc, le copal, le chicle, les oranges, les citrons, les bananes, les ananas, les poires, les pêches, le café, le cacao, la vanille et le tabac.

On y rencontre aussi des forêts de pins, de cèdres, d'acajou, d'ébène et de bois de fer, alors que, sur tout le parcours de la ligne de Tehuantepec, presque tous les bois de ce genre ont déjà disparu et qu'il faut

se rendre aux frontières du Guatémala pour créer de nouvelles exploitations. On y découvre aussi des bois, qui n'ont pas encore été introduits dans le commerce.

Il y a actuellement, dans l'Etat de Jalisco, cinq fabriques de coton; elles ont produit, en 1899, 248,180 pièces de calicots et d'autres tissus.

Les dernières statistiques ont constaté l'existence de 349 concessions de mines, couvrant 4,775 acres, accordées par le gouvernement et comprenant 32 mines d'or, 68 mines d'or et d'argent; 178 mines d'argent, 9 mines d'argent et de cuivre, 2 mines d'argent et d'étain, 2 mines de mercure, 20 mines d'or et de cuivre, 1 mine de cuivre et d'étain et 16 mines de fer.

L'Etat de Jalisco possède aussi des fabriques de tabac livrant chaque année au public environ 13,924,991 paquets de cigarettes, 2,398,723 cigares et 175 paquets de tabac coupé, ce qui représente un total de 153,908 kilogrammes de tabac du pays.

Les distilleries d'alcool sont au nombre de 96; elles fabriquent annuellement 3,194,209 litres de spiritueux, extraits du maguey et aussi de la canne à sucre. La consommation annuelle de viande s'élève, dans cet Etat, à 10,502,000 kilogrammes; 132,292 têtes de bétail de tout genre, représentant une valeur de 3,015,381 piastres, sont abattues chaque année.

Il y a deux brasseries produisant 1,185,400 litres de bière.

La valeur déclarée des propriétés rurales atteint 31,765,295 piastres et celle des propriétés bâties 20,886,174 piastres, ce qui donne un total de 52,653,469 piastres de propriétés soumises à l'impôt. Dans cette évaluation ne sont pas comprises les propriétés exemptées de contribution par la loi, comme les chemins de fer, les églises, les propriétés de l'Etat et des communes, de sorte que l'on pourrait doubler le chiffre précédent pour arriver à une évaluation exacte des propriétés de cet Etat.

Les revenus de l'Etat ont été de 1,291,924 piastres en 1899; depuis lors ils ont quelque peu augmenté, alors que les recettes et les dépenses sont presque équivalentes.

La ville de Guadalajara est dotée d'un établissement financier spécial, la Banque de Jalisco, fondée avec l'autorisation du gouvernement fédéral, au capital de 1,500,000 piastres. Cet établissement est bien dirigé; ses affaires sont prospères; les actions sont cotées au-dessus du pair et on rencontre peu de vendeurs. La Banque Nationale du Mexique et la Banque de Londres et Mexico ont des succursales à Guadalajara.

L'élevage du bétail prend chaque année un plus grand développement dans ce pays. Beaucoup de haciendas et de ranchos s'occupent exclusivement de cette branche d'industrie. On importe des Etats-Unis de nombreux bestiaux de race pour améliorer l'élevage indigène,

et l'Etat de Jalisco peut fournir maintenant d'excellents produits pour la boucherie et la laiterie.

La ville de Mexico et beaucoup d'autres villes importantes du pays sont en grande partie approvisionnées par l'Etat de Jalisco. La contrée offre d'excellents placements aux entrepreneurs qui voudraient fonder des établissements agricoles de ce genre, grâce à la facilité des communications par chemin de fer.

A quelques kilomètres de Tuxpan, jusqu'où la nouvelle ligne est construite, le tracé du Mexican Central Railway entre dans le petit et fertile Etat de Colima; il ne contient, en effet, que 5,887 kilomètres carrés et 65,026 habitants. La principale ressource de cette contrée est l'agriculture. Le climat y est plus chaud que dans l'Etat de Jalisco; la fertilité du sol est la même. On y trouve trois fabriques de coton ayant produit en 1899, 22,051 pièces de calicots et autres tissus, de 25 à 30 yards chacune; 9 fabriques de tabac, qui ont produit la même année 5,174,300 paquets de cigarettes et 563,050 cigares; 6 distilleries qui ont fabriqué en 1899, 87,522 litres de spiritueux, extraits du maguey et de la canne à sucre.

De même que l'Etat de Jalisco, celui de Colima offre des terrains favorables à l'élevage du bétail, et beaucoup de fermiers s'y adonnent à cette industrie.

En prévision du prolongement de la ligne du Mexican Central jusqu'à la côte du Pacifique, le port de Manzanillo a été agrandi, amélioré, sous la direction de l'ingénieur EDGAR SMOOT, qui a signé un contrat avec le gouvernement fédéral pour l'entreprise de ces travaux. Cette entreprise n'est pas encore complètement terminée, mais elle est menée très rapidement. Le port de Manzanillo offrira aux navires un bassin de 70 hectares environ, qui pourra abriter une centaine de vaisseaux et sera facilement accessible.

Outre ces richesses agricoles et minières, l'Etat de Jalisco est aussi le centre d'excursions le plus recherché des touristes.

LES EXPLOITATIONS AGRICOLES.

La Légation de Belgique a transmis au "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxelles du 25 janvier, les quelques chiffres statistiques officiels suivants, relatifs aux établissements agricoles du Mexique:

Les Etats de la République contiennent 8,101 haciendas, parmi lesquelles 3,400 sont consacrées à l'exploitation des céréales et 1,560 à l'élevage du bétail. Elles sont dispersées dans tout le pays; l'élevage constitue la principale source de profit des haciendas du Nord, tandis que les haciendas du grand plateau central sont livrées à la culture des céréales.

Les plantations de coton comprennent 108 *haciendas*, dont 70 dans

l'Etat de Coahuila, 23 dans celui de Vera-Cruz et 15 dans celui de Guerrero.

Les haciendas cultivant le cacao sont au nombre de 124 à Tabasco et de 115 dans l'Etat de Chiapas; il y a 98 plantations (*haciendas*) de café dans l'Etat de Vera-Cruz, 42 dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca et 181 dans l'Etat de Chiapas.

Le Yucatan compte 348 plantations de hennequen, tandis qu'il y en a 38 dans l'Etat de Campêche.

Les plantations de tabac se partagent ainsi: 45 dans l'Etat de Vera-Cruz, 12 dans l'Etat de Tabasco, 28 dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca, 13 dans l'Etat de Sonora.

Le plus grand producteur de *pulque* est l'Etat d'Hidalgo; on y compte 102 plantations de maguey; il y en a 32 dans l'Etat de Puebla, 17 dans l'Etat de Mexico, 7 dans le District Fédéral.

Dans l'Etat de Jalisco, il existe 45 plantations d'agave (produisant le mezcal); les principales se trouvent dans le district de Tequila, qui donne son nom à la meilleure marque de cette liqueur, laquelle ressemble, à la fois, à un dérivé du Scotch whisky et du genièvre de Hollande.

Les plantations de canne à sucre se trouvent éparpillées dans toute la région des terres chaudes: 244 dans l'Etat de Chiapas, 226 dans l'Etat de Nuevo-Leon, 106 dans l'Etat de Vera-Cruz, 94 dans le Yucatan, 82 dans le Michoacan, 75 dans l'Etat d'Oaxaca, 72 dans celui de Guerrero, 67 dans l'Etat de Puebla, 53 dans celui de Jalisco, 67 dans l'Etat de Morelos. Les plantations de canne couvrent, en fait, presque toute l'étendue de cette dernière contrée.

ÉLEVAGE DU BÉTAIL.

L'élevage et l'engraissement du bétail, d'après des renseignements fournis par la Légation de Belgique à Mexico, constituent actuellement, dans les régions suffisamment irriguées du Mexique, la plus productive des exploitations agricoles, alors que la culture de la canne à sucre donne les meilleurs résultats dans les terres chaudes.

Le propriétaire foncier qui achète du bétail pour l'engraisser gagne, en général, 75 pour cent sur le capital engagé; quant aux frais d'exploitation, ils sont presque insignifiants dans une hacienda bien organisée. Le salaire journalier le plus élevé d'un *vaquero* ou gardeur de bétail ne dépasse pas 1 piastre argent; les frais de nourriture et de logement sont quelquefois compris dans le contrat; quand la nourriture est cotée à part, on compte 2 réaux par jour.

Un bon *vaquero* suffit pour garder 100 têtes de bétail.

Dans le nord du grand plateau mexicain, où se trouvent les plus vastes exploitations agricoles de ce genre, certains propriétaires possèdent plus de 100,000 têtes de bétail.

Quand ils sont propres à la vente, les animaux sont expédiés généralement par trains spéciaux aux Etats-Unis, surtout à Chicago.

Il est donc nécessaire pour un *ranchero* ou éleveur possédant d'aussi nombreux troupeaux, de disposer d'un capital roulant très considérable et d'avoir des agents dans les principales villes des Etats-Unis.

Cette industrie, si simple et si primitive, est celle à laquelle s'adonnent la plupart des spéculateurs, après avoir tenté sans succès appréciable des cultures compliquées. Les pâturages se vendent dans le pays à des prix peu élevés. Le résultat pratique de ce mode d'exploitation est de retirer, dès la fin de la première année, un intérêt fort élevé du capital.

Tout acheteur d'hacienda doit, avant la vente, étudier soigneusement l'état des terres.

Cette industrie présente néanmoins plusieurs inconvénients, tels que : les épidémies, qui viennent parfois détruire une grande partie du bétail des haciendas, et la sécheresse, cette plaie du grand plateau mexicain. Il faut éviter de procéder à l'inspection du mode d'irrigation pendant la période des pluies tropicales; c'est en hiver, au mois de mars et avril surtout, que l'on peut se rendre compte de la valeur des pâturages au Mexique.

Jusqu'ici, ceux qui ont le mieux réussi dans cette branche d'industrie sont les Espagnols; la connaissance de la langue castillane est indispensable pour diriger ces exploitations.

L'INDUSTRIE SUCRIÈRE.

La troisième édition annuelle du "The Mexican Sugar Report" (1901-2) publié par "El Hacendado Mexicano," ville de Mexico, fut mise en circulation au mois de janvier 1902. Dans ce rapport on s'est efforcé d'obtenir la quantité exacte de sucre produite par chaque planteur mexicain. La publication contient aussi une liste officielle des planteurs et raffineurs de canne à sucre au Mexique, dans l'Amérique Centrale, à Cuba et Porto-Rico, ainsi que leurs adresses et d'autres renseignements pertinents. Les statistiques contenues dans ce rapport, relatives à la République du Mexique, montrent que la production de sucre en 1900-1901 a été considérablement plus grande que pendant l'année précédente et on prédit un plus grand rendement en 1901-2, car on a déjà projeté l'établissement de six nouvelles raffineries. La quantité totale de sucre produite au Mexique par ces raffineries et haciendas se montait, dit ce journal, en 1900-1901, à 77,361,712 kilogrammes, auxquels il faut ajouter 17,633,288 kilogrammes, total approximatif du sucre produit dans les différents états dont on a pas encore obtenu les statistiques, ce qui donne un total général de 95,000,000 kilogrammes ou 95,000 tonnes métriques. La quantité totale de mélasse est estimée à 50,000 tonnes.

Ci-après les statistiques de la production de sucre par état, comme elles ont été données pendant la saison de 1901-2.

Etats.	Nombre des propriétés.	Nombre des planteurs et raffineurs.	Quantité.
			<i>Kilos.</i>
Campêche.....	35	29	201, 200
Chiapas.....	216	214	659, 764
Colima.....	4	4	1, 239, 700
Guerrero.....	48	44	578, 990
Jalisco.....	233	230	5, 037, 397
Mexico.....	15	14	200, 000
Michoacan.....	31	27	970, 000
Morelos.....	29	29	27, 784, 463
Nuevo Leon.....	21	21	818, 000
Oaxaca.....	134	132	2, 029, 659
Puebla.....	19	19	10, 535, 338
Queretaro.....	1	1	30, 800
San Luis de Potosi.....	36	31	786, 000
Sinaloa.....	6	6	6, 260, 000
Tabasco.....	47	47	867, 485
Tamaulipas.....	135	135	651, 916
Territoire de Tépïc.....	2	1	2, 750, 000
Vera Cruz.....	161	153	11, 010, 000
Yucatan.....	18	17	4, 951, 000
Totaux.....	1, 191	1, 154	77, 361, 712

FABRICATION ET COMMERCE DES MEUBLES.

Un rapport de la Légation de Belgique à Mexico, publié dans un récent numéro du "Bulletin Commercial" dit que jusqu'ici l'industrie de la fabrication des meubles n'existait dans cette ville qu'à l'état rudimentaire et que les fabriques locales ne livraient au consommateur que des articles grossiers peu estimés; que les meubles dits de salon et de bibliothèque étaient presque tous d'origine étrangère, par conséquent soumis à des droits de douane élevés et vendus par des intermédiaires à des prix exorbitants.

Dans ces conditions, la création d'une fabrique de meubles fins à Mexico constituait donc, à tous les points de vue, une excellente affaire. Aussi, un groupe de financiers américains vient-il de réaliser ce projet. Une somme de 300,000 piastres a été réunie pour fonder à Mexico une fabrique de ce genre; elle espère pouvoir livrer au public des produits à des prix moins élevés que ses concurrents étrangers. Deux scieries à vapeur outillées à l'américaine seront adjointes à cet établissement pour préparer les bois de construction venant des forêts du golfe du Mexique. Le capital de ces scieries sera de 200,000 piastres.

La nouvelle compagnie emploiera des ouvriers mexicains. Les meubles d'origine étrangère viennent en général de France et d'Allemagne. On trouve également, à Mexico, des meubles en marqueterie italienne.

CONCESSION ET EXPLOITATION DE GISEMENTS DE PÉTROLE.

D'après des informations françaises, le Congrès des Etats-Unis Mexicains vient d'autoriser le Pouvoir Exécutif à accorder l'autorisation d'explorer le sous-sol des terrains nationaux—lacs, lagunes et marais—de juridiction fédérale, afin de découvrir les sources ou dépôts de pétrole ou carbure gazeux d'hydrogène qui peuvent y exister.

Le gouvernement fédéral est également autorisé à délivrer des patentes en vertu desquelles on pourra entreprendre, conformément aux prescriptions de la loi, l'exploration des sources ou dépôts de pétrole ou carbure gazeux d'hydrogène.

La plupart des terrains où l'on a découvert récemment des gisements de pétrole se trouvent dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas (Tampico). En ce moment, des ingénieurs et des géologues américains explorent les côtes du Pacifique, où l'existence de nombreux dépôts de ce genre sera bientôt déterminée d'une façon positive.

Comme le charbon est encore à un prix très élevé et que le déboisement des forêts mexicaines devient de plus en plus général, les découvertes de sources de pétrole et leur exploitation constituent, pour le pays, un champ d'entreprises d'une importance considérable.

CHEMIN DE FER MINIER.

Plusieurs grands propriétaires de mines de l'Etat de Chihuahua se sont réunis, récemment, à l'effet de discuter l'utilité qu'il y aurait pour eux de fonder un chemin de fer qui sillonnerait le sud du district de Santa-Eulalia, dans l'Etat de Chihuahua. Ce projet a été adopté: les travaux de construction de la nouvelle voie ferrée seront incessamment commencés. Les centres miniers qui seront desservis par le chemin de fer sont: Santa-Eulalia, Santo-Domingo, Galeana, Bustillos et San-Juan.

STATISTIQUES RELATIVES AUX CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après des renseignements officiels, la longueur des chemins de fer en exploitation, au Mexique, était, à la date du 31 décembre dernier, de 15,439 kilomètres 954 mètres.

Ces chiffres se décomposent comme suit:

	Kilomètres.
Lignes fédérales	14, 319. 646
Voies ferrées construites dans les Etats	685. 593
Embranchements particuliers	434. 715

MARBRES ET ONYX.

De nombreuses demandes de marbre et d'onyx mexicains parviennent aussi bien des Etats-Unis que d'Europe. Les riches carrières de marbre et d'onyx, récemment découvertes près de Oaxaca et de Tehuacan, ne suffisent pas, et de beaucoup, à satisfaire les demandes qui leur

arrivent journellement. Il n'est pas douteux que l'exploitation des carrières de marbre et d'onyx au Mexique devienne une nouvelle source de richesses pour les heureux propriétaires de ces mines.

CAPITAL ITALIEN.

Il résulte d'une enquête faite par les voies de la Légation d'Italie à Mexico et avec le concours de la Chambre de Commerce italienne de cette capitale qu'une somme de plus de \$20,000,000 fournie par des capitalistes et des industriels italiens est engagée au Mexique dans le seul Etat de Nuevo-Leon.

Ces capitaux sont engagés surtout dans des entreprises industrielles, dans des maisons d'importation, d'exportation, de commission, de banque, filature, colonies agricoles, etc.

IMMIGRATION JAPONAISE DANS L'ÉTAT DE COAHUILA.

Dans l'Etat de Coahuila, l'immigration japonaise s'accroît rapidement. Dans une seule semaine, 80 familles japonaises sont arrivées à Karroterau pour travailler aux mines de charbon qui se trouvent près de cette ville.

On annonce de San-Francisco que 300 familles japonaises se sont embarquées pour les ports mexicains du Pacifique afin de se livrer aux travaux agricoles.

URUGUAY.

EXPORTATION DE LAINE.

D'après le Consul des États-Unis à Montévidéo, les exportations de laines par ce port ont été comme suit pour les exercices finissant au 31 octobre des deux dernières années:

[Balles de 500 kilogrammes.]

Destination.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Dunkerque	16, 194	31, 828
Hambourg	6, 552	17, 415
Anvers.....	18, 819	16, 880
Brême	2, 558	7, 207
Liverpool	5, 576	7, 187
New-York.....	436	756
Gênes.....	983	720
Le Havre	319	498
Totaux.....	51, 437	84, 491

La première tonte de la saison actuelle a commencé en novembre dernier et promettait d'être très abondante. Aucuns estiment même que l'Uruguay pourra exporter cette année 100,000 balles de laine.

PRODUCTION DE SUCRE DANS LE MONDE EN 1901-2.

D'après des informations puisées à diverses sources, la production totale du sucre de betterave dans le monde atteindra 6,413,000 tonnes en 1901-2, contre 5,028,000 tonnes en 1900-1901.

Ces chiffres se répartissent comme suit entre les divers pays:

Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>		<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Allemagne	2,125,000	1,979,000	Danemark	60,000	53,000
France	1,150,000	1,170,000	Espagne	100,000	84,000
Autriche	1,125,000	1,074,000	Italie	77,000	66,000
Russie	1,050,000	920,000	Roumanie	18,000	24,000
Belgique	350,000	340,000	Autres pays	3,000	48,000
Hollande	190,000	178,000			
Suède	115,000	112,000	Totaux	6,363,000	6,048,000

Quant au sucre de canne, sa production a été comme suit durant les deux derniers exercices:

Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>		<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Cuba	755,000	512,061	Porto-Rico	80,000	55,089
Java	720,000	704,456	Barbados	60,000	11,074
Etats-Unis	400,000	350,000	Trinidad	50,000	47,942
Hawaï	340,000	320,000	Philippines	50,000	55,559
Brésil	190,000	180,000	Réunion	40,000	42,631
Maurice	170,000	174,938	Guadeloupe	40,000	37,946
Pérou	135,000	120,000	Martinique	35,000	33,543
Démérara	100,000	95,188	Jamaïque	30,000	30,000
Petites-Antilles	95,000	85,000			
Egypte	90,000	85,000	Totaux	3,380,000	2,990,427

On voit donc que, prise dans son ensemble, la production du sucre dans le monde en 1901-2 sera considérablement supérieure à celle de la campagne précédente.

A la date du 16 décembre 1901, le Consul des Etats-Unis à Brême a transmis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, un rapport sur la production de sucre en Europe. Ce rapport dit que l'Union Internationale des Statistiques sucrières vient de publier les résultats suivants de ses investigations, faites en décembre 1901, relatives à la récolte actuelle de sucre de betterave dans les pays européens:

Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>		<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Allemagne	2,220,850	1,974,785	Suède	121,392	115,547
Autriche	1,306,900	1,083,300	Danemark	57,500	50,760
France	1,080,300	1,100,171	Autres pays	221,000	.....
Russie	1,079,550	893,520			
Belgique	325,000	320,000	Totaux	6,612,592	6,716,183
Hollande	200,100	178,100			

Il y aura apparemment une surproduction de sucre en Europe qui se montera, d'après le rapport ci-dessus, à plus de 1,000,000 tonnes de la consommation normale, laissant en magasin, pour la saison prochaine, un stock de 1,500,000 tonnes.

ESTIMATIONS PRÉSENTÉES À LA CONFÉRENCE DE BRUXELLES.

Une dépêche récente de la presse dit que la présente crise sucrière a considérablement alarmé les sueriers européens. Les rapports soumis à la Conférence de Bruxelles par les producteurs de sucre de betterave montrent, que pendant la saison sucrière de 1901, l'Allemagne a manufacturé 2,000,000 de tonnes environ de sucre, dont elle a consommé 850,000 tonnes; l'Autriche a fabriqué 1,200,000 tonnes et consommé 400,000 tonnes; la France a manufacturé 1,000,000 de tonnes et consommé seulement 450,000 tonnes; pendant que la production russe de 1,000,000 de tonnes fut presque toute consommée dans le pays, l'accord existant entre les manufacturiers dans ce pays, faisant face aux exigences de tous les événements qui peuvent se produire. La Belgique a produit 330,000 tonnes de sucre et en a consommé 70,000 tonnes. La Hollande en a produit 190,000 tonnes et en a consommé 75,000 tonnes. Les autres pays européens, c'est-à-dire, l'Espagne, l'Italie et la Roumanie, sont maintenant devenus producteurs de sucre, ce qui est conséquemment un très grand désavantage pour les pays qui jadis les approvisionnaient de cet article.

Les calculs acceptés comme exacts par la Conférence sucrière, estiment la production de sucre de betterave, pendant l'année 1901, à 6,470,000 et la consommation dans ces pays à 3,600,000 tonnes seulement; l'excédent existant étant par conséquent de 2,870,000 tonnes, dont près de 1,700,000 ont été expédiées en Angleterre, une partie du restant allant aux Etats-Unis et la différence déposée dans des magasins où, contrôlée par une association manufacturière de sucre, est un facteur important sur les marchés européens.

ESTIMATION DE LA PRODUCTION AMÉRICAINE.

Presque tout le sucre consommé aux Etats-Unis est extrait de la canne à sucre, c'est pourquoi il est difficile de réaliser que les deux-tiers de la quantité de sucre produite dans le monde provient des betteraves. Voici quelles ont été, d'après les statisticiens américains, les sources d'approvisionnements de canne à sucre du monde, la production, en tonnes, pour l'année 1901-2 étant comparée avec celle de 1900-1901.

Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Etats-Unis.....	300,000	275,000
Porto-Rico.....	100,000	80,000
Iles Sandwich.....	300,000	321,461
Cuba (récolte).....	875,000	636,000
Trinidad (exportations).....	50,000	50,000
Barbade.....	60,000	60,000
Jamaïque.....	30,000	30,000

Pays.	1901-2.	1900-1901.
Antigua et St. Kitts	25,000	25,000
Martinique	32,000	32,000
Guadeloupe	35,000	35,000
Sainte-Croix	13,000	13,000
Haïti et Saint-Domingue	45,000	45,000
Antilles mineures	8,000	8,000
Mexique (récolte)	95,000	93,000
Guatemala (récolte)	9,000	9,000
Salvador	5,000	5,000
Nicaragua (récolte)	3,500	3,500
Costa-Rica (récolte)	1,500	1,500
Guyans anglaise (exportations)	95,000	95,000
Guyans hollandaise (récolte)	6,000	6,000
Vénézuéla	3,000	3,000
Pérou (exportations)	105,000	105,000
République Argentine (récolte)	115,000	114,252
Brésil (récolte)	215,000	190,000
Totaux en Amérique	2,526,000	2,235,713
Inde anglaise (exportations)	15,000	15,000
Siam (récolte)	7,000	7,000
Java (récolte)	725,000	710,120
Philippines (exportations)	70,000	52,000
Totaux en Asie	817,000	784,120
Queensland	117,000	92,554
Le Nouveau pays de Galles méridional	19,000	19,000
Iles Fiji (exportations)	33,000	33,000
Totaux de l'Australie et de la Polynésie	169,000	144,554
Egypte (récolte)	95,000	94,880
Ile Maurice	180,000	175,267
Ile de la Réunion	35,000	35,000
Totaux pour l'Afrique	310,000	305,147
Espagne	33,000	33,000
Totaux de la production de la canne à sucre	3,855,000	3,502,534

Les Etats-Unis consomment la plus grande partie de sucre de canne du monde. En 1900, la production entière de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud, était de 2,204,252 tonnes de sucre de betteraves; la consommation des Etats-Unis se montant à 2,219,347 tonnes. Pendant l'année civile 1901, on estime que les Etats-Unis ont consommé 2,372,316 tonnes de sucre de toutes sortes, contre 2,219,847 tonnes en 1900, soit une augmentation de 152,469 tonnes ou une augmentation d'environ 6.87 pour cent. Voici comment se répartissait cette consommation : sucre de canne produit dans le pays, 292,150 tonnes; sucre de betterave du pays, 124,859 tonnes; sucre d'érable, 5,000 tonnes; mélasse, 17,977 tonnes; montant la production domestique à 439,986 tonnes; celle du sucre de canne à l'étranger à 1,672,529 tonnes; celle du sucre de betterave étranger à 217,286 tonnes; celle du sucre raffiné étranger à 42,515 tonnes, soit 1,932,330 tonnes de sucre provenant des pays étrangers et des possessions insulaires. Des importations de l'étranger, 309,070 tonnes provenaient des Iles Sandwich, 66,279 tonnes de Porto-Rico, et 5,100 tonnes des Iles Philippines.

En 1901, la quantité de sucre raffiné qui fut consommé se montait à 2,287,828 tonnes, et le stock de sucre raffiné restant en magasin à la fin de l'année était estimé à 30,000 tonnes, contre 30,000 tonnes en 1900.

Un télégramme d'Hawaï, par voie de San-Francisco, daté du 16 jan-

vier 1902, dit que l'on estimait que la récolte de sucre de ces îles, pendant l'année finissant le 1^{er} novembre 1901, rapporterait 281,000 tonnes, chiffre bien moins considérable que celui donné dans les tableaux précédents. De ces 281,000 tonnes, 100,000 seront envoyées à San-Francisco pour être distribuées aux Etats-Unis; 68,200 seront expédiées par le détroit de Magellan et 18,000 par le cap Horn dans les différentes sections orientales des Etats-Unis.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

La maison GIBSON FRÈRES de Washington, D. C. (1902), a publié récemment sous la forme d'une brochure le rapport du Comité du Chemin de fer Pan-Américain à la Deuxième Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains qui s'est réunie dans la ville de Mexico pendant l'hiver de 1901-2. Les membres de ce comité étaient: Señor Don J. B. CALVO, de Costa-Rica; Hon. H. G. DAVIS, des Etats-Unis; Señores Don ALBERTO ELMORE, du Pérou; Don BALTAZAR ESTUPINIAN, du Salvador; Don J. LEONARD, de Honduras; Don AUGUSTO MATTE, du Chili; Don FRANCISCO ORLA, de Guatémala; Don JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS, du Mexique et Don RAFAEL REYES, de la Colombie.

D'après un tableau incorporé dans le rapport, la distance de New York à Buenos-Ayres est de 10,228.06 milles (16,460.32 kilomètres), dont 4,771.93 milles (7,679.61 kilomètres) sont encore à construire si l'on veut relier entre elles les lignes existantes. Le comité estime que la partie de la route inachevée est de 5,000 milles et croit que les travaux de construction coûteront \$40,000 en moyenne, par mille, de sorte que \$200,000 seront nécessaires pour la réalisation de ce grand projet. Le comité est unanime pour recommander la construction d'une ligne intercontinentale, avec les embranchements nécessaires la mettant en communication avec les villes principales, traversant les Républiques différentes et reliant les voies ferrées des Etats-Unis et du Mexique avec celles de la République Argentine.

Le comité a aussi approuvé les recommandations adoptées par la première conférence qui a eu lieu dans la ville de Washington, et a ajouté à ces dernières celles ci-après: 1° que les délégués obtiennent de leurs gouvernements respectifs des concessions libérales à l'entreprise; 2° d'inviter les Etats-Unis à adopter, d'accord avec les Ministres des autres Républiques à Washington, des mesures qui auront pour résultat

d'envoyer, dans l'espace d'un an, dans ces Républiques, des personnes compétentes et dignes de foi, qui devront faire un rapport sur les ressources des différents pays, les conditions des voies ferrées existantes, les affaires commerciales et celles qui pourront résulter de la construction d'une ligne intercontinentale et de s'assurer quelles concessions chacun de ces pays est disposé à accorder pour la réussite d'une telle entreprise; 3° de pourvoir à la nomination, par le président de la conférence, d'un comité permanent, composé de cinq membres, résidant aux Etats-Unis, qui devra adresser un rapport à la prochaine conférence et fournir, dans l'intervalle, tous les renseignements possibles se rapportant à l'entreprise, donnant au dit comité, après consultation avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis et les Ministres des pays intéressés habitant à Washington, le pouvoir de convoquer, dans l'espace d'un an, une assemblée composée des Représentants de toutes les Républiques, dans le but de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la construction du chemin de fer continental projeté.

Le rapport du comité fut approuvé à l'unanimité et le président de la conférence nomma un comité permanent, composé de cinq membres qui seront chargés de faire avancer ce projet après l'ajournement de la conférence et dont voici les noms: MM. HENRY G. DAVIS, de la Virginie Occidentale; ANDREW CARNEGIE, de New-York, U. S. A.; Señores Don MANUEL DE ASPÍROZ, Ambassadeur du Mexique aux Etats-Unis; Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministre du Pérou aux Etats-Unis, et Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministre de Guatémala aux Etats-Unis. L'appendice qui est à la fin de ce rapport contient les renseignements des délégations, demandés par le comité, relatifs aux lignes des chemins de fer en exploitation, en construction et que l'on se propose de construire dans les différents pays représentés. Cette brochure contient aussi une carte sur laquelle sont indiquées toutes les voies de transport entre les Etats-Unis et les pays américains.

Dans un gros volume in-octavo de 576 pages, illustré de 178 gravures, Mr. W. GOLDEN MORTIMER, M. D., fait l'histoire du coca, arbrisseau du Pérou, des feuilles du quel on extrait l'alcaloïde anesthésique cocaïne. Cet ouvrage, publié par la maison J. H. VAIL ET CIE. (New-York, 1901), a pour titre: "Peru: History of Coca, the Divine Plant of the Incas" (Pérou: Histoire du coca, la plante divine des Incas). Quoique ce livre soit une œuvre scientifique, il n'a pas été écrit exclusivement pour les savants. Avant de commencer l'histoire du coca, l'auteur fait une description des Incas, de leurs rites, de leurs cérémonies, de leur conquête par les Espagnols et des Indiens d'aujourd'hui. Un chapitre est consacré à la géographie physique du Pérou et un autre à la région du pays produisant le coca. L'écrivain essaye de prouver, au moyen de nombreux

témoignages, que la coca est non seulement une substance aussi innocente que le thé ou le café mais qu'il est extrêmement supérieur à ces derniers et devrait, en conséquence, être employé davantage, à cause de son action dépurative du sang, aussi bien qu'en raison de la propriété qu'il possède de provoquer un changement chimique-physiologique dans les tissus, donnant ainsi une plus grande activité aux nerfs et aux muscles du corps humain. Cet ouvrage contient aussi une table de matières et un glossaire des termes Incan et Quichua.

La Bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir un ouvrage de 472 pages, magnifiquement illustré, dont l'auteur est Mme. ALEC TWEEDIE, une anglaise et voyageuse de distinction. Ce livre, publié par la maison MACMILLAN ET CIE., New-York, 1901, a pour titre "Mexico, as I saw it" (Le Mexique, comme je l'ai vu), et est principalement consacré au récit de scènes familières à la vie mexicaine et de leur impression sur l'écrivain. Un chapitre est dédié au Président DIAZ et à son administration, un autre à l'histoire du pays et un autre à l'Empereur MAXIMILIEN et à l'Impératrice CHARLOTTE. De tous les nombreux souvenirs de l'ancienne civilisation qui existent en abondance dans les confins de la République, les mines des Aztèques de Xochicalco et les anciennes ruines de Mitla, enthousiasment particulièrement l'auteur. Deux appendices sont ajoutés à la fin de cet ouvrage; l'appendice A donnant les statistiques minières et commerciales jusqu'en 1899 et l'appendice B contenant quelques renseignements très utiles pour les personnes voyageant dans la République. Les gravures qui l'embellissent sont des reproductions de photographies prises par l'auteur, pendant qu'une carte géographique parfaitement bien dressée, ajoute à la beauté de cet ouvrage.

"A Summer Journey to Brazil" (Un voyage au Brésil pendant l'été), tel est le titre d'un volume in-octavo de 150 pages, de la plume de Mlle. ALICE R. HUMPHREY et publié par BROWNELL, SILVER ET CIE., éditeurs, Londres, 1900. En dehors de la ville de Rio-Janeiro, l'auteur fait une description assez étendue de toutes les villes qu'il a visitées: Petropolis (le centre diplomatique), Pernambuco, Santos et Saint-Paul. Dans le chapitre consacré aux "Faits relatifs au Brésil," il est dit que la République "contient près d'un quinzième du monde habitable, un cinquième des deux Amériques et trois-septièmes de l'Amérique du Sud," "qu'elle est plus grande que les Etats-Unis et ses territoires, à l'exception de l'Alaska, et quatorze fois aussi grande que la France," que "ses côtes s'étendent sur une longueur de près de 5,000 milles, qu'elle possède cinquante-deux ports de mer, dont quelques-uns sont les plus grands et les meilleurs du monde," que "ses ressources matérielles sont presque incalculables, comprenant les produits de

la zone tempérée et de la zone torride, pendant que son climat est variable et très favorable.” Cet ouvrage contient de nombreuses illustrations.

“Les Aztèques, leur histoire, leurs mœurs et coutumes,” par LUCIEN BIART, traduit du français par J. L. GARNER, A. C. McCLURG ET CIE., Chicago, 1900. Quoique le Mexique d’aujourd’hui soit bien connu, le Mexique du passé, le Mexique des Aztèques, est presque ignoré par les écrivains du siècle présent. Dans cet ouvrage, l’auteur se servant des observations des personnes qui ont connu le Mexique, à l’époque des Aztèques, Cortez et autres conquérants et explorateurs du Mexique, essaye de faire revivre ce peuple dont les descendants, subjugués par les races de leurs anciens oppresseurs, ont oublié, non seulement leur histoire, mais même encore le nom de leurs ancêtres. Les chapitres de ce livre sont respectivement consacrés au culte religieux, à l’instruction, aux institutions militaires, à l’agriculture, au commerce, au langage, à la poésie et aux arts de ce peuple ancien, les Aztèques.

“Au Pacifique et au Mexique,” par A. K. McCLURE, LL. D., J. B. LIPPINCOTT ET CIE., Philadelphie, 1901. Cet ouvrage de 162 pages est composé de lettres qui originairement parurent dans le journal “Philadelphia Times” et furent écrites pendant un voyage à travers les Etats-Unis jusqu’à San-Francisco et de là, en passant par El Paso jusqu’à la ville du Mexique, retournant par Eagle-Pass et la Nouvelle-Orléans. La scène ravissante des chaînes de montagnes occidentales des Etats-Unis et les leçons historiques au Mexique excessivement plus intéressantes, ont inspiré l’écrivain de faire part au public de ses impressions. Ce volume contient, outre un portrait de l’auteur, six gravures, dont quatre représentent des scènes mexicaines.

MM. HERBERT S. STONE ET CIE., éditeurs (Chicago, 1901), ont publié un ouvrage de 208 pages, écrit par OLIVE PERCIVAL et intitulé “Mexico City; an Idler’s Note-Book” (La ville de Mexico; Carnet de notes d’un oisif). Dans ce livre, qui contient une grande quantité d’illustrations originales, l’auteur essaye de faire pénétrer dans l’esprit du lecteur les impressions que la capitale mexicaine a produites journellement sur un étranger et particulièrement un citoyen des Etats-Unis. La plupart des sujets traités dans cette œuvre paraissent d’abord sous la forme de lettres adressées de la capitale mexicaine au journal “Los Angeles Times.”

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Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES—Continued.

(See page 1X.)

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

 Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba †.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centimes de	15	gourde.....	10	gourde.....	5 centimes de
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 cents.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 cents.....	15	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 cents.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	25	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico †.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans.....	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails	

THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.,
 FABRICANTES DE
GLOBOS Y PANTALLAS
 PARA TODOS SISTEMAS
 DE LUZ ELECTRICA,
 DE ARCO E INCANDESCENTES.
 FIDASF
 EL CATALOGO No. 11

TAMBIEN FABRICANTES DE
 VIDRIERIA PARA QUEMADORES
 DE GAS
 SISTEMA WELSBACH,
 Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
 QUEMADORES
 INCANDESCENTES
 DE GAS.
THE PHOENIX GLASS CO.
NUEVA YORK E.U. DE A.

ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, **EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ**, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca **ROYAL**, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca **AQUALITE**.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

LA COLUMBIA REFINING COMPANY,
 No. 32 Broadway, New York.



LA NUEVA NAVAJA DENOMINADA "NEW GEM SAFETY RAZOR"

afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

Vea Usted en todos los establecimientos de cuchillería nuestro Aparato Automático para Regular las Hojas.

PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

Una Navaja en su Estuche de Hoja de Lata - - \$2.00

Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso } - - - 3.50

Estuche Forrado de Marroquín. }

Asentador Automático - - - - - 2.00

Se enviarán por el correo, sin costo alguno, catálogos de juegos completos. Ninguna de estas navajas debe comprarse en los establecimientos de cuchillería, si no tiene la anterior marca de fábrica.

THE GEM CUTLERY CO., Fabricantes,
 22 Reade St., New York, 69, London St., London, E.C., Eng.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1902.

No. 4.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Governments represented at this Conference, realizing the usefulness of the International Bureau of the American Republics established in Washington, agree that said Bureau shall be governed, for a period of ten years from the date of the adjournment of the present Conference, by the following regulations, which, however, shall be subject to the revision of the next Conference of the American Republics, or to that of the Republics themselves, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16 of the resolutions adopted by the First International Conference of the American Republics on April 14, 1890:

ART. 1. The International Bureau of the American Republics shall be under the control of a Governing Board composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the governments of said Republics accredited near the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the latter nation, who shall be the Chairman of said Governing Board. The Governing Board shall hold a regular meeting, monthly, except during the months of June, July, and August, and such special meetings as may be called by the Chairman, either of his own accord or at the request of two members of the Board. The attendance of five members of said Board at any regular or special

meeting shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum, and to enable the Board to transact in due form any business within the scope of its authority, and to appoint such committees as it may deem proper.

ART. 2. All the positions in the Bureau shall be filled after an examination of the applicants by an Examining Board composed of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Governing Board. Said applicants shall make their applications by filling out the blank forms furnished them by the Director of the Bureau, in which applications shall be specified the particular service that it is proposed to render; they shall inscribe their names in a register that the Bureau shall keep for that purpose, and in which shall be recorded all the particulars relating to the examination, and the Examining Board shall only recommend, for the particular position that is required to be filled and which is applied for, those who show their fitness for the same. The appointments shall be made by the Governing Board and shall be signed by the Chairman.

ART. 3. The Governing Board shall, with the cooperation of the Director of the Bureau, prepare annually a detailed estimate of the expenses of the following year. This estimate shall be transmitted to each Government, together with a statement showing the proportion of the amounts that each one of them shall pay, in conformity with the agreement of April 14, 1890, and said Governments are bound to remit their respective quotas to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States of America six months in advance.

ART. 4. Whenever the Governing Board shall deem advisable, it shall appoint one or two of its members to audit the accounts of the Bureau, and submit to said Board a report thereof.

ART. 5. The Bureau shall have authority, through the diplomatic representatives in Washington, to correspond with the Executive Departments of the different American Republics, and shall furnish to any of said Republics such information as it may possess, or that it can obtain, whenever requested to do so. Said Republics agree to furnish to the Bureau, so far as may be practicable, the reports that it may request, and to send it in due time two copies of each of their official publications, which shall be preserved in the library of the Bureau. They agree, furthermore, to furnish to the Bureau any other information that its Director may request.

ART. 6. The Bureau shall publish a MONTHLY BULLETIN, which shall be printed in the Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French languages, either together or separately, and which shall contain such statistical, commercial, and legislative reports as may be of special interest to the inhabitants of the different Republics. The Bureau shall also publish pamphlets, maps, geographic and topographic charts, and any other matter that the Governing Board may deem advisable and order published.

ART. 7. As soon as the advertising contracts now in force shall have expired, the BULLETIN shall discontinue the publication of advertisements.

ART. 8. All the publications of the Bureau shall be considered as public documents, and shall be carried free in the mails of the several Republics.

ART. 9. The Bureau shall be especially charged with the performance of all the duties imposed upon it by the resolutions adopted by the present International Conference.

ART. 10. The Director of the Bureau may attend the meetings of the Governing Board, and of the committees, as well as those of the International American Conferences, for the purpose of giving information when requested to do so.

ART. 11. The Bureau shall be the custodian of the archives of the International Conferences of the American Republics.

ART. 12. The resolutions of the First International Conference of the American Republics, adopted April 14, 1890, shall remain in force, in so far as they are not in contravention of these regulations; all other resolutions and plans referring to the organization of the Bureau are hereby annulled.

ART. 13. Under the authority of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics, and as a division of the Bureau of said Republics, a Latin-American library to be known as the "Columbus Memorial Library" is hereby established.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BUREAU GOVERNING BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

A meeting of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics was held in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State on Wednesday, March 19, 1902.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, as Chairman.

The other members present were:

For Don MANUEL DE AZPIROZ, Ambassador of Mexico, who also represented the Republic of Salvador;

Señor Don MARTÍN GARCIA MEROU, Minister of the Argentine Republic;

Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Minister of Chile;

Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica, who also represented the Republic of Honduras;

Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador;

Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister of Guatemala;

Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Minister of Haiti;

Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua;

Señor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister of Peru;

Señor Don ALBERTO GUTIERREZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia;

Mr. R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil;

Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela;

Hon. JOHN STEWART, Consul-General of Paraguay.

Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, was also present.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Secretary of State to be the hearing of the annual report of the Director and the consideration of the Resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of American States.

The Director read the report, which was dated December 1, 1901, and stated that the submission of it had been delayed on account of the absence of most of the Ministers in Mexico, where they were attending the Second International Conference of American States. The report is hereto appended.

The report was found to be entirely satisfactory, and was accepted as made.

The Resolution adopted by the Second International Conference of American States concerning the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics was then considered, and it was agreed that the said Resolution should go into force immediately; that it should be published in the BULLETIN, together with the preamble, as it appears in the minutes of the Conference; that the Examining Board of the employees of the International Bureau should be appointed, resulting in the election of Señores Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, Minister of Peru; Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister of Guatemala, and Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua.

The Secretary of State called the attention of the Governing Board to the three Resolutions providing for the calling of certain Conferences: One concerning the convening of a Customs Congress, another concerning an International Sanitary Police, and the third in regard to the production and consumption of coffee.

The Director of the Bureau read these Resolutions, and it was agreed that one of the conferences should be called for the 1st of October, another for the 15th of October, and the third for the 1st of November next.

On motion of Mr. LÉGER, it was agreed to hold the regular monthly meeting of the Governing Board on the first Monday of each month at 3 o'clock p. m., in accordance with the provision of Article 1 of the Resolution concerning the Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The Board then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1902.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

*Washington, December 1, 1901.**The Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics.*

GENTLEMEN: In submitting my annual report I have the satisfaction to state that the appreciation of the work of this Bureau, manifested at all times by the Governments represented in the International Union of American Republics, of which it is the authorized organ, continues undiminished. This feeling has found expression at the opening of the International Conference of American States, now sitting in Mexico, where the Bureau has been granted representation commensurate with its importance, and the desire to extend the scope of its functions has been strongly advocated.

BRANCH OFFICE IN MEXICO.

In compliance with the wishes of the Executive Committee, fully indorsed and recommended to his Government by His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, at this capital, a branch office of the Bureau was established in the City of Mexico in connection with the Conference. This branch was organized and provided with a large set of books of reference and an efficient clerical force, supplied through the courtesy of the Mexican Government.

DEATH OF DR. GUZMÁN.

During the year the Bureau has by the death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, its Secretary, lost a most valuable coadjutor and one whose interest in the work and whose extensive knowledge of all questions committed to his care were most highly appreciated and fully realized by all.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts for the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, are as follows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation, 1901	\$36,000. 00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1901	\$1,971. 72
Contributions from Latin-American Republics....	\$15,452. 57
From advertisements	\$3,289. 35
From sale of publications	1,408. 66
	<hr/> 4,698. 01
	<hr/> 20,150. 58
	<hr/> 22,122. 30
Total receipts	58,122. 30

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1901.....	\$36,000. 00
From receipts from sales, rents, etc.....	18,921. 47
	<hr/> 54,921. 47
Balance July 1, 1901.....	3,200. 83

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

	From annual appropria- tion, 1901.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation	\$32,194.54	\$931.06	\$33,125.54
Stationery		581.35	581.35
Rent	1,833.34	166.66	2,000.00
Library		1,315.71	1,315.71
Postage	42.26	1,287.46	1,329.72
Furniture		218.58	218.58
Printing		12,006.90	12,006.90
Final settlement with Charles E. Locke for advertising	1,929.86		1,929.86
Miscellaneous		2,413.81	2,413.81
Total	36,000.00	18,921.47	54,921.47

As will be seen from the last annual report, there was a balance due the Public Printer, at the commencement of the fiscal year 1901 of \$3,314.71. The following statement shows that the Bureau has been able to discharge this indebtedness and also to settle all obligations for printing incurred during the past fiscal year.

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Balance due from fiscal year 1900	\$3,314.71
Total amount of bills rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901...	10,183.66
	<hr/> 13,498.37
Deduct for amount charged for composition and stereotyping (Handbook of Mexico), credited to the Bureau by an arrangement with the Public Printer	\$1,097.55
Paid from receipts and sales, rents, etc., during fiscal year 1901	\$6,000.00
Paid during current fiscal year	6,400.82
	<hr/> 12,400.82
	<hr/> 13,498.37

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is herewith submitted:

Estimated receipts:

Appropriation	\$36,000.00
Contributions from Latin-American Republics	15,157.73
Advertisements	3,000.00
Sale of publications	1,400.00
Total	<hr/> 55,557.73

Estimated expenditures at present ratio:

Pay roll	\$33,600.00
Rent	2,000.00
Printing	13,000.00
Stationery and furniture	900.00
Library	1,200.00
Postage	1,300.00
Miscellaneous	2,400.00
	<hr/> 54,400.00

Balance	1,157.73
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MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The circulation of the MONTHLY BULLETIN remains, comparatively speaking, about the same as during the past year. The following statement shows the number of copies sent to the various countries for the month of October, 1901:

Distribution of Bulletin during month of October.

Argentine Republic.....	455	Mexico	4,517
Bolivia	99	Nicaragua.....	102
Brazil	359	Paraguay	30
British Honduras.....	29	Peru	137
Canada	169	Porto Rico	180
Chile	228	Salvador	37
Colombia	190	Santo Domingo.....	140
Costa Rica	97	United States	1,686
Cuba	268	Uruguay	157
Ecuador	116	Venezuela	473
Europe	87	West Indies (small islands)	47
Guatemala	497	Miscellaneous	17
Haiti	197		
Honduras.....	209	Total	10,583
Jamaica	60		

The Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, during the past fiscal year, granted the Bureau the postal franchise for its publications, a privilege which is now enjoyed in thirteen republics, as well as in Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Since my last report the Bureau has completed and issued a publication entitled "United States of Brazil: A Geographical Sketch, with Special Reference to Economic Conditions and Prospects of Future Development," and as a supplement thereto a bibliography of the country, "A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps Relating to Brazil, 1800-1900." It is to be hoped that this bibliographical work may be followed by others of the different countries of America. A pamphlet entitled "Report on Coffee, with Special Reference to the Costa Rican Product," prepared by Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica in the United States, was brought out, and has been widely circulated and read with great interest.

The publication of the Handbook of the United States in Spanish has been delayed, among other reasons, because of the desire of the Bureau to avail itself of the returns of the census of 1900. It is thought that this most important work will be published during the coming year. In the preparation of its more technical chapters, the Bureau is receiving the assistance of a number of eminent specialists.

Most of the handbooks of the Bureau are no longer useful, the statistics they contain having been furnished eight or ten years ago.

Owing to this fact the demand for these publications, although steady, is not large. It has therefore become necessary to revise these works. With this idea in view, the assistance of the Honorary Corresponding Members of the International Union in the different countries and of other prominent writers has been requested. It is to be hoped that these revised editions will soon appear and tend to increase the demand for the publications of the Bureau.

One serious cause of delay in the bringing out of the handbooks was the much-to-be-regretted departure of Mr. ARTHUR W. FERGUSON, and later of Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, both of whom were called to the Philippines, where they now hold positions of importance.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The hope expressed in my last report that the Bureau would be represented by an Honorary Corresponding Member in each of the countries of the Union has been realized, and their contributions to the MONTHLY BULLETIN have greatly added to its value.

MAPS.

The two maps of Mexico, issued by the Bureau during the year, having been favorably received, I was encouraged to undertake the preparation of similar maps of the other countries of the Union. Those of Guatemala and Costa Rica are now well under way and will soon be placed in the hands of the printer. The map of Brazil, sent in an unfinished condition to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, will be completed within the next few months.

LIBRARY.

The library now consists of 8,948 odd volumes. Since the last report there has been an addition of 1,456 volumes and pamphlets, of which 991 were gifts. The number of periodicals, including daily newspapers, regularly received, has been increased by 169. The total number of publications of this class now received by the Bureau is approximately 2,000.

The Bureau continues its endeavors to have the various Central and South American Governments supply it with all the laws, decrees, departmental reports, and other official documents published by them. This request has met with a certain measure of success, but much is still to be done before the Bureau can feel sure that it is receiving all the publications which, under the organic rules of the Union, should be transmitted to it. It is hoped that the Conference now sitting at Mexico will, after the completion of its labors, transfer to the Bureau such works as may have been presented to it, and devise other means for facilitating the work of the library.

The Bureau has published, besides the monthly list of additions to the library, half-yearly accession lists for convenience of reference.

EXHIBIT OF THE BUREAU.

It is gratifying to report that the exhibit of the Bureau at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, under the direction of the Chief Clerk, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, received commendation. The Bureau will be represented at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, to be held in Charleston during a period of six months commencing December 1, 1901. In 1903 an exhibit will be sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the expense thereof having been provided for in an appropriation made by Congress for the representation of the various branches of the Government.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director*.

CUSTOMS CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Second International Conference of American States, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Second International Conference of American States resolves—

I. That within one year from the date of the closing of the sessions of the International Conference of American States there shall meet, in the city of New York, United States of America, a Customs Congress, composed of one or more Delegates appointed by each Government from among its chief customs officers, consuls, presidents, or members of its chambers of commerce, prominent merchants, or other persons known to possess technical and special knowledge in customs matters.

The Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics shall fix the date for the assembling of the Customs Congress, which shall be organized as the Congress determines, with the assistance or cooperation of the officials of said International Bureau, and its purpose and object shall be to consider all propositions that may be presented by the Delegates, or by the committees which may be appointed, in respect to the customs service of each country and the legitimate collection of its dues.

II. The matters which the Customs Congress shall consider are the following:

A. Uniformity of regulations for the entry, dispatch, and clearance of the vessels engaged in international commerce;

B. Uniformity and simplicity of customs formalities relating to the manifests of vessels, wording and form of consular invoices, and custom-house declarations;

C. Simplicity and uniformity of custom-house formalities in the clearance of merchandise and baggage;

D. Adequate means for establishing a common nomenclature of the products and merchandise of the American Republics in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French—

1. In order that it may serve as a basis for the statistical data of imports and exports in accordance with a uniform system, and without interfering with the regulations which each country may have adopted for the compilation of its own statistics;

2. In order that it may be adopted with greater detail and specification in the tariff schedules and in the other customs laws of said countries, and that it may serve as a basis for the collection of the dues that each Republic may have established—

E. Adoption of a simple and uniform system of declarations and for the custom-house dispatch of samples and merchandise forwarded in postal packages or parcels;

F. Simplicity and uniformity of the custom-house regulations governing merchandise in transit through the territory of one country destined for use or consumption in another or other countries, observing the principle of free commercial transit on the terrestrial or fluvial highways of the nations of America, without collecting duties or charges other than those which represent a just compensation for services rendered;

G. The advisability of designating definite periods for the assembling of future Customs Congresses;

H. To discuss any other matters germane to those herein mentioned, or which may be considered in general by the Customs Congress, as useful or proper to aid or develop mercantile traffic;

I. The organization of a permanent customs commission composed of individuals possessing technical and expert knowledge, and which, as a branch of the International Bureau of the American Republics, or in any other form that the Congress shall deem proper, shall be charged particularly with the execution of the customs and tariff laws of the nations of America, for the purpose of suggesting to the respective Governments the enactment of laws and regulations which, in so far as they relate to custom-house formalities, shall tend to simplify the same and to facilitate mercantile traffic.

III. That in order to render useful and complete the study by the Customs Congress of the question referred to in Paragraph D of the preceding resolution, each one of the Governments of the American Republics shall cause to be studied, by the chief administrative officials of custom-houses, the nomenclature or vocabulary formed by the International Bureau of said Republics, and the Government shall send as soon as possible to the Governing Board of said Bureau such changes or corrections to the nomenclature as they may think proper to suggest.

Said International Bureau shall submit to the Customs Congress, in the simplest and most complete form possible, the suggestions made by the Governments, and, in addition, a French translation of the nomenclature already published.

Fourth. The ratification of the present resolution by the Governments of the American Republics which may think proper to take such action shall be communicated to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of said Republics within six months from the closing of the Conference.

Made and signed at the City of Mexico on January 22, 1902, in triplicate, in the Spanish, English, and French languages, respectively, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the United Mexican States, so that certified copies may be made thereof and transmitted through diplomatic channels to each of the signatory States.

For the Argentine Republic	---- (Signed) ANTONIO BERMEJO.
	(Signed) LORENZO ANADÓN.
For Bolivia	----- (Signed) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
For Colombia	----- (Signed) RAFAEL REYES.
For Costa Rica	----- (Signed) J. B. CALVO.
For Chile	----- (Signed) AUGUSTO MATTE.
	(Signed) JOAQU. WALKER M.
	(Signed) EMILIO BELLO C.
For the Dominican Republic	---- (Signed) FED. HENRIQUEZ I CARVA-
	JAL.
	(Signed) L. F. CARBO.
	(Signed) QUINTIN GUTIERREZ
For Ecuador	----- (Signed) L. F. CARBO.
For Salvador	----- (Signed) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Signed) BALTAZAR ESTUPINIAN.
For the United States of America	----- (Signed) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	(Signed) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	(Signed) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
For Guatemala	----- (Signed) FRANCISCO ORLA.
For Hayti	----- (Signed) J. N. LÉGER.
For Honduras	----- (Signed) J. LEONARD.
	(Signed) F. DÁVILA.
For Mexico	----- (Signed) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Signed) E. PARDO, Jr.
	(Signed) JOSÉ LOPEZ PORTILLO Y
	ROJAS.
	(Signed) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Signed) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Signed) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Signed) M. SANCHEZ MARMOL.
	(Signed) ROSENDO PINEDA.

For Nicaragua	(Signed) F. DÁVILA.
For Paraguay	(Signed) CECILIO BAEZ.
For Peru	(Signed) MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.
	(Signed) ALBERTO ELMORE.
For Uruguay	(Signed) JUAN CUESTAS.

SANITARY POLICE RESOLUTION.

The undersigned Delegates of the Republics represented in the Second International Conference of American States, duly authorized thereto by their Governments, do hereby approve the following resolution:

The Second International Conference of American States most earnestly recommends the prompt adoption by the Republics represented in it of the following resolutions:

I. That all measures to be taken on subjects relating to the International Sanitary Police, intended to prevent contagious diseases from invading a country, or to establish and maintain such a system of international detention, for persons and merchandise coming from abroad, whether by land or by sea, by means of sanitary stations, shall be entirely under the control of the national governments.

II. That two classes of detention, one for inspection and examination and the other for disinfection, shall be established in the ports of each country.

III. That prohibitive quarantine shall be discontinued in regard to manufactured articles and all other merchandise; that merchandise proceeding from noninfected ports and places, but coming through an infected district, without stopping longer than required for the transit itself, shall not be subjected to detention, or to any other sanitary precaution, except the indispensable inspection at the point of destination, and that this inspection, and the delay which it implies, shall in no case exceed the time absolutely necessary to make it properly. These rules shall be applicable to merchandise coming by rail; but they shall not be enforced in regard to cattle, rawhides, rags, and the effects belonging to immigrants, which shall be dealt with as before.

IV. That the Governments represented in this Conference shall cooperate with each other, and impart, to the fullest possible extent, their aid to the municipal, provincial, and local authorities of their respective territories in securing the establishment and preservation, in their respective ports and dependencies, of adequate sanitary conditions, according to modern methods, and reducing as much as possible the quarantine restrictions until they can be completely abolished; that every board of health or sanitary institution of each country shall be ordered to report without delay to the diplomatic or consular repre-

representatives of the republics represented in this Conference the presence of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, small-pox, or any other epidemic of serious character which may have broken out at their respective localities; and the obligation shall be imposed upon the sanitary authorities of each port of stating in the bill of health of each ship previous to their being allowed to sail the contagious diseases existing at the time in said ports.

V. The Second International Conference of American States further recommends, for the benefit of all the American Republics, and in order that they may promptly and efficiently cooperate with each other in everything pertaining to the matters set forth in the foregoing resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health offices of each Republic represented in this Conference should be called by the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics, to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year, to be counted from the date of the adoption by this Conference of the present resolutions; that each Government represented in this Conference should appoint one or more delegates, vested with all the necessary powers, to attend said convention, and enter with the delegates from the other Republics into any sanitary treaties, and make rules and regulations, which, in the judgment of the said convention, may be beneficial to all the countries represented in it; that the votes in the said convention should be taken by Republics, each one having one vote; that the convention should provide also whatever may be conducive to the meeting, at some time, and at the dates and places which may be deemed proper, of further sanitary conventions; and finally that an executive council, consisting of five members at least, should be elected by the convention, said council to have power to act until the meeting of the next convention, when its membership should be changed, by the election by secret ballot, by the convention, of a new president. The executive council shall be known by the name of "The International Sanitary Bureau," and shall sit at Washington, D. C.

VI. That, in order that the International Sanitary Bureau may render practical and real services to the different Republics represented in the convention, the said Republics shall be bound to transmit promptly and regularly to the said Bureau all data of any sort whatsoever which may relate to the sanitary conditions of their respective ports and territories, and to furnish it also every means and assistance within their reach for a complete and careful investigation and study of the epidemic diseases which may happen to appear in their territory, so as to enable the Bureau to aid with its experience to protect, to the fullest possible extent, the public health of the Republics, and thereby facilitate their present commercial relations.

VII. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the convention and of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau, as well

as the expenses required for the support of the convention itself, and the Bureau shall be defrayed by the respective Governments; and that the fund out of which all the expenses of the International Sanitary Bureau hereby established, and all others required for the special investigations which may be undertaken, and for the translation, printing, and distribution of reports, are to be paid, shall be formed by annual contributions from the Republics represented in the convention and Bureau, the share of each one to be calculated upon the same basis as has been adopted for the support of the International Bureau of American Republics. It is, in fine, recommended, in the interests of economy, that the International Bureau of American Republics be used by the conventions herein referred to and by the International Sanitary Bureau for keeping their correspondence and accounts, making their payments, and preserving their reports.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO THE HOLDING OF A CONGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

The Second International Conference of American States resolves:

First. That within a year, dating from the close of the sessions of the International Conference of American States, a commission, composed of one or more delegates from each Government desirous of representation therein, shall meet in the city of New York, United States of America; said delegates to be possessed of technical or expert knowledge concerning the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee.

Second. The Governing Board or the International Bureau of American Republics shall fix the date for the assembling of this commission, which shall be organized with the aid of said Bureau and shall have for its purpose an examination of the causes of the crisis with which this great industry is threatened and to propose practical means to avoid or minimize the same.

SECOND MEETING OF THE BUREAU GOVERNING BOARD.

The second meeting of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics was held on the 7th of April, 1902, in the diplomatic room of the Department of State of the United States of America, with the Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, in the Chair, the following gentlemen being present:

Señor Don MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Mexican Ambassador, representing México and Salvador.

Señor Don MARTÍN GARCIA MÉROU, Minister from the Argentine Republic.

Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Minister from Bolivia.

Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister from Costa Rica, representing also the Republic of Honduras.

Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Minister from Chile.

Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister from Ecuador.

Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister from Guatemala.

Señor Don J. N. LÉGER, Minister from Haiti.

Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister from Nicaragua.

Señor Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister from Peru.

Señor Don JUAN CUESTAS, Minister from Uruguay.

Señor Don R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Chargé d'affaires of Brazil.

Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Chargé d'affaires of Venezuela.

Señor Don JOHN STEWART, Consul-General of Paraguay.

Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was also present.

The Examining Board submitted their report, which was approved, and upon their recommendation Señor Don NICOLAS VELOZ GORTICOA was unanimously appointed Secretary of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

At the suggestion of the Director, and also by unanimous vote, Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ was appointed Chief Translator and Librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library.

The Director then called the attention of the meeting to the advisability of agreeing upon a fixed date on which the estimate of expenses of the Bureau should be forwarded to the respective Governments, and it was resolved unanimously, upon motion of the Argentine Minister, and after proper consideration of the subject, that the said estimate be transmitted to every Government on the 1st day of July of each year.

The suggestion was then made and accepted that each Government should be requested, in compliance with former agreements, to provide the International Bureau of the American Republics with two copies of its official publications, and the Director of the Bureau was authorized to take, through the respective Ministers and with their cooperation, steps necessary to carry this resolution into effect.

The meeting was informed that the honorable Secretary of State, President of the Governing Council, had already communicated with the Postmaster-General for the purpose of securing free admission in the mails of the United States of all the Bureau matter, and a resolution was passed recommending the representatives of those countries in which the said matter is still subject to postage, to request their Governments to remove that restriction.

The subject of Sanitary Police and of the work to be done in connection therewith by the Bureau having been taken into consideration, it was resolved that the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service should be requested to prepare a report expressive of his views on the matter, to be submitted in due time to the Conven-

tion, and that the Governments should be also requested to furnish the International Bureau of the American Republics with copies of all the treaties entered into by them with other countries on sanitary matters, all these papers to be kept on file at the International Bureau of the American Republics, to be used when required.

The Director submitted the set of rules for the government of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which in compliance with the resolution passed at the preceding meeting he had prepared, and upon proper consideration they were unanimously approved. The Director was authorized, furthermore, to put these rules in operation at once.

The subject of the Columbus Memorial Library was then discussed, and it was resolved to make an effort to secure the efficient cooperation of all the Governments in making this institution a success.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of May.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, APRIL 18, 1890.

MR. MARTINEZ SILVA. Mr. President, ever since my distinguished colleague, Mr. MENDONÇA, spoke, at a private gathering, of the appropriateness and expedience of erecting a monument to commemorate the assembling of the International Conference of American States, the honorable delegates seem to have been unanimously of the opinion that something of the sort ought to be done. But it has since occurred to me that, among the various embarrassments which would be encountered in the attempt to carry out the suggestion, it would be very difficult to select a model which all would accept, and that discussions and delays would arise—discussions and delays which might at last lead to that worst result, that nothing should be done.

With this fear in my mind, and thinking, furthermore, that the memorial to be erected ought to be something at once useful and made up of various elements, to which each Government might contribute independently, it occurred to me that the only plan which would satisfy all these requirements was the establishment in Washington of a memorial library, to which each Government could send, on its own account, the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, laws, official reports, maps, etc., so that the results of intellectual and scientific labor in all America might be collected together under a single roof.

That would be a monument more lasting and more noble than any in bronze or marble; because, in the first place, such a memorial would redound to our honor and help to make the Spanish-American nations

known, while at the same time it would be very agreeable to the United States to have erected in Washington the library which I propose. It will gradually be enriched and enlarged, day by day, because the several Governments will take care to transmit every new work which may be published in their respective countries, until at last it will become so complete a collection that whoever shall desire to pursue any study concerning America will come to Washington to do it; even from Europe itself students would have to come for any special study concerning these countries. We are so disconnected in America, there are so many difficulties in the way of communication, that it may be said that we do not know each other. It is, for instance, almost impossible in Bogota to procure a book published in the Argentine Republic, and I believe that the same is the case in the Argentine Republic respecting the publications of Bogota. Let us suppose that a person is desirous of writing on America; how could he collect data as correct and complete as the case demands? He would have to go from country to country, spending much money and time to attain his object; but if there be a library such as I propose, then all those dedicating themselves to such research or in need of data can come here and find what they want.

Catalogues of this library would be distributed in all the countries of America and Europe, so that the people of all parts of the world would know what could here be obtained. It would be, moreover, of great usefulness for the permanent Spanish-American legations in Washington. All of the honorable delegates may have had occasion to note that great difficulties have presented themselves each time that information or a book respecting our countries is needed here.

It would also be of great value to the Government of the United States, for it would stimulate the study of those nations in this country. So that my idea reduces itself to the establishment in Washington, in some building or apartment which could be provided by the Government of the United States, of a Portuguese-Spanish-American library, each Government sending a collection, as complete as possible, of geographical charts, historical, statistical, and literary works, etc., enriching this library from year to year with the new publications which may be issued by the American nations. At the outset we might collect here 15,000 or 20,000 volumes, but in the course of twenty years this library will have an importance unrivaled in the world.

I would desire to propose also that each Government should send its share of books in time for the library to be publicly dedicated on the anniversary of the discovery of America.

I had not the time to put this proposition in writing, and I present it in this crude state to the Conference, but if the idea is approved I

shall take the liberty to submit it to the chair in writing in the form in which it should be communicated to the Governments.

* * * * *

Mr. BOLET PERAZA. I hold that this offspring of a noble heart and enlightened mind should not be taken from its originator, consequently I am not going to offer any amendment, but suggest to the honorable delegate who has expressed the idea to baptize this library with the name of "The Columbus Library."

Mr. MARTÍNEZ SILVA. It is unnecessary to state that I accept with much pleasure the happy suggestion of my distinguished colleague from Venezuela.

The FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT. If no other delegate asks the floor the roll will be called.

The roll was called.

The FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution has been unanimously approved.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SESSION OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, JANUARY 24, 1902.

His Excellency Señor CALVO, delegate of Costa Rica, presented a proposition concerning the creation of a library in connection with the International Bureau of the American Republics. He requested that it might be considered as an additional article to the resolutions previously approved and that all formal procedure might be dispensed with.

His Excellency the Chairman announced that the motion would be considered at the afternoon session, conformably to the following order of the day:

* * * * *

The proposition of Señor CALVO, delegate of Costa Rica, that a Latin-American library, to be known as the Columbus Library, should be founded under the authority of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics and as a section of the Bureau of said Republics, in order to commemorate the assembling of the first and second International Conferences of American States, was read.

The Conference unanimously agreed that it should be given immediate consideration.

Upon discussion, Mr. FOSTER said that his delegation heartily supported the resolution providing for the collection of valuable books and documents relative to the American Republics, which should, in the course of time, form the most important collection in the world, and which should be a noble record of the persons who were no longer living and of those who still lived whose efforts had contributed to the development of the International Bureau of the American Republics. He stated further that the American delegation felt proud that one of

its great statesmen had occupied himself actively and successfully in its organization, and that his efforts had been seconded by other men of high intelligence who represented the sister Republics of this Hemisphere, among whom Don MATÍAS ROMERO figured conspicuously, and who, in this case as in many others requiring tact of a political order, had impressed thereon the seal of a statesman and consummate diplomat as well as of an individual of the finest honor and highest intelligence, and whose ideals had elevated the consideration of matters of small importance. He added that he felt sure that the Conference would find itself disposed to concede the importance of this resolution, which had for its high purpose the establishment of a library as an eternal record to the memory of Don MATÍAS ROMERO; to the great statesman, JAMES G. BLAINE, and to those who had labored so effectively, successfully, patiently, and energetically, Messrs. MENDONÇA, MÉROU, LÉGER, MARTÍNEZ SILVA, GUACHALLA, CARBO, LAZO ARRIAGA, and particularly Señor CALVO, who, in his entire devotion to the work, had distinguished himself among his fellows.

Señor CALVO thanked Mr. FOSTER for his reference to him, and added that, in response to certain observations made to him privately by one of the Mexican delegation, he wished to explain that as the libraries of Congress and of the Department of State in Washington contained all works published in the United States, it seemed unnecessary to include such works in the library annexed to the Bureau of American Republics, and it had, therefore, been limited solely to Latin-American publications.

The proposition was approved unanimously and the chairman ordered it sent to the Commission on Editing.

BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Spain and, in his name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Possessions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway—

Desiring, on one hand, to equalize the conditions of competition between beet and cane sugars from different sources, and, on the other hand, to promote the development of the consumption of sugar;

Considering that this double result can only be attained by the suppression of bounties as well as by limiting the surtax;

Have resolved to conclude a convention to this end, and have nominated their plenipotentiaries as follows, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire;

Count de WILWITZ, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, etc.;

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties bind themselves, from the date the present convention comes into force, to suppress the direct and indirect bounties by which the production or export of sugar may benefit, and they agree not to establish bounties of this kind during the whole duration of the said convention. In view of the execution of this provision, sweetmeats, chocolates, biscuits, condensed milk, and all other analogous products, which contain in a notable proportion sugar artificially incorporated, are to be classed as sugar.

The above paragraph applies to all advantages resulting directly or indirectly, for the different categories of producers, from the fiscal legislation of the States, notably:

- (a) The direct bounties granted to exports.
- (b) The direct bounties granted to production.
- (c) The total or partial exemptions from taxation granted for a part of the manufactured output.
- (d) The profits derived from surpluses of output.
- (e) The profits derived from the exaggeration of the drawback.
- (f) The advantages derived from any surtax in excess of the rate fixed by article 3.

ARTICLE 2.

The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to bond régime the sugar factories and refineries, as well as those factories in which sugar is extracted from the molasses, in order that they shall be under the permanent surveillance, day and night, of the customs employees.

With this object, factories will be arranged in such a way as to prevent the taking away of sugar clandestinely, and the customs employees will have the right to enter every department of the factories.

Books of control in regard to any or several phases of production will be kept, and the manufactured sugars will be deposited in such special buildings as will afford every desirable guaranty of security.

ARTICLE 3.

The high contracting parties bind themselves to limit the surtax to a maximum of 6 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.15 per 220 pounds) for

the refined sugar and the sugars assimilable thereto, and 5.50 francs (\$1.06) for other sugars—that is to say, the difference between the rate of duty or taxation to which foreign sugars are subjected and that imposed on the home product.

This provision is not to be applied to the rates of import duties in the case of countries that do not produce sugar; nor to the by-products of the manufacturing or refining of sugar.

ARTICLE 4.

The high contracting parties bind themselves to impose a special duty on imports into their respective territories of sugars from countries that grant bounties for production or exports.

This duty shall not be less than the amount of the bounties, direct or indirect, granted in the country of origin. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the privilege, each as it may affect its own interests, to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugars.

For the estimation of the sum of advantages derived eventually from the surtax specified under section (*f*) of article 1, the rate fixed by article 3 is deducted from the amount of this surtax; half of the difference is held to represent the bounty, the permanent commission organized under article 7 being entitled, at the request of one of the contracting States, to alter the rate so provided for.

ARTICLE 5.

The high contracting parties bind themselves reciprocally to admit at the lowest of their respective import rates sugars imported from any of the contracting States or from any colonies or possessions of said States that do not grant bounties and to which the obligations imposed in article 8 apply.

Cane and beet sugars can not be subjected to different rates of duty.

ARTICLE 6.

Spain, Italy, and Sweden are not held to the obligation imposed in articles 1, 2, and 3, so long as they do not export sugar.

These States bind themselves to adapt their sugar legislation to the provisions of the convention—within one year, or earlier if possible—from the time that the permanent commission has verified that the above condition has ceased to exist.

ARTICLE 7.

The high contracting parties agree to create a permanent commission, having charge of the surveillance of the execution of the provisions of the present convention.

This commission shall be composed of delegates of the different contracting States, and to it will be attached a permanent bureau. The

commission elects its president; it will sit at Brussels, and shall meet on the call of the president.

The duties of the delegates will be:

(a) To verify whether, in the contracting States, any direct or indirect bounty for the production or export of sugars is granted.

(b) To verify whether the States named in article 6 continue to conform themselves to the provisions of this article.

(c) To verify the existence of bounties in the nonsignatory States, and to estimate the amount of such bounties with a view to applying the provisions of article 4.

(d) To issue an advice on litigious questions.

(e) To examine the requests for admission to the union from States which have not participated in the present convention.

To the permanent bureau is intrusted the compilation, translation, coordination, and publication of information of all kinds relating to the legislation and statistics of sugars, not only in the contracting States, but also in other States.

To secure the execution of the above provisions, the high contracting parties shall communicate, through the diplomatic channel, to the Belgian Government, which will transmit them to the commission, copies of the laws, decrees, and regulations relating to the taxation on sugars that are or may be in operation in their respective countries, as well as statistical information relating to the object of the present convention.

Each of the high parties is entitled to be represented on the commission by a delegate or by a delegate and associate delegates.

Austria and Hungary shall be considered separately as contracting parties.

The first meeting of the commission shall take place at Brussels, on the call of the Belgian Government, at least three months before the present convention comes into force.

The duties of the commission shall be confined to verification and examination. It will make a report to the Belgian Government on all questions submitted to it. Said report will be communicated to the interested States by the Belgian Government, and the latter shall, if requested so to do by any of the high contracting parties, promote a meeting of a conference which shall decide on the resolutions or the measures necessary under the circumstances.

The verifications and estimations, however, under sections (b) and (c), shall have a binding character for the contracting States; they shall be established by a vote of the majority, each contracting State disposing of one vote, and they shall come into effect, at the farthest, at the expiration of a period of two months.

In case one of the contracting States were to appeal from the decision of the commission, it shall have to promote, within eight days after

the notification of said decision, a new deliberation of the commission; the latter shall meet under urgent call and shall decide definitely within a period of one month from the date of the appeal.

The new decision shall be executory, at the latest, two months after its date. The same proceedings to be followed in regard to the examination of requests for admission under the provisions of section (e).

The expenses arising from the organization of the permanent commission—except the salary and the compensations of the delegates, which are to be paid by their respective countries—shall be borne by all the contracting States and shall be assessed among them according to a method to be decided upon by the commission.

ARTICLE 8.

The high contracting parties bind themselves on their behalf and on behalf of their colonies and possessions, exception being made in the case of the autonomous colonies of Great Britain and British West Indies, to resort to the measures necessary to prevent bounty-fed sugar which has passed through the territory of a contracting State from having the same advantages as those accruing under the convention on the market they are destined for. The permanent commission shall present in this connection the necessary propositions.

ARTICLE 9.

The States that have taken part in the present convention shall be admitted to adhere thereto upon request and after a favorable report of the permanent commission.

The request shall be addressed through the diplomatic channels to the Belgian Government, which will take charge eventually of notifying the adhesion to all the other Governments. The adhesion shall involve, in full right, the accession to all charges and the admission to all advantages enumerated in the present convention, and it shall enter into force from the 1st of September following the transmission of the notification by the Belgian Government to the other contracting States.

ARTICLE 10.

The present convention shall come into force from September 1, 1903.

It shall remain in force during five years from this date, and if none of the high contracting parties shall have notified the Belgian Government twelve months after the expiration of the said period of five years of its intention to have its effects ceased, it shall continue for one year, and so on from year to year.

In case one of the contracting States were to denounce the convention, this denunciation shall take effect only as it may affect its own

interests; the other States would retain, until the 31st of October of the year of the denunciation, the privilege of notifying their intention to also retire on September 1 of the following year. If one of the latter intended to make use of this privilege, the Belgian Government is to promote a meeting at Brussels, within three months, of a conference which would have to determine the measures to be resorted to.

ARTICLE 11.

The provisions of the present convention shall apply to the provinces beyond the seas, colonies, and foreign possessions of the high contracting parties. The colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands, however, are not to be included in this regulation, except as far as it is provided in articles 5 and 8.

The status of the colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands is, moreover, defined by the declarations inserted in the final protocol.

ARTICLE 12.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subjected, inasmuch as need be, to the performance of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of each of the contracting States.

The present convention shall be ratified and ratifications thereof shall be deposited at Brussels, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on February 1, 1903, or earlier, if possible.

It is understood that the present convention shall only become binding after it has been ratified at least by the contracting States that have not been affected by the exceptional provision of article 6. In case one or several of the said States have not deposited their ratifications within the time provided for, the Belgian Government shall immediately endeavor to obtain a decision from the other signatory States as to the entering into force of the present convention among themselves.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention.

Done at Brussels, in one single copy, the 5th day of March, 1902.

II.—FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the convention relating to the régime of sugars, entered into on this date by the Governments of Germany, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden, the plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

To article 3.

Considering that the purpose of a surtax is to protect efficaciously the internal market of producing countries, the high contracting

parties reserve the right, each as it affects its own interests, to propose the increase of the surtax in case that considerable quantities of sugars from one of the contracting States should enter their countries; this increase to affect only the sugars coming from that State.

This proposition shall be addressed to the permanent commission, which will decide within a short delay, by a vote of the majority, upon the true foundation of the proposed measure, upon the duration of its application, and upon the rate of the increased tax; the latter not to exceed 1 franc per 100 kilograms (19 cents per 220 pounds).

The adhesion of the commission can only be given in case the invasion of the market in question should be the result of an economical condition of real inferiority, and not the result of a factitious increase of prices promoted by an understanding among producers.

To article 2.

A. (1) The Government of Great Britain declares that no direct or indirect bounty shall be granted to sugars from colonies of the Crown during the existence of the convention.

(2) It declares also, by exceptional measure and while still reserving in principle its entire free action concerning the fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and its colonies and possessions, that during the existence of the convention no preference shall be granted in the United Kingdom to colonial sugars vis-a-vis the sugars coming from the contracting States.

(3) It declares that they will submit the convention to the autonomous colonies and to the West Indies in order that the latter may have the privilege of giving their adhesion thereto.

It is understood that the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to adhere to the convention in the name of the Crown colonies.

B. The Government of the Netherlands declares that during the existence of the convention no bounty, either direct or indirect, shall be granted to sugars of the Dutch colonies, and that these sugars shall not be admitted into the Netherlands at a less rate than is applied to sugars coming from the contracting States.

The present final protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the convention concluded this date, shall be considered as an integral part of said convention and shall be of the same force, value, and duration.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries have drafted the present protocol.

Done at Brussels, the 5th day of March, 1902.

NEW MINISTER FROM COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

On Wednesday, March 17, 1902, Señor Don JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA presented to President ROOSEVELT his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia near the Government of the United States at Washington. The new Minister was accompanied to the White House by Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States, and by Señor Don CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, his immediate predecessor.

The address of the Minister from Colombia, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials, was as follows:

“MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letter addressed to you by the President of the Republic of Colombia by which I am accredited near the Government of the United States of America—over which you worthily preside—in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his country, in which office I am succeeding an eminent fellow-citizen for the only reason that his services in another important post of duty were deemed indispensable by my Government.

“On entering on the mission with which I have been intrusted it gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to reiterate the sentiments of cordial, long-standing and never-failing friendship that the people and the Government of Colombia have professed, ever since the country was born to an independent life, for the people of the United States, to whom they are bound by gratitude, community of political ideals, and other ties that must be drawn closer, if it be possible, in the event of the two nations uniting in the purpose of accomplishing one of the greatest works of civilization and progress known to the world.

“Colombia, which has always rejoiced in witnessing the admirable aggrandizement of the country, which was the first in America to be born to an independent life, and which has revealed to modern nations the road that leads to the ideal welding of liberty and democracy with justice and order, also recognizes in your Republic one of the best guarantees for the autonomy of the nationalities of the new Continent, and strives to further, as far as lies in her power, the grand advance in progress led by the American Union.

“I offer earnest wishes for the growing prosperity of your Republic, and present them also in the name of Colombia for your own welfare, Mr. President.”

In reply to the address of the Minister from Colombia, President ROOSEVELT said:

“MR. MINISTER: It affords me pleasure to receive from your hands the letter of the President of the Republic of Colombia whereby you

are accredited to me as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia, and in welcoming you to the station to which you have been appointed I bespeak for you a reception no less cordial than has been accorded to your distinguished predecessors.

“The Government of the United States, faithful to its constant purpose to maintain and strengthen the good relations which have so long and beneficently existed with the Republics of the American Continents, sees in your friendly assurances a gratifying augury that, through reciprocal efforts, the close intercourse between the United States and Colombia will be continued and advanced, as befits the interests of the States whose institutions rest on a common foundation and whose material association in the paths of mutual advantage can not fail to aid the progress of each. The people of this country bear the kindest feelings toward their neighbors, wishing for them peace and prosperity, and it will ever be the pleasing task of this Government to give those feelings shape in all appropriate ways.”

TREATY OF ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

I, JULIO ROCA, Constitutional President of the Argentine Republic,

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a general treaty of arbitration between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay was negotiated, concluded, and signed in the city of Buenos Ayres on June 8, 1899, and an additional protocol, containing the modifications made by the honorable Congress of the Argentine Nation, was subscribed to on December 21, 1901, the texts of which are as follows:

The Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Uruguay, being equally desirous of solving by peaceful methods all questions that may arise between them, have resolved to conclude a general treaty of arbitration, and to that effect name as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

For His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. DON AMANCIO ALCORTA, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Public Worship; and

For His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uruguay, Dr. DON GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uruguay near the Government of the Argentine Republic;

Who, after communicating their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties covenant to submit to

arbitration all controversies that may arise between them from whatever nature or cause, provided they are not in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution of either of the countries, and provided always that they can not be solved by means of direct negotiations.

ART. 2. Questions that have already been definitely settled between the parties can not by virtue of this treaty be revived. In such cases the arbitration shall be confined exclusively to the questions that may arise concerning the validity, interpretation, and enforcement of said agreements.

ART. 3. An arbitration tribunal shall be organized for each case, and shall adjudicate the dispute in question.

If no agreement should be reached as to the formation of the tribunal, the same shall consist of three judges. Each State shall name an arbitrator, and these shall designate a third arbitrator or umpire. If they can not agree upon the appointment, it shall be made by the President of a third State who shall be selected by the arbitrators named by the parties to the covenant. If no agreement can be reached as to the last appointment, the President of the Republic of France shall be requested to designate the same. The arbitrator thus selected shall be, of right, the President of the tribunal.

There shall not be named as third arbitrator any person who may, in that capacity, have passed judgment in an arbitration proceeding under this treaty.

ART. 4. None of the arbitrators shall be citizens of the contracting States, nor be domiciled therein, nor interested in the questions that are the objects of the arbitration.

ART. 5. In case of the non-acceptance, renouncement, or other disability to serve on the part of one or more of the arbitrators, his substitute shall be provided for in the same manner as that observed in his appointment.

ART. 6. The points in dispute shall be fixed by the contracting States, who may also determine the extent of the powers of the arbitrators and any other circumstances relating to methods of procedure.

ART. 7. In the absence of the express stipulations of the parties, the tribunal shall designate the time and place for the holding of its sessions outside of the domain of the contracting States, select the language to be used, determine the methods of discussion, the formalities and terms that shall be prescribed for the government of the parties, the procedure to be followed, and, in general, adopt such measures as may be necessary for its own operation, and decide all parliamentary questions that may arise in the course of debate.

The High Contracting Parties agree to place at the disposal of the arbitrators all the means of information that are within their power.

ART. 8. Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint one or more attorneys to represent it before the Arbitration Tribunal.

ART. 9. The Tribunal is empowered to decide as to the regularity

of its own formation, the validity of the covenant, and the interpretation thereof. It is equally authorized to decide the controversies that may arise between the covenantors with respect to whether certain questions are or are not, according to the provisions of the treaty, subject to arbitration.

ART. 10. The Tribunal shall decide in accordance with the principles of international law, unless the covenant prescribes the application of special rules or authorizes the arbitrators to decide as friendly arbitrators.

ART. 11. The Tribunal shall not be formed without the concurrence of the three arbitrators. In case the minority, after being duly summoned, should not desire to take part in the deliberations or other acts of the proceedings, the Tribunal shall then be formed with a majority of the arbitrators, and a record shall be made of the voluntary and unjustifiable non-attendance of the minority.

The decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be binding, but if the umpire should not concur in the opinion of either of the arbitrators named by the parties, then his award shall be final.

ART. 12. The judgment shall definitely decide each point in dispute and give the reasons therefor.

It shall be redacted in two originals and signed by all the arbitrators. If any one of them should refuse to sign it, the others shall note this fact in a special record of the proceedings, and the decision shall be binding, provided, always, that it is signed by a majority of the arbitrators. The dissenting arbitrator shall confine himself to an expression of his nonconformity at the time of signing the judgment and without giving his reasons therefor.

ART. 13. Each party shall be notified of the decision by means of his representative before the tribunal.

ART. 14. The finding legally pronounced decides, within the limits of its powers, the dispute between the parties.

ART. 15. The tribunal shall fix in the judgment the period within which the same shall be executed, it having authority to decide the questions that may arise with respect to the enforcement of the same.

ART. 16. The decision is without appeal, and its observance is intrusted to the honor of the nations signatory to this covenant.

Nevertheless, in the following cases, recourse by means of revision may be had before the same tribunal that rendered the judgment, provided it is made before the expiration of the term fixed for its execution:

1. If judgment has been pronounced by reason of a false or fraudulent document;

2. If judgment was given, in whole or in part, on account of an error of fact resulting from the pleadings or documentary evidence in the case.

ART. 17. Each of the parties shall pay its own expenses and one-half of the general expenses of the Arbitration Tribunal.

ART. 18. The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of its ratification, and if it should not be denounced six months before the date of its expiration, it shall be considered renewed for another period of ten years, and so on successively.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in Buenos Ayres within six months from the date thereof.

In testimony of which, the plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Uruguay signed the present treaty in duplicate and sealed the same with their respective seals in the city of Buenos Ayres on June 8, 1899.

(f) AMANCIO ALCORTA. [SEAL.]

(f) PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR. [SEAL.]

LAW NO. 4044.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Argentine Nation, in Congress assembled, etc., sanction with the force of law:

ARTICLE 1. The General Treaty of Arbitration, signed in the city of Buenos Ayres on June 8, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Uruguay, duly authorized for the purpose, Article 3 being amended as follows, is hereby approved:

“Article 3. In each case that occurs there shall be constituted an Arbitration Tribunal that shall decide the controversy in question. If there should be a disagreement in the formation of the Arbitration Tribunal, the latter shall be composed of three judges. Each State shall name an arbitrator, and these shall in turn designate a third. If they can not agree upon the appointment, it shall be made by the President of a third State that shall be selected by the arbitrators named by the parties. If the arbitrators can not agree upon the last appointment, each of the parties shall name a different nation, and the selection of the third arbitrator shall be made by the two nations thus designated.

“The arbitrator chosen in this manner shall be, of right, President of the Tribunal. No person shall be named third arbitrator who, in that character, shall have passed judgment upon a judicial proceeding made with respect to this Treaty.”

ART. 2. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Argentine Congress at Buenos Ayres on December 18, 1901.

(s) JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

B. OCAMPO,

Secretary of the Senate.

(s) BENITO VILLANUEVA.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretary of the House of Representatives.

At a meeting held in the Office of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, Their Excellencies Señor Dr. Don AMANCIO ALCORTA, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, and Señor Dr. Don GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uruguay, being conformable to the modification of the General Treaty of Arbitration, in the part that refers to the formation of the Arbitration Tribunal, celebrated between both Governments on June 8, 1899, and for the purpose of securing its establishment without the objections inherent in a permanent Tribunal, have agreed to the following:

Article 3 of the Treaty referred to is modified as follows:

“Art. 3. In each case that occurs there shall be constituted an Arbitration Tribunal that shall decide the controversy in question. If there should be a disagreement in the formation of the Arbitration Tribunal, the latter shall be composed of three judges. Each State shall name an Arbitrator, and these shall in turn designate a third. If they can not agree upon the appointment, it shall be made by the President of a third State that shall be selected by the Arbitrators named by the parties. If the Arbitrators can not agree upon the last appointment, each of the parties shall name a different nation, and the selection of the third Arbitrator shall be made by the two nations thus designated.

“The Arbitrator chosen in this manner shall be, of right, President of the Tribunal.

“No person shall be named third Arbitrator who, in that character, shall have passed judgment upon a judicial proceeding made with respect to this Treaty.”

The present Protocol shall be ratified and exchanged simultaneously with the Treaty of Arbitration, of which it shall form an integral part.

In testimony of which, two copies of same have been signed in the city of Buenos Ayres on December 21, 1901.

(f) AMANCIO ALCORTA. [SEAL.]

(f) GONZALO RAMÍREZ. [SEAL.]

Whereas having seen and examined the foregoing Treaty and Protocol, I accept, confirm, and ratify the same, promising and agreeing in the name of the nation to observe and have them observed truly and faithfully.

In testimony of which I sign the present Ratification, sealed with the Great Seal of the Arms of the Republic, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Relations and Worship.

Given in Buenos Ayres, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on January 12, 1902.

(s) JULIO ROCA.

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

ACT OF RATIFICATION.

At a meeting held in the Department of Foreign Relations and Worship of the Argentine Republic, the Secretary of that Department, Dr. AMANCIO ALCORTA, and the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Republic of Uruguay, Dr. PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR, with the object of effecting the exchange of the Ratifications of the General Treaty of Arbitration and of the Additional Protocol, signed at Buenos Ayres on June 8, 1899, and December 21, 1901, by the Plenipotentiaries of both countries duly authorized for that purpose, and after carefully comparing the texts of the respective Ratifications, which were found to agree, the exchange referred to, upon the presentation of the corresponding full powers, was made.

In testimony of which they signed in duplicate the present Act of Ratification, in the city of Buenos Ayres, on January 18, 1902, and affixed their respective seals.

DEATH OF SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ANDRADE.

It is the sad duty of the MONTHLY BULLETIN to record a notice of the death, in New York, on the 20th of last March, of Señor Don José ANDRADE, who for a long time was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela near the Government of the United States. The deceased was one of the Venezuelan delegates to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington in 1889-90, and figured prominently in the deliberations of that important body. He also took part as Arbitrator for Venezuela in the Claims Commission against the latter Republic, established by the treaty of December 5, 1885, between the United States and Venezuela.

Señor ANDRADE was born in Merida, State of the Andes, and devoted a great part of his life to the service of his country in the respective fields of politics, diplomacy, and jurisprudence. He was a member of the Venezuelan Congress for several terms, Governor of the State of Zulia, diplomatic representative of the Republic not only near the Government of the United States, as has already been stated, but also near the Governments of France, Spain, England, and Germany.

He was a man of great literary attainments, and was richly endowed by nature with a keen perception of the beautiful in its most delicate and exquisite forms. A long residence in Italy had familiarized him with the language and inspiring literature of that country. He was a master of the French and English languages, and dedicated all the time at his disposal to the cultivation of the fine arts.

Those who had the good fortune to come into intimate contact with

him in his daily life were fervent admirers of his learning and wisdom. But towering above all his virtues and dominating them all was his extreme modesty, and this trait made him prefer obscurity to fame and silence to ostentation.

The fall of his brother, Gen. IGNACIO ANDRADE, ex-President of the Republic, from power occasioned his retirement to private life. At the time of his death, at the age of 63 years, caused by a severe attack of pneumonia, he was temporarily established in the city of New York.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AREA AND PRICES OF LANDS IN THE NATIONAL TERRITORIES.

The Minister of Agriculture has supplied the Argentine Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, with information relative to the area, in acres, of the public lands in the National Territories, which prospective colonists can purchase or rent from the Government. From this, it can be seen that the total number of acres of such lands is 237,788,343, divided as follows: Chaco, 32,182,861; Chubut, 55,687,983; Formosa, 21,430,165; Misiones, 1,956,240; Neuquen, 15,249,923; Pampa, 7,718,261; Rio Negro, 37,266,057; Santa Cruz, 61,626,144; and Tierra del Fuego, 4,840,418. At the latest sales of these lands the following prices were obtained, per acre, in the territories named: Chubut, 16 cents; Neuquen, 16 cents; Santa Cruz, 30 cents; Tierra del Fuego, 40 cents.

The locations of the territories named are: Formosa and Chaco, in the northeast, adjoining Paraguay; Chubut, south of the center of the country extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Chilean frontier; Misiones, in the extreme northeast, adjoining Brazil and Paraguay; Neuquen, in the extreme west; Pampa, immediately adjoining Neuquen on the east; Rio Negro, just south of Neuquen and Pampa; Santa Cruz, immediately south of Chubut; while Tierra del Fuego is at the southeastern extremity of the Continent. Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, and Tierra del Fuego (in the order named from north to south) are subdivisions of the Argentine share of the territory formerly known as Patagonia.

Prospective immigrants can obtain further information relative to the inducements offered by the Government to colonists from the Minister of Agriculture at Buenos Ayres. In his communication to the Consul at Sydney, the Minister of Agriculture states that the area of lands now under cultivation in the Republic is 17,174,250 acres, as against only 7,478,700 acres in 1880. The greater part of the land of the Republic is devoted to grazing and the production of live stock.

PORT DUES AT LA PLATA.

According to the "Buenos Ayres Standard," the La Plata authorities have materially reduced the port charges at that point of entry, while the channel of the harbor has been dredged so as to permit the entrance of steamers with a draught of 25 feet. The port charges, as given by the "Standard," are as follows:

Ten cents (currency) per ton register for each ocean-going steamer or sailing vessel entering to load live stock or cereals, or in ballast to secure produce for export.

Twenty cents (currency) per ton register for sailing vessels entering loaded to take produce on the return voyage.

Steamers entering with the sole object of loading are to pay entry and dock dues only on the basis of the quantity of coal they take, without reference to tonnage, fixing 100 tons as a minimum.

All vessels which have paid dues and have cleared for other Argentine ports, on returning to complete cargo will pay no additional charge.

Lighters entering with cargoes for ocean-going vessels pay no dues, nor shall vessels which put into port in distress.

No deposit charge will be collected on domestic produce for thirty days, nor on Argentine lumber for sixty days.

A WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

The "World's Work" for February, 1902, contains a description from the pen of BERNARD MEIKLEJOHN of what is probably the most remarkable newspaper plant in the world, that of "La Prensa" (The Press), of Buenos Ayres. The office of "La Prensa" is an imposing building of gray marble, five stories in height, surmounted by a tower, and crowned by a colossal figure of golden bronze, typical of the press. This building is situated on the finest boulevard of the city. Upon the ground floor, besides the usual business offices, are: a luxurious consulting room, where a physician, with five assistants, attends to the ailments of an average of 110 patients daily, free of charge; a law office, where the indigent can secure free legal advice; and a museum, where all the products and manufactures of the Argentine Republic may be inspected without charge. On the second floor are the sumptuous offices of the proprietor, the editor, and the editorial writers; also a well-stocked library, particularly rich in legal, medical, and engineering works, which is open at all times to students without payment; in an adjoining room the Spanish language is taught at the expense of the journal; while there is a great hall in which the people of the city are at liberty to hold public meetings. Distinguished foreigners visiting Buenos Ayres find on the third floor the most remarkable feature of the establishment—a palatial suite of apartments for their reception. In addition, there is a "Salon des Fêtes," copied

exactly from the drawing room at Fontainebleau, where literary, charitable, and scientific meetings are held on the invitation of "La Prensa." The proprietor's idea in providing such apartments is to glorify the city. On the top floors are the composing room, the reporters' room, a restaurant, and a fencing salon.

"La Prensa" is an eight-page journal, with the inside pages devoted to news, and the outside sheets to advertisements. It was established in 1869 by J. C. P. PAZ, as editor and sole owner. The present editor is his son EZEQUIEL P. PAZ. The present home of the paper was completed in 1896, at a cost of \$2,000,000 gold. "La Prensa" has a circulation of 100,000 copies, and is sold for about 3 cents per copy (United States currency). For the first six months of 1901 its treasurer's report showed gross receipts amounting to \$1,033,905.47 gold, and expenses aggregating about \$650,000. In the main the equipments for this magnificent establishment were purchased in the United States, where its supply of type and blank paper is also obtained.

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK, 1900.

The Agricultural Department has published the final results of the general cattle census, made during the year 1900. According to the figures furnished by the Administration, the total number of all kinds of cattle in the Republic was as follows:

Oxen	6, 827, 428	Pigs	93, 923
Sheep	18, 608, 717	Mules	22, 992
Horses	561, 408		
Goats	20, 428	Total	26, 134, 896

According to figures published in 1898 the number of cattle was 20,779,109, so that the increase for the two years was 5,355,787.

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

The electrical appliances and material imported by the Argentine Republic in 1901, as compared with like imports in 1900, were as follows:

	1901.	1900.
Telephones	\$8, 700	\$4, 576
Dynamos (184)	39, 247	80, 025
Electrical material	154, 156	236, 155
Electric meters (1,529)	18, 348	18, 948
Fittings (gas included)	99, 004	114, 654
Bells (7,796)	3, 898	3, 048
Phonographs and gramophones (2,014)	8, 294	8, 071
Ventilators (3,043)	30, 430	13, 059
Insulators	13, 566	16, 869
Insulators, glass	6, 906	541
Carbons (218 tons)	32, 637	21, 622
Arc lamps (807)	10, 539	5, 826
Incandescent lamps (37,993)	106, 378	95, 375
Telephone material	8, 330	20, 817
Telegraph material	18, 330	24, 001
Cables	469, 772	375, 225
Total	1, 028, 535	1, 038, 812

ESTIMATE OF THE WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

The following is the official estimate of the crops of the present producing year, 1901-2:

Province.	Wheat.	Linseed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	1,150,000	154,000
Santa Fé.....	500,000	122,000
Entre Ríos.....	133,000	42,000
Córdoba.....	70,000	9,500
All others.....	70,000	.....
Total.....	1,923,000	327,500

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

On February 21, 1902, the Argentine Government remitted to its financial agent in London the sum of £2,750,000 (\$13,382,875 United States currency) in payment of all debts contracted by the Government up to July 1, 1902. The fact of this large sum being forwarded so much in advance of the date on which it is to be paid is regarded as the highest proof of the splendid financial condition of the Republic.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Minister of Agriculture published a decree on February 19, 1902, reopening the Argentine ports to British cattle. For a number of months past such animals have been excluded by the authorities because of the prevalence of tubercular diseases among them.

During 1901, the Argentine Republic imported 928,838 tons of coal, an increase of 154,968 tons over the imports of 1900. The imports of kerosene aggregated 430,828 hectoliters in 1901, as against 40,813 hectoliters in the preceding year. Tea imports in 1901 amounted to 747,591 kilograms, valued at \$448,554, gold. Like imports in 1900 aggregated 970,544 kilograms.

In view of the satisfactory returns obtained from experiments in silkworm culture in the province of Santa Fe, the Rural Society has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture for from 4,000 to 5,000 white-mulberry trees.

The Santa Fe Rural Society is preparing a pamphlet in the English language on the advantages offered agriculturalists by that province. Copies of this publication are to be distributed in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, with a view to inducing emigration.

An evaporated-fruit factory, the first in the Argentine Republic, was recently inaugurated at Primera Argentina, in the province of Córdoba.

Frozen hares have become an article of export from the port of Santa Fe.

BOLIVIA.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

Señor Don GERARDO ZALLES, Consul-General of the Republic of Bolivia at New York, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN an interesting statement of the commerce of Bolivia with foreign countries in 1901. The following table shows this commerce in the order of its importance:

Countries.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
England.....	95,613	4,098,338	7,938,470.94
Germany.....	120,161.	4,275,135	7,443,920.88
France.....	53,649	2,659,940	3,949,266.70
United States.....	86,409	1,440,253	1,706,268.70
Italy.....	12,715	793,444	1,229,472.15
Belgium.....	9,852	536,344	758,173.50
Portugal.....	7,365	230,280	137,064.34
Spain.....	369	23,488	55,604.14
Total.....	386,133	14,057,222	23,218,241.35

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT LA PAZ IN 1901.

According to statistics published in the "Industrial and Commercial Review" of Bolivia, the receipts of the custom-house at La Paz in 1901 were as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Customs duties.....	1,247,151.91	Gold.....	99.15
Fines on consular invoices.....	103.37	Crude rubber.....	67,725.06
Storage charges.....	36,015.00	Copper bullion.....	31.15
Interest.....	196.20		
Tin.....	13,190.18	Total.....	1,369,380.41
Stamped silver bullion.....	4,868.39		

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1901.

According to official statistics, the imports and exports of Brazil during the first nine months of 1901, were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Germany.....	27,645,178	86,938,719	Italy.....	11,653,458	5,047,130
Argentine Republic.....	38,243,167	13,701,336	Portugal.....	18,129,128	3,423,061
Austria-Hungary.....	5,428,497	15,289,576	Sweden and Norway.....	3,489,682	.....
Belgium.....	6,176,159	10,505,245	Switzerland.....	1,957,962	.....
United States.....	36,454,542	260,253,775	Uruguay.....	18,678,616	7,440,893
France.....	22,048,873	51,223,770	Canal (to order).....	.....	2,696,651
Great Britain and its pos- sessions.....	89,462,328	76,544,337	Africa.....	.....	4,619,428
Spain.....	1,564,428	1,102,290	Other countries.....	2,651,251	7,845,576
Holland.....	1,887,529	25,511,108	Total.....	285,400,792	572,812,865

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY STATES.

States.	Imports.	Exports.	States.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Amazonas	7,089,907	73,214,094	Bahia	18,822,879	52,961,393
Pará	18,525,394	60,785,330	Espirito Santo	398,644	6,350,212
Maranhão	3,782,981	1,490,246	Rio de Janeiro	123,761,488	104,655,457
Piauhý	291,647	1,803,673	São Paulo	58,804,527	215,148,872
Clará	1,960,271	1,619,410	Paraná	1,819,329	8,935,114
Rio Grande do Norte	296,914	52,786	Santa Catharina	1,949,959	2,170,048
Parahyba	1,095,221	831,196	Rio Grande do Sul	16,947,902	10,644,205
Pernambuco	26,834,324	17,979,421	Matto Grosso	1,900,050	5,838,606
Alagoas	2,273,929	8,052,041			
Sergipe	321,427	280,800	Total	285,490,792	572,812,865

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES IN 1902.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for February contained in detail the estimates of the anticipated revenues of Brazil for the year 1902 as compared with like estimates for the previous year. The authorized expenditures in 1902, as compared with those of 1901, are divided among the following governmental departments:

Ministry.	1902.		1901.	
	Gold.	Paper currency.	Gold.	Paper currency.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Justice and Interior		16,451,611		16,094,202
Foreign Affairs	926,500	737,920	969,500	527,520
Navy		24,379,297		23,200,337
War		46,295,603		45,580,058
Industry, Railways, and Public Works	10,770,614	66,878,840	12,359,015	61,818,446
Finance	21,895,057	83,178,618	23,681,470	97,293,661
Total	33,592,171	237,592,171	37,609,985	244,514,224

Under the supervision of the different ministries named, the following operations have been authorized by the National Congress:

Ministry of Marine.—To construct on trial a submarine vessel of national design or invention, the plans of which, when submitted to competent authorities, shall be recognized as likely to have good results.

Ministry of War.—The continuation of the surveys for the construction of a railway between Parana and Matto Grosso, which will be constructed under the orders of military engineers by the national troops.

Ministry of Public Works.—To construct telegraph lines from Bom Jardim to Taquaretinga, in the State of Pernambuco; from Cuyaba to Corumba, and from Porto Cachoeira de Santa Leopoldina to Villa Alfonso Claudio, in the State of Espirito Santo; from Itabira to Santa Anna de Ferros e Guanhaes, and from Boquim to Simão Dias, passing through the village Campos and the town of Lagarto, State of Sergipe; from Lavras, State of Ceara, to Souza, State of Parahyba, passing through Cajazeiras and San João de Souza; from Peripery to Itamaraty, State of Piauhý; a branch line to unite Santa Anna and Acarahu

to Sobral, in the State of Ceara; branch lines to Maracana, Marapanim, Odivelas, Vigia, and San Miguel do Guama, State of Para; a line from Oeiras to Paranagua, and a branch line from Oeiras to Valenca, Picos, and Jaicos; a line from Cachoeiro do Itapemirim to Rio Novo and Alfredo Chaves, State of Espiritu Santo; a line to Campos Novos, passing through Corytibanos, State of Santa Catharina; and a line from San Benedicto, State of Ceara, to the most convenient point on the main line.

To supply seeds and plants and pay for the transportation of animals destined for the development of new cultures and for the improvement of native stock. For these purposes 100 contos are appropriated.

To spend not more than 300,000\$000 for propagandas of Brazilian agricultural and mineral products abroad.

To reorganize the maritime service in charge of the Lloyd Brasileiro, obtaining a reduction in freight rates for the transportation of national products. The company that shall undertake this service will be required to furnish, if necessary, with ten days' notice, an extra boat for the transportation of goods.

To renew the contract, without increase of expenditure, with the Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação. The vessels of the company shall ply between Recife and Aracaja, with a bimonthly voyage to Amarração or Cajueiros.

To renew the navigation service established by law No. 351 of December 11, 1895, without increase in expenditure. The terminal points are Grajahn and Floriano.

To come to an agreement with the Companhia Amazonas to establish a maritime service from Arajuary to Oyapoe.

To construct the extension of the railway line from Silva Xavier to Curvello and the conclusion of the substitution of the wide-gauge for the narrow-gauge track to São Paulo. The funds for these purposes—1,500 contos for the former and 1,000 contos for the latter—to be taken from the net revenues of the Central of Brazil Railway, which is Federal property.

To extend the period for the completion of the Mogyana Railway works on the section from Araguary to Catalão. The period for the completion of the first section of the railroad from Catalão to Palmas by the Mogyana Railway Company is to count from the date of the inauguration of the Catalão station, the concessionaire to make arrangements with said company for the completion of the section from Araguary to Catalão.

To extend, without onus, the concession for the construction of the railway from Praça da Republica to the bar of Guaratyba.

To open up a credit of 600 contos for the inspection, renewal, and purchase of material for the drainage and sewerage of the Federal capital.

To open up a credit of 40 contos to meet the expenses of the exhibits of Brazilian products at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

To enter into an agreement with the railways which enjoy guaranties of interest for the modification of their lines without additional burden to the Government. The new lines to pass through more productive regions.

The port of Santarem, State of Pará, will be included in the itinerary of the Lloyd Brasileiro, whose ships will touch at this port alternately with that of Obidos.

The date for the commencement of the Bahia port works will be extended for another eight months.

Ministry of Finance.—The Government is authorized to settle the debts of banks arising from aid to agriculture.

To lend to the State of Espiritu Santo the sum of 300 contos.

To revise the regulations regarding consular invoices, introducing the improvements indicated by experience.

To grant a premium of 50\$000 per ton on all vessels above 100 tons each built on Brazilian territory.

The fund for the amortization of the internal currency debt will be obtained from the following sources: (a) Annuities (apolicies) purchased with the money renewed from the sale of Government property and the products of leases under the terms of article 3, law 471, of December 26, 1900; (b) annuities acquired with the balance or surplus over receipts and refunds of deposits; (c) annuities already purchased and to be purchased by the Amortization Department (Caixa de Amortização) with the product of unclaimed interest, in accordance with article 48 of the law dated October 28 and regulation No. 9370, article 94, of the law dated February 14, 1885; (d) annuities purchased with the credits specially voted by Congress for that purpose.

All the annuities purchased in accordance with article 2 will be entered under the heading "Amortization fund of the internal currency debt," and the interests on same will be applied to the purchases of new annuities to increase said fund.

COMMERCE WITH CHILE.

In reporting on the commerce between the Republics of Brazil and Chile, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Petropolis, Brazil, states that the Chilean Republic is desirous of Brazilian cooperation in subventioning a line of steamers to serve the traffic between the two countries at reasonable rates, while Brazil is anxious for tariff concessions favoring its sugar and coffee crops. Negotiations in furtherance of these objects are reported as now pending.

The imports into Brazil from Chile are small. Beans form the principal item, amounting to 1,000 tons a year, worth about \$60,000,

before duty is paid. The duty at present rate of exchange is \$18.70 a ton. This article represents about half of Brazil's importation, the other imports from Chile being very insignificant in amount, and consisting of wheat, fruits, forage, and drugs. In 1900 the total invoice value was less than \$200,000, and in 1901 a decrease from this amount was noted.

Brazil's exports to Chile consist almost exclusively of coffee and Paraguay tea (*yerba mate*). In 1901 coffee shipments of 30,000 sacks, valued at \$250,000, were made, while the *yerba mate* exports were worth about \$150,000.

The principal cause of the unsatisfactory condition of interchange between the two countries is believed to be the lack of cheap transportation. Steamship lines to Europe, which have a monopoly of the regular Atlantic traffic to Chile, stop at Brazilian ports, but their rates are arranged so as to discourage shipments between Brazil and Chile. It costs more to send goods from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro than from Valparaiso to Liverpool, and similar inequalities exist as to westward-bound freights. The result is that, despite frequent and rapid communication, exchanges are almost nominal in amount. Brazil is able to furnish only 15 per cent of the coffee consumed in Chile, though furnishing to Europe and America more than half their total consumption. Some Brazilian coffee is actually re-exported from Germany and England to Chile. It is believed that Chilean wine might be introduced successfully in the Brazilian market.

RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM PARÁ.

According to the report of the "Banco do Para," exports of rubber from Pará in 1901 amounted to 30,499,855 kilograms, as compared with 27,400,238 kilograms in 1900. During the month of February, 1902, the rubber exports from the same port amounted to 2,841,109 kilograms. Of this total, the quantity sent to the United States was 1,012,146 kilograms, the remainder, 1,828,963 kilograms, going to European markets.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

The value of tobacco exported from Brazil during the first six months of 1901 amounted to 30,741,713 *milreis*. The countries receiving such exports, with the respective valuations, were as follows:

	Milreis.		Milreis.
Germany	29,325,934	Holland	3,075
France	1,024,476	Italy	15
Argentine Republic	224,722	Other countries	329
Uruguay.....	134,433		
England.....	24,085	Total	30,741,713
Belgium.....	4,647		

PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the paper money in circulation in Brazil on January 31, 1902:

Denominations.	Number of notes.	Value.
<i>Reis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
500.....	12, 848, 813	6, 424, 406
1, 000.....	14, 733, 901	14, 733, 901
2, 000.....	10, 124, 811½	20, 249, 623
5, 000.....	6, 175, 877½	30, 879, 387
10, 000.....	5, 166, 604½	51, 666, 045
20, 000.....	2, 763, 523	55, 270, 460
30, 000.....	72, 562	2, 176, 860
50, 000.....	1, 758, 691½	87, 934, 575
100, 000.....	615, 141½	61, 514, 150
200, 000.....	1, 075, 563	215, 112, 600
500, 000.....	268, 978½	134, 489, 250
	55, 604, 464	680, 451, 258

INCREASED STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.

The Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro reports that the Lamport and Holt Line is about to add six steamers to its service between that port and New York. Two of the boats will be of about 5,000 tons dead weight each, with accommodations for 70 cabin and 50 steerage passengers. The others will carry 6,350 tons dead weight, and will be fitted with shade decks, so as to be available for cattle transportation.

The Prince Line has also added a boat to its New York-Rio service. It has a capacity of 4,560 tons and draft of 22 feet, good accommodations for 12 passengers, and electric lighting throughout. This is the first of four steamers specially constructed for this trade. The boats can stow up to 70,000 bags of coffee, and this special vessel is well suited for delicate cargoes. The trip between New York and Rio will consume about eighteen days.

LATEST ESTIMATES OF THE COFFEE CROP.

The Secretary of the United States Legation at Petropolis recently forwarded a report to the Department of State at Washington relative to the coffee crop of Brazil. From this the following information is obtained:

The crop for delivery from the interior at Rio de Janeiro from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, is estimated at 5,466,000 bags; at Santos, 10,483,000 bags. This estimate is based on the deliveries made during the seven months of 1901-2 (July to January, inclusive), and on the assumption that deliveries for the ensuing five months will bear the same proportion to the previous months as in past years.

The best authority on the general situation in Brazil estimates the world's visible supply at 10,813,700 bags on January 1, 1902. Of this, New York held 1,924,000 bags; Havre, 2,212,100 bags; Hamburg,

794,000 bags; and Rio de Janeiro and Santos, 1,681,400 bags. In this connection the following statistics may be interesting as showing the relation between the crops of the ports mentioned and the world's visible supply:

Deliveries of Rio de Janeiro and Santos crops.

	Bags.
During twelve months to June 30, 1900.....	9, 007, 000
July 1 to December 31, 1900.....	6, 832, 000
January 1 to June 30, 1901.....	3, 810, 000
July 1 to December 31, 1901.....	10, 389, 000
Estimated deliveries January 1 to June 30, 1902.....	5, 578, 000

World's visible supply.

June 30, 1900.....	5, 715, 000
December 31, 1900.....	7, 457, 000
June 30, 1901.....	6, 746, 000
December 31, 1901.....	10, 817, 000

As to the crop which will begin to be gathered in May and shipped in the year beginning July 1, 1902, information is yet incomplete. Up to the middle of December, reports were extremely unfavorable, and the opinion was that it would not be more than 40 per cent of the current crop; that is to say, 6,500,000 bags. Rains have been abundant of late, however, and the general impression is that it will be nearly an average one, and will run from 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 bags. The crop is rapidly reaching a stage where an accurate judgment can be formed by experts as to the relative percentage of an average crop likely to be produced, but the extent of new territory coming into bearing, and the quantity of coffee that is being held in first hands are uncertain, and render an exact estimate impossible until in the autumn.

NEW AMAZON STEAMER.

The largest boat ever floated on the Thames and Severn Canal, England, was recently launched by a ship-building firm at Bremscombe, Stroud. This boat was christened the "*Islandia*," and is destined for cargo and passenger service on the Amazon River. The vessel is a steel screw steamer, 72 feet in length, and has two large holds, with a total capacity of 1,400 cubic feet. Two cabins on the main deck will accommodate 12 persons. The vessel is to be steered from the promenade deck by powerful gearing. Special apparatus for ejecting storm water that may find its way into the holds during the hurricanes that are peculiar to the Amazon region has been provided. This vessel, though small, will proceed across the Atlantic under its own steam when completed.

CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

On February 19, 1902, the Minister of Foreign Relations issued a circular to Brazilian Consuls, calling their attention to the consular regulations which require annual and quarterly reports on commerce and navigation between Brazil and foreign countries. The circular

states that many consuls, particularly those of foreign nationality, fail to make these reports, and many who do make them do not prepare them in accordance with the regulations, or fail to send them within the time prescribed.

Quarterly reports must be made not later than the 1st of the second month of the succeeding quarter. In the tables of imports and exports accompanying these reports the values must be expressed in the currency of Brazil and in that of the country of their origin, and must be compared with those for the preceding quarter.

Annual reports must be submitted before the 31st day of May. These must contain a detailed statement of commerce and navigation between Brazil and other countries, and must be prepared in accordance with articles 273 and 275 of the Consolidation of Consular Laws. Consuls must give in their annual reports a *résumé* of the principal official acts relating to commerce and navigation, together with any information relative to immigration and colonization that may be possible.

BREWERY AT PARÁ.

Senhor ANTONIO BEZERRA, the Honorary Corresponding Member of the Bureau of the American Republics at Pará, writes from that point that a French syndicate has acquired the concession which was granted to a company organized in Pará for the establishment of a brewery. Work on the brewery is already far advanced, and the syndicate expects to have it in running order by September, 1902. It is expected that this enterprise will earn large profits within a short time. The shares of stock, which were sold at 10 *milreis* when the company was organized, have advanced to 50 *milreis*, and it is believed that they will reach par (100 *milreis*) as soon as the brewery is in operation.

REPORTED DISCOVERIES OF COAL.

The British Vice-Consul for the State of Santa Catharina, in a recent report to his Government, announces the reported discovery at Fachinal Preto of coal of fair quality about 80 kilometers from the city of Desterro. Another seam is reported at Quebra Dente, only 1 meter below the surface. A sample of the coal found at Fachinal Preto was forwarded to the Imperial Institute (London) and, in the course of a report on its analysis, Professor DUNSTON, director of the scientific and technical department, gives it as his opinion that this coal will prove useful for the raising of steam.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN FEBRUARY, 1902.

The following mines reported the production of gold during the month of February, 1902:

Faria.—Six hundred and forty tons of ore were treated, producing 6,200 grams (200 ounces) of bullion.

Ouro Preto.—The returns show that 5,104 tons of ore produced 1,759 ounces of gold, valued at £7,120 (\$34,650).

St John d' El Rey.—The gold produced was valued at £7,580 (about \$36,890); the yield per ton was 0.6 troy ounces.

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF BEVERAGES, FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Under a clause of the budget law, a translation of which was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1902, all imports into Brazil of beverages and foodstuffs, without exception, must, before clearance through the custom-house, be officially analyzed. All such goods found to contain ingredients likely to be injurious to health—boric or salicylic acid, alcohol of inferior grade, sulphuric or other free mineral acids, in whatever quantity—will be condemned, the consignees being required to reexport the goods or submit to their destruction by the authorities. In addition, when reexportation is not effected, the consignee will be fined. Shippers should not send to the Brazilian markets foodstuffs containing any of the above substances, even though they are present only as preservatives or are inseparable from their production.

MINERAL NOTES.

It is claimed that exceedingly rich veins of gold were recently discovered at Tassaras, in the municipal district of Villa Rica, about 2 kilometers from the Ouro Preto mines, in the State of Minas Geraes. According to an analysis made at the School of Mines at Ouro Preto, 470 grams of gold can be obtained from a ton of quartz. This would be equal to \$235 per ton.

Announcement has been made that the Carahyba copper mine, in the municipal district of Alagoinhas, State of Bahia, has been purchased by an English syndicate for 2,000,000 *milreis* (about \$500,000 United States currency at the present rate of exchange). Of the total amount 1,200,000 *milreis* (\$300,000) represents the amount paid in cash, and 800,000 *milreis* in shares of the new company.

MARITIME MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SANTOS.

During the year 1901, 913 vessels entered the port of Santos, 847 of which were steamers and 73 sailing vessels.

The steamers entered, represented a total of 1,225,514 tons, belonging to the following nationalities: Brazilian, 306; English, 193; German, 137; French, 95; Italian, 65; Spanish, 21; Austrian, 18; Belgian, 6; other nationalities, 5.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The "Minas Geraes" of recent date states that mining operations will shortly be begun in the mercury deposits at Tripuhy, near Ouro

Preto. This property, which was recently acquired by a Belgian company, is said to be very rich in the mineral.

Messrs. B. RYMKIENVIER & Co., the contractors for the improvement works at the port of Manãos, have obtained from the Brazilian Government a six months' extension of the time fixed in decree No. 3725, of August 1, 1900, for commencing the work.

By a decree promulgated, January 18, 1902, the 5 per cent paper bonds of the internal public debt, of the denominations of 800, 600, 500, 400, and 200 milreis, are to be exchanged for bonds of the value of 1 conto.

By a decree of January 6, 1902, the "Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos no Brazil" was granted an extension of eight months in the time required for the completion of the improvement works in the port of Bahia.

The "Companhia Geral de Melhoramentos" of Pernambuco has begun the manufacture of a fodder from sugar cane to be used as forage. This product has a high nutritive value and can be preserved in perfect condition for a considerable length of time.

The census of the State of Alagoas, completed in July, 1901, showed a total population of 662,678 inhabitants, compared with 511,440 in 1890, an increase of 151,233 inhabitants.

A representative of the firm of A. FIORITA & Co. has made a contract with agriculturists of the districts of Campinus and São Carlos do Pinhal, State of São Paulo, for the introduction into the State of about 300 Japanese families.

The State of São Paulo has entered into a contract with H. BUCOLINI for the construction of a wagon road between São Paulo and the colony of Imbuy.

By a decree dated February 12, 1902, a concession has been obtained for the construction of a railway to extend from the end of steam navigation on the Rio Branco to some convenient point on the boundary line between the State of Amazonas and British Guiana.

A hose and shirt factory has recently been established at Juiz de Fora.

CHILE.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

An important publication of 750 pages, in Spanish and English, entitled "Summary of the Finances of Chile from the Independence to 1900," has recently been issued by the Chilean Government. This valuable compilation of historical and statistical data is a comprehensive and detailed exposition of Chilean finances from the inception of the Government to the present time.

During the first years of the existence of the Republic the annual receipts of the nation rarely exceeded \$2,000,000. These revenues, however, gradually grew in importance until they reached, in 1896, the enormous sum of \$162,591,304.90, national currency. The following table shows, in detail, in national currency, the receipts and expenditures of the Government, the excess of revenues over expenditures, or of expenditures over revenues, as the case may be, and the budgets of expenditures from 1817 to 1900, inclusive:

Years.	Revenues.			Expenditures.		
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1817-1881 ..	\$419,589,037.83	\$133,397,591.45	\$552,986,629.26	\$385,184,234.06	\$85,100,347.46	\$470,284,581.52
1882	41,005,935.45	1,679,406.08	42,685,341.53	18,800,050.62	22,820,086.90	41,620,137.52
1883	44,248,695.26	3,561,613.60	47,810,308.86	38,384,897.50	9,006,098.15	47,390,995.65
1884	38,418,011.81	781,224.78	39,199,236.59	38,154,813.26	6,719,852.48	44,874,665.74
1885	36,078,455.21	3,506,596.93	39,585,052.14	34,101,408.84	6,781,075.48	40,882,484.32
1886	37,360,848.36	23,340,480.84	60,701,329.20	34,089,874.20	20,533,397.65	54,623,271.85
1887	45,888,954.07	22,390,720.67	68,279,683.74	33,097,342.11	25,536,588.26	58,633,930.37
1888	50,181,900.95	2,741,766.08	52,923,667.03	38,738,829.61	7,353,705.89	46,092,535.50
1889	54,803,225.71	7,650,001.23	62,453,226.94	55,628,003.03	3,762,141.54	59,390,144.57
1890	53,202,548.77	5,862,344.12	59,064,892.89	68,250,680.67	6,812,695.50	75,063,376.17
1891	55,723,310.45	49,227,266.20	104,950,576.65	102,295,152.17	.....	102,295,152.17
1892	61,535,724.48	19,090,425.16	80,626,149.64	61,797,190.77	11,967,290.84	73,764,481.61
1893	69,476,713.08	11,098,835.91	80,575,548.99	57,737,005.95	5,337,670.42	63,074,676.37
1894	78,685,782.01	7,734,829.71	86,420,611.72	70,502,662.89	2,200,586.02	72,703,248.91
1895	83,866,656.19	42,989,022.36	126,855,678.55	88,804,084.77	4,074,369.58	92,878,454.35
1896	81,328,637.68	81,262,667.22	162,591,304.90	83,610,838.88	31,790,276.87	115,401,115.75
1897	79,281,536.80	6,157,484.33	85,439,021.13	79,135,130.39	5,479,153.71	84,614,284.10
1898	88,472,692.81	55,857,438.53	144,330,131.34	87,726,307.51	26,383,792.37	114,110,099.88
1899	100,084,888.24	28,216,686.76	128,291,575.00	64,111,459.85	12,638,333.98	76,749,793.83
1900	104,311,439.55	32,072,841.94	136,384,281.49	104,730,054.53	7,978,516.39	112,708,570.92
Total ..	1,623,544,994.71	538,609,252.90	2,162,154,247.61	1,544,880,021.61	301,275,979.49	1,847,156,001.10

Years.	Excess of revenues over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over revenues.	Budgets of expenditure.
1817-1881 ..	\$72,451,449.90	\$14,634,975.14	\$367,828,034.17
1882	1,065,204.01	.....	25,572,838.12
1883	419,313.20½	.....	43,967,112.57
1884 .....	.....	5,675,429.15	44,276,753.39
1885 .....	.....	1,297,432.18	35,084,905.44
1886	6,078,057.35	.....	33,733,002.16
1887	9,645,753.37	.....	24,097,323.53½
1888	6,831,131.53	.....	40,234,685.23
1889	3,063,082.37	.....	59,561,866.07
1890 .....	.....	15,998,483.28	67,069,808.97
1891	2,655,424.48	.....	67,069,808.97
1892	6,861,668.03	.....	63,037,456.25
1893	17,500,872.62	.....	55,926,812.81
1894	13,717,362.81	.....	63,296,692.57
1895	33,977,224.20	.....	75,164,304.59
1896	47,190,189.15	.....	87,023,607.14
1897	824,737.03	.....	82,265,829.78
1898	30,220,031.46	.....	79,931,452.12
1899	20,808,983.34	.....	94,556,192.85
1900	23,675,710.57	.....	110,475,042.20
Total	296,986,195.42	37,606,319.75	1,530,173,528.94

The total expenditure for all branches of the Government from 1833 to 1900, inclusive, was \$1,874,859,782.33 national currency, of which amount \$273,415,252.42 was disbursed for account of the Department of the Interior; \$23,333,366.12 for the Department of Foreign Affairs; \$17,343,396.39 for the Department of Public Worship; \$10,686,957.46 for the Department of Colonization; \$68,645,005.84 for the Department

of Justice; \$107,409,122.42 for the Department of Public Instruction; \$525,187,531.14 for the Department of Finance; \$362,275,572.75 for the War Department; \$204,452,027.18 for the Navy Department; \$9,871,227.85 for the Department of Industry, and \$272,240,322.76 for the Department of Public Works. In 1900 the expenses in national currency of the various branches of the Government were as follows:

Interior.....	\$13,795,925.32	War.....	\$11,919,284.07
Foreign Affairs.....	1,615,818.08	Navy.....	8,888,981.80
Public Worship.....	931,101.76	Industry.....	926,765.97
Colonization.....	869,478.43	Public Works.....	27,981,308.61
Justice.....	5,280,918.10		
Public Instruction.....	7,926,128.90	Total.....	112,708,570.92
Finance.....	32,572,859.88		

The total revenues in 1900 amounted to \$112,002,008.91 currency and \$107,394,480.27 gold *pesos* of the value of 18d. The following table shows the receipts for 1900 in detail:

Sources of revenue.	Currency.	Gold 18d.
Customs:		
Import dues.....	\$829,986.91	\$27,714,956.04
Export dues.....	56.77	50,142,774.43
Post-office receipts.....	928,107.29	
Telegraph receipts and stamps.....	552,145.93	
Stamped paper and stamps.....	584,677.12	
Railways.....	14,486,823.46	
Sale of national estates.....	310,192.93	25,537.07
Land tax.....	81.00	
Interests and discounts.....	384,349.42	71,250.81
Redemption of quitrents.....	236,904.67	
Lease of public property.....	155,398.80	
Reintegrations.....	348,229.49	55,822.87
Deposits transferred to public incomes.....	3,637,465.07	189,559.89
Auction sales of Government lands—debtors.....	620,575.65	
Other sources of revenue.....	111,395.11	40.00
Exploitation of the Talcahuano dock.....	10,432.25	
Successions <i>ab intestate</i>	60.40	
Profit on auction sales of gold.....	2,384,706.42	
Consular dues.....	34.06	173,227.87
Mint receipts.....	2,210.97	8,028.14
Sundry debtors.....	270,342.60	76,066.11
Total.....	25,854,176.32	78,457,263.23
<i>Extraordinary receipts.</i>		
Auction sales of nitrate fields.....		328,698.86
Conversion bills and interest on same.....		1,083,216.41
Loans refunded by the banks.....	20,660,926.67	
Conversion fund.....		10,000,000.00
Grand total of revenue.....	46,515,102.99	89,869,178.50
Sundry creditors.....	196,548.32	182,310.73
Bills payable.....		172,200.65
Auction sales of gold.....	38,529,690.00	
Increase of the deposit account.....	7,269,356.14	
Balance of previous year.....	19,491,331.46	17,170,790.39
Total.....	112,002,008.91	107,394,480.27

The table which follows shows in detail the foreign debt of the Republic from the negotiation of the first loan in 1822 to the beginning of 1899:

Debts.	Origin and object.	Rate of interests.	Amount of issue.	Balance in circulation.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Loan of 1822	To create resources for the rising Republic.	6	£1,000,000	.....
Loan of 1842	To liquidate the principal in circulation of the 1822 loan.	6	934,000	.....
Loan of 1843	To capitalize the deferred interests of the 1822 loan.	3	756,500	.....
Loan of 1858	For the construction of the Santiago and Valparaiso and the Santiago and Southern railways.	4½	1,554,800	.....
Loan of 1865	For the purchase of war material to defend the country against Spain's aggression.	6	450,000	.....
Loan of 1866	To attend to the expenses of the war with Spain.	7	1,120,920	.....
Loan of 1867	To attend to expenses originating through the war with Spain and to cancel the loan of 1865.	6	2,000,000	.....
Loan of 1870	For the construction of the Chilean and Talcahuano Railway.	5	1,012,700	.....
Loan of 1873	For the acquisition of men-of-war and for the construction of the railway between Curicó and Angol and the branch line to Los Angeles.	5	2,276,500	.....
Loan of 1875	To fund the loan of 1867 and to convert into foreign debt the issues originating from public works.	5	1,133,000	.....
Loan of 1885	To cancel the 7 per cents of 1866	4½	808,900	£706,900
Loan of 1886	To cancel the debts of 1858, 1867, 1870, 1873, and 1875, and to apply £315,000 for the Peruvian Bank holders.	4½	6,010,000	5,350,000
Loan of 1887	To pay the Peruvian Nitrate certificates...	4½	1,160,200	1,040,100
Loan of 1889	For the construction of railways	4½	1,546,400	1,439,380
Loan of 1892	To pay the floating debt	5	1,800,000	1,704,300
International loan of 1892.	To redeem the paper money	6	149,000	135,060
Loan of 1893	To pay the Peruvian corporations' rights to the sale of guano.	4½	630,000	592,800
Loan of 1895	For amortization extraordinary of the municipal debts and redemption of Government paper money.	4½	2,000,000	1,928,500
Loan of 1896	To pay for the Coquimbo Railway	4½	265,000	257,040
Do.	For public works	5	4,000,000	3,901,800
Loan of 1894	Contracted by the municipality of Valparaíso for the Peñuelas water works, and assumed by the State in the latter half of 1897.	5½	200,000	174,800
Treasury bills, 1898.	For the public service	5	500,000	.....
	Total.....	.....	31,307,920	17,230,680

The foregoing table shows that the aggregate of the foreign loans incurred since the foundation of the Republic was £31,307,920, of which amount £17,230,680 was still outstanding at the beginning of 1899.

The internal debt of the Republic contracted from 1820 to the end of 1898 was \$170,484,020.67, national currency.

ECUADOR.

TRADE-MARK DECISIONS.

The Congress of the Republic of Ecuador decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Article 1 of the Trade-mark Law enacted in 1899, shall read: "There shall be established, in the Department designated by the Executive Power, an office for the registration of trade-marks."

ART. 2. Article 2 shall read: "The application to the proper Department for registration shall be accompanied with two facsimiles of the trade-mark."

ART. 3. Article 4 shall read: "The Department shall examine the application in order to determine if same is in accordance with the provisions of articles 2 and 3, and if such is the case shall order the registration and filing of the application. The registration shall be made according to the provisions of article 2.

"If it be a foreign trade-mark, the payment of 30 *sucres* shall precede the registration of the same, and if a domestic trade-mark by the payment of 10 *sucres*."

ART. 4. Article 5 shall read: "After the registration, the Assistant Secretary, at the request of the interested party, shall furnish him with a copy of the registration made on stamped paper number 9, and shall return to him, after having made the proper indorsement, one of the facsimiles of the trade-mark."

ART. 5. Article 6 shall read: "The copy referred to in the preceding article shall be published in the official newspaper, and if it should not be published within thirty days from the date of issue, the registration shall be forfeited.

"After the publication of the copy, the registration shall be in force from the date of the filing of the application."

ART. 6. Article 9 shall read: "The transfer of the trade-mark shall be recorded in the Register's office.

"If it should occur by means of a private document, the latter shall be acknowledged before the registration is made.

"The registration shall be published in the official newspaper."

ART. 7. Article 10 is hereby abolished.

ART. 8. The law enacted in 1900 modifying the trade-mark law is hereby repealed.

QUITO, *October 9, 1901.*

The President of the Senate,

MANUEL B. CUEVA.

The President of the House of Representatives,

ABELARDO POSSO.

The Secretary of the Senate,

N. A. CORREA.

The Secretary of the House of Representatives,

MANUEL E. RENGEL.

NATIONAL PALACE, *Quito, October 12, 1901.*

Let it be enforced.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

The Secretary of Foreign Relations in Charge of the Department of Public Works,

JULIO ARIAS.

This is a true copy.

The Assistant Secretary of Public Works,

NICOLAS F. LOPEZ.

GUATEMALA.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The message of the President of the Republic of Guatemala delivered to the National Congress on March 1, 1902, is an interesting document, in which the Chief Executive discusses in a masterful manner the principal events that have occurred in that progressive commonwealth since the meeting of the previous Congress.

The President refers in well chosen and appropriate words to the manifest benefits to be derived from the recent Convention of Peace and Obligatory Arbitration lately celebrated between the Central American Republics, and expresses his faith in and adhesion to the principles advocated in that notable document.

The message also speaks in the most laudatory terms of the opportune visits to the Republic of Guatemala of the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica and Salvador, and of the enthusiastic reception accorded the distinguished guests of the nation by the Government and people of Guatemala.

A paragraph is dedicated to the International Conference of American States, in which the President expresses his satisfaction at the results obtained and the recommendations made by that body, and in which he pays a high tribute to the valuable services rendered the Congress by the delegate from Guatemala, Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

The President states that, without having to negotiate new loans or increase the rate of taxation, the Department of Finance has been able, in 1901, to pay for account of the expenses of the Government and in liquidation of the public debt the sum of 10,000,000 *pesos*. It is the policy of the Government to meet promptly all of its financial

obligations, and earnest efforts are being made to strengthen in every way possible the financial condition of the country.

The Departments of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones are in a satisfactory condition, and a gradual improvement is noticeable in these important branches of the public service.

Agriculture, the principal industry of the country, has received and is receiving the especial attention and fostering care of the Government, and is being encouraged and promoted by every means possible.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the mining industry during the last year, and conditions are propitious for the rapid development of this branch of the natural resources of the country. Deposits and mines of the precious metals abound in the cordilleras and their ramifications that traverse the Republic, some of which, such as the gold placers of Las Quebradas, are being profitably exploited, and are capable of still further development.

The Northern Railway, at the time of the delivery of the message, was within 3 miles of the town of Sanarate—that is to say, 20 miles of the roadbed had been completed, and, with the exception of the masonry work and the erection of bridges, was ready for the placing of the ties and the laying of the rails. There were on hand 1,760 tons of rails, a quantity sufficient to cover the 20 miles referred to.

On December 17 last, the construction of the railway known as the Los Cacaes line, which is planned to connect the departments of Escuintla and Mazatenango, was initiated. Work on this line is being rapidly pushed forward, and when completed will place the entire southern coast of the Republic in direct rail communication with the central and southern portions of the country.

Work on the railway surveyed to extend from Retalhulen to Quezaltenango, in the western part of Guatemala, is also being carried forward, and will ultimately become one of the most valuable links in the railway system of the Republic.

HONDURAS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The "Nouveau Monde" (Paris), of March 8, 1902, states that the commerce of Honduras is constantly increasing, the imports have risen from \$1,131,315 in 1897 to \$4,168,600 in 1901, and the exports, from \$2,647,248 in 1897 to \$6,183,023 in 1901.

The imports for 1901 were distributed as follows from the different ports of the Republic:

Amapala, \$1,857,002; Puerto-Cortes, \$1,521,168; Ceiba, \$454,563; Trujillo, \$264,143; Roatan, \$71,721

The principal countries from which these imports were received were the United States, \$2,792,822; Germany, \$486,373; England, \$471,650; France, \$101,855; British Honduras, \$152,800; Central American States, \$107,402.

The principal exports in 1901 were: Precious metals, \$2,279,115; fruits (bananas), \$1,945,388; cattle, \$557,316; coffee, \$275,193; cabinet woods, \$274,255; tobacco, \$213,423; hides and skins, \$182,345; indigo, \$107,365; sundries (hats, wheat, salt, etc.), \$177,503. The United States receives 70 per cent of the exports, Germany and the Central American States dividing the balance.

Although in 1901 the exports exceeded the imports by \$2,014,000, the value of the products exported from Honduras is relatively insignificant, the great wealth of the country being considered. Quantities of products which are a source of wealth for other countries, such as textile materials, skins of horses, sheep, and wild animals, dividivi (so abundant on the southern coast), rosins, gums, bananas, vanilla, spices, oleaginous grains, etc., are practically still undeveloped.

DEPARTMENT OF ATLANTIDA.

The United States consul at Utila has informed the Department of State at Washington, under date of March 3, 1902, that the National Congress of Honduras has created a new Department (corresponding to a State in the United States) on the north coast of the Republic, which is called Atlantida. This Department extends from Tela on the west of Belfata on the east, a distance of 60 miles, and has an interior extent (north to south) of 50 miles, covering the rich banana plantations along the coast on the Caribbean Sea. The seat of government will be at La Ceiba, on the coast, about halfway between the two ports named. La Ceiba owes its origin as a port of entry to the development of the fruit trade. It is visited regularly by steamers and does a large export trade in bananas and other tropical fruits. The consul states that action is being taken regarding the installation of waterworks and other improvements in this city, and that the change will cause much building, especially as lumber has been put on the free list for one year. The law creating the new Department and establishing its capital will go into effect on September 15, 1902.

MEXICO.

EXPOSITION OF ORES AT TORREÓN.

An exposition of the mining and metallurgical resources of the State of Coahuila, to be held at Torreón under the direction of Señor M. DE CORRELLY, has obtained the support of a number of the prom-

inent citizens and capitalists of the city and the work has been successfully inaugurated. In continuation of the certain benefits of the exposition it has been decided, according to the "Miner and Manufacturer" of El Paso, to establish a paper as the official organ of the "Gran Exposición de Minería y Metalurgia de Torreón," which is to be published in Spanish and English and which will be sent to persons interested, in Mexico, the United States, South America, and Europe.

The city of Torreón is on the Central Railway and on the route of the Coahuila and Pacific line now under construction. When the latter road is finished, Torreón will have direct connection with the port of Tampico. Owing to the mineral development of the mining regions in its vicinity, Torreón has grown within five years from a village to an ambitious city of 30,000 inhabitants. The aim of the people is to make the exposition worthy of the State and city.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN OF DURANGO.

"Modern Mexico," for April, 1902, says that the iron mountain of Durango has long ranked among the wonders of Spanish North America. Early travelers surrounded it with descriptions as fascinating as those told of the seven cities of Cibola. Even Humboldt recorded it as an immense mountain of meteoric iron, while Weidner, some fifty years ago, asserted that it was a vast outburst of molten iron, of volcanic origin, having connection with a still greater subterranean supply. Reclus asserted that the mass of iron contained enough metal above ground to supply the whole of North America for one hundred years. Mr. JOHN BIRKINBINE, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, after a visit in 1882, described the mountain as follows:

"Just beyond the limits of the city of Durango and less than 2 miles from its center, rises the Cerro de Mercado, a hill nearly a mile long and a third of a mile wide, and from 400 to 600 feet in height. The surface of the mountain exposing ore, classified as good mining lands, aggregates 10,000,000 square feet, but there are indications that the deposits are not all above ground. I incline to the belief that the Cerro de Mercado is formed of one or more lenses of specular ore, standing nearly vertical, the fragments of which have for ages been thrown down to form the slopes of the mountain as a talus. I am free to say that, after having visited the iron-ore mines of the United States, I have as yet found nothing to compare as to quantity in sight with the Cerro de Mercado of Durango."

The ore, as shown by Professor SILLIMAN, is specular hematite known as martite, a pseudomorph after magnetite, for which it is often mistaken. In composition the pure ore contains 62 per cent of metallic iron, while average specimens selected to show the run of the whole mass yield 52 per cent of iron.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COAL AND COKE.

The importation of coal and coke by Mexico shows a notable increase when the annual statistics covering the five years ending June 30, 1901, are compared. During the fiscal year 1896 (1896-97) the quantity of coal imported was 310,666 tons, worth \$881,557, while the 93,671 tons of coke purchased were valued at \$439,593, making an aggregate of 404,337 tons, worth \$1,321,150. The importations increased each year until 1899-1900, when the coal was represented by 801,618 tons, worth \$1,636,218, and the coke by 196,888 tons, worth \$779,687; a grand total of 998,506 tons, valued at \$2,415,905. During the fiscal year 1901 (1900-1901) the production of coal at the Coahuila mines near Barrateran and Hondo increased very much and partially supplied the domestic demand, hence the coal imports decreased during the year named to 585,546 tons, worth \$1,519,965. The imports of coke, however, increased to 238,313 tons, which were valued at \$1,026,728. This made an aggregate of 823,859 tons, valued at \$2,446,693.

The consumption of coal and coke has increased so rapidly in Mexico as to induce United States prospectors to search for coal in Sonora and Tamaulipas, and an English company is prospecting for the same mineral product in Puebla. The workings of the coal mines at Esperanza, Barrateran, Fuerte, and Hondo have been enlarged and the production greatly increased. Besides this, the Monterey Foundry Company proposes to open mines in the State of Nuevo Leon.

The fuel employed most generally in Mexico is charcoal, it being used almost exclusively for domestic purposes and even in light manufacturing. It is reported, however, that the supply of timber from which charcoal is prepared is rapidly diminishing, and the necessity for a substitute has an important bearing on the mining of coal and the importation of coal and coke.

THE HIDALGO BANK AT PACHUCA.

The charter of the Hidalgo Bank for the city of Pachuca, State of Hidalgo, is reported by the "Mexican Herald" as having been signed on the last day of February, 1902. The concessionaires named are Messrs. MAQUIVAR & Co., C. F. DE LANDERO, MANUEL ARNOZ, and J. O. FERNÁNDEZ. Like all similar instruments this charter was based on the provisions of the general banking law of March 19, 1897. Its main conditions are as follows:

The title of the bank shall be "Banco de Hidalgo;" present capital, \$500,000 Mexican; domicile, the city of Pachuca; guaranty deposit in the Federal Treasury, \$50,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated debt; exemption from taxation during twenty-five years as granted by the general banking law to the first chartered bank of issue established in any State; payment of \$3,000 per annum into the Federal Treasury

to cover the expenses of the Government *interventor*; duration of the charter, thirty years; transfer of the charter prohibited without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; officials or employees of the State prohibited from becoming members of the board of directors or managers of the bank.

Like all other State banks the Banco de Hidalgo has the right to issue bank notes. Its agent and correspondent in the City of Mexico will be the Banco Central.

PROPOSED LINEN MANUFACTORY AT TLAXCALA.

The "Mexican Herald" of March 21, 1902, states that a linen factory is to be established in Tlaxcala, with a capital stock of \$400,000 Mexican. The shares, of \$100 each, have been subscribed for by persons in the City of Mexico, Puebla, and Tlaxcala. The promoter of this enterprise, Señor GERARDO EMILIO HERRERÍAS, is reported to have successfully engaged in the cultivation of flax (the variety known as "Riga") during several years past, and is convinced that this product can become one of importance for the Republic. Most of the linen fabrics now used in Mexico are imported from Great Britain.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR MAKING FURNITURE.

Late advices state that the American Furniture Manufacturing Company has purchased 35,000 square meters of land in the Nonoalco section of the City of Mexico, adjoining the Central Vera Cruz and National railways, from which side tracks will be run to the new factory, which is to be built at once. Houses will also be constructed for the employees. The company was organized four years ago, and is said to be the only establishment on a large scale that does an Oriental furniture manufacturing business in Mexico. It is stated that the company will shortly be reincorporated with a capital of \$2,500,000.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

On March 13, 1902, the New York press announced that the final papers in the purchase of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad by the Mexican Central line had been completed, since which time the reports has been confirmed by the Mexican papers. By this purchase the Central system gains 387 miles of road.

The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad runs from General Trevino to Tampico, and was built in 1889 under a concession by the Mexican Government. On September 3, 1892, the road was placed in charge of a receiver by the Federal court of the State of Nuevo Leon. In December, 1895, the road was turned over to the Belgian Society of Railways in Mexico, Limited, which purchased the property.

By the acquisition of this railroad the Mexican Central secures another entrance into Tampico, the most important harbor on the

eastern coast of Mexico. The company already has a branch line from Chicalote east to Tampico. The Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad connects with the Mexican International line at General Trevino.

Large deposits of iron ore and coal beds have recently been discovered along the company's lines, and it is believed its acquisition will prove a valuable feeder to the Mexican Central.

NEW MINING COMPANY.

The United States and Mexico Mining Company was recently incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The properties owned by this company consist of 11 groups of mines, embodying 92 mining claims. They are located in the mineral district of Hostotipaquillo, Jalisco, one of the most ancient mining districts of the Republic. The veins in the various properties are of immense size and are true fissures. The mines are easily drained without the use of pumps, and an abundance of power can be had from the Santiago River, a 150-foot fall being situated only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Several assays have been made of ore taken from the different veins at a depth varying from 80 to 250 feet, and values from \$22 to \$600 per ton were obtained. The company has now about 150 men at work.

NEW UNITED STATES BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The activity of United States capitalists in extending banking facilities in Mexico attracts notice. The new State Bank of Chiapas, on the Guatemalan border, has been opened for business with half a million dollars capital. The new bank of Orizaba, with a paid-up capital of \$150,000, is also a recently established institution, the stock being held by citizens of the United States residing in the City of Mexico. Orizaba is now an important business center, and has hitherto lacked banking accommodations. There is talk of establishing a United States bank in the famous mining city of Pachuca.

All such banks in the country are flourishing, and there is a rumor of the ultimate consolidation of these institutions, making one great corporation with branches, which shall be commensurate with the growing commercial relations between the United States and Mexico.

MINING NOTES.

The Department of Fomento has made public a statement, which shows that during the calendar year 1901 the number of mining title deeds issued in Mexico was 3,287, covering 53,554 hectares.

It is stated that the United States company which recently purchased the Mulatos property in the State of Sonora contemplates the erection of reduction works capable of treating at least 2,000 tons of

ore a day. The existing works comprise a 325-ton stamp mill and a 250-ton cyanide plant. At present, transportation is wholly by mule-back for more than one hundred miles across the mountains to the Sonora Railway. Work has begun, however, on a wagon road, which involves an expenditure of \$300,000 gold. The question of power will be settled by the installation of works on the Mulatos River, whence the electrical energy will be transmitted to the mines.

Iron ore from the Solonduna district, Mexico, where the supplies for the Monterey steel plant are to be secured, is to be shipped to the Maryland Steel Works, at Sparrows Point, Maryland. Arrangements, according to Mexican advices, are now being made and shipments will commence soon. The construction of the Monterey plant is now reported to have reached a point where it can be stated with certainty that the works will be able to turn out steel rails by September, 1902. The company has decided to bid for the orders of the three principal railroads of Mexico by manufacturing rails corresponding in weight to their various standards. The Mexican Central standard is said to be 81 pounds, that of the Mexican International, 75, and of the Mexican National, 70 pounds.

Recent advices state that the Mexican Mining and Smelting Company, organized with a capital of \$10,000,000 (gold), is making active preparations for the construction of a smelter plant in the city of Monterey. The company, it is said, also proposes to develop mines throughout the State of Nuevo Leon and other parts of Mexico.

SHOE FACTORY AT TORREON.

A shoe factory costing \$300,000 for buildings and equipments has been completed at Turreon, and arrangements are being made to open up all the departments, including a well-equipped tannery. A dozen skilled shoemakers from one of the large factories in Massachusetts have been engaged and are now employed in teaching native workmen how to operate the machines for making foot wear of United States types.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The "Mexican Herald" of February 9, 1902, contains the following item:

"Orders for *caucho* (rubber) aggregating over \$70,000 silver have been lately received, and will be supplied by the rubber plantations of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. The first crop of rubber will be harvested in the spring, on the Isthmus of Tehautepec, from the plantations stocked five years ago. A great many new plantations will be stocked in the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, and the first rubber factory in the Republic is soon to be built at Coatzacoalcos, the necessary capital having been subscribed by the proprietors of the rubber plantations of the Isthmus."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In January the Department of Fomento received from Sumatra a consignment of grapevine cuttings and tobacco seed, and from Japan some tea plants, which will be distributed to agriculturists who have lands suitable for their cultivation. Chinese tea plants had previously been planted in the district of Comitán, and the results have induced other planters to entertain the idea of tea culture on a large scale. Lands which produce coffee have been found to be also suitable for the production of tea.

The "Mexican Herald" states that the Commission on Vegetable Parasites, before the Agricultural Department of Mexico, has received from the Institute of Bacteriology in Grahamstown, Cape Colony, Africa, a number of tubes containing fungi for the destruction of locusts, which so frequently devastate the fields of the Republic. The Commission will distribute these tubes to applicants, together with instructions as to the use of their contents.

On March 15, 1902, a postal treaty between Mexico and Bolivia was signed in the City of Mexico. The signatory parties were Señor Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

On February 28, 1902, the 24 chartered banks of Mexico reported funds on hand consisting of \$55,998,043.80 cash and \$7,416,310 in notes on other banks. The notes in circulation from all of these banks amounted to \$86,764,615.25 and the reserved fund to \$15,243,-876.89, on the date named.

Reports from Vera Cruz assert that the cultivation of ramie has been successfully accomplished during the last two years on lands along the Tesechoacan River. The crop is being cut and decorticating machinery has been secured by the planters.

On March 25, 1902, MARCOS DE LA GARZA, of the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, was granted a patent (No. 695,898) in the United States on a "solar heating apparatus."

NICARAGUA.**MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.**

On January 1, 1902, Señor Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, read an important message to the National Congress.

In this message the President reports that since the convening of the previous Congress in the fall of 1901 but few events of national

importance have occurred; that the country has continued to enjoy the blessings of domestic peace and tranquillity; that the laws of the nation have been impartially administered, and that the Nicaraguan people have diligently followed their industrial pursuits and occupations.

Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the Inter-oceanic Canal, and a clear and concise review of the negotiations carried on between the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, as they existed at the time of the delivery of the message, is given.

Reference is made to the premiums awarded Nicaragua upon her exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, that country occupying the sixth place in importance as compared with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Mention is made of the reception of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile near the Government of Nicaragua, and a high tribute is paid to the many fine qualities of the distinguished Minister of the Chilean Republic, Señor Don GALO IRARRAZÁBAL Zañartu.

The President states that a treaty of commerce and navigation is now under consideration with Great Britain, but that at the time of the delivery of the message nothing definite regarding the same had been decided upon.

The foreign relations of Nicaragua have continued friendly and cordial with all the world, and the Republic has established a number of new legations at the different courts of Europe.

The internal affairs of the nation have continued their usual satisfactory course, the object of the Government being now, as in the past, to promote and develop the latent resources of the Republic by every means within its power.

COMMERCE WITH SAN FRANCISCO IN 1901.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN has received from Dr. V. M. ROMÁN, Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., an itemized statement of the commerce between the port of San Francisco and the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, in 1901. The total trade, during the year, between the ports mentioned, amounted to \$264,027.20, and consisted of 54,094 packages of merchandise weighing 3,682,903 kilograms. The following table shows the quantity and value of these exports in detail:

TO CORINTO.

Articles.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Groceries	1,678	72,479	\$11,607.37
Oils	299	36,803	4,496.35
Acids	17	1,430	72.18
Mineral water	3	155	13.00
Spirits of turpentine	118	5,241	754.96
Salt water	3	142	10.70
Barbed wire	116	5,144	430.78
Carpets	13	601	49.00
Tar	4	616	17.00
Advertising matter	37	871	
Rice	4,446	282,001	13,061.93
Wooden articles	2	165	44.35
Varnish	93	4,399	822.83
Rattan	10	313	198.00
Bicycles	3	67	120.00
Pumps	1	75	13.00
Brushes	1	5	2.74
Shoes	1	52	7.50
Zinc guttering	1,000	77,585	1,905.57
Onions	21	1,119	42.14
Cement	100	18,100	245.00
Beer	582	44,069	3,214.00
Firecrackers	312	7,113	1,293.50
Glue	4	336	76.50
Cork	6	92	85.00
Hides	34	3,443	4,442.70
Curiosities	10	349	363.24
Cotton waste	8	236	41.30
Drugs	81	4,012	3,493.69
Staves	103	7,587	570.00
Brooms	5	111	23.00
Mats	20	1,299	97.67
Tags	10	210	203.80
Hardware	937	73,462	10,539.66
Matches	4	100	22.06
Beans	12	505	48.75
Fireworks	4	289	27.30
Fuse	2	92	27.00
Live stock	6		690.00
Cloth	236	48,145	19,117.99
Clamps	3	144	11.70
Grease	4	64	8.00
Flour	28,551	1,899,611	73,600.47
Tools	3	10	47.65
Thread	2	88	100.50
Soap	660	22,000	1,425.00
Jewelry	1	40	57.00
Toys	2	49	21.57
Crockery	12	819	66.68
Lumber	181	10,018	212.70
Sewing machines	4	273	94.00
Machinery	40	2,930	1,113.50
Material for ships	104	7,670	173.72
Rope	117	3,000	611.82
Saddlery	1	40	35.65
Furniture	8	546	77.00
Potatoes	2,220	128,252	3,682.78
Paper	19	1,251	147.91
Sandpaper	6	467	64.26
Umbrellas	3	317	312.50
Hay	73	4,741	87.00
Newspapers	79	5,630	94.80
Coal oil	215	9,863	462.50
Pitch	52	11,256	325.50
Paints	164	8,508	1,053.69
Plants	10	1,512	245.60
Powder	196	3,048	389.00
Oars	5	245	50.22
Paper bags	1	58	8.00
Empty sacks	13	2,165	210.75
Tallow	700	151,559	15,731.23
Silk	78	3,901	38,635.92
Seeds	1	10	1.60
Caustic soda	15	4,278	272.54
Copper sulphate	100	760	825.00
Tobacco	1	40	6.87
Type	1	44	42.00
Stationery	100	5,935	1,497.33
Photographic supplies	4	135	109.35
Sundries	38	1,217	599.20

TO CORINTO—Continued.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Candles	50	1,000	\$265.75
Window panes	12	360	59.00
Wines and liquors	884	92,006	11,350.59
Total	45,075	3,084,173	232,479.35

TO SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

Groceries	305	11,614	\$1,952.17
Oils	14	602	107.15
Mineral water	9	743	86.35
Spirits of turpentine	6	228	33.60
Tar	2	111	4.00
Rice	2,594	116,930	6,987.50
Varnish	11	533	114.95
Skiffs	1	220	240.00
Onions	13	674	34.85
Beer	40	5,510	329.50
Cork	4	49	64.50
Drugs	6	247	172.17
Hardware	14	652	83.26
Beans	12	903	84.78
Flour	5,988	407,184	16,701.61
Thread	1	14	7.50
Lumber	181	8,633	260.58
Material for tanks	35	5,059	225.00
Moldings	2	205	7.50
Furniture	1	9	7.00
Potatoes	350	20,612	563.70
Sandpaper	4	241	37.08
Coal oil	6	130	33.50
Pitch	73	2,814	336.52
Doors	2	185	24.00
Wines and liquors	213	14,628	3,049.08
Total	9,887	598,730	31,547.85

CONTRACT FOR A DOCK AT CORINTO.

A dock is to be constructed at the port of Corinto, Department of Chinandega, on the Pacific coast of the Republic. This dock is to be built under a concession granted to Mr. T. M. SOLOMON by the Government, in May, 1901, and approved by the National Congress in February, 1902. It is to be 500 feet long by 315 feet wide, and is to be constructed of iron. Its cost is to be \$150,000 gold, and one year is the time limit allowed for its completion, the year to date from the approval of the contract. After fifty years the dock is to become Government property. The concessionaire is to be compensated by the collection of certain sums from freight and passengers arriving and departing at that point.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

Press reports state that the steamer *Esther*, specially chartered, left New Orleans on March 18, 1902, for Grey Town (San Juan del Norte), Nicaragua, loaded with electrical equipment valued at \$75,000. This shipment was the first installment for an electrical enterprise entered into by a number of citizens of the United States who have secured

concessions for the lighting of the cities of Managua, Leon, Masaya, and Granada. The plant at Managua will be supplied with power by steam and is to be completed in eight months. The power for the plants in the other cities named will be furnished by the falls of the Tippicata River, 60 miles from the route of the proposed Panama Canal. This river connects lakes Managua and Nicaragua. The power will be supplied at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars and the necessary equipment will be completed in three years. Long-distance transmission of the latest type will be employed in conveying the electrical current. The concessions give to the promoters a monopoly of all forms of electrical lighting, both public and private, in the cities named.

PERU.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

An article published in a recent issue of "Berichte über Handel und Industrie," of which the following is a translation, contains an account of the agricultural situation and commerce of Peru. Commerce and trade are very flourishing; the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and several of the South American Republics having uninterrupted commercial intercourse with Peru.

The principal agricultural products are: Cacao, coffee, sugar cane, rubber, coca, cotton and cotton seed, maize, manioc, potatoes, quinine, rice, tobacco, and wine, as well as wax, animal hair, hides, wool, bones, honey, straw, and feathers.

Cacao.—The yearly production varies from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 kilograms. Half of this is used in the country itself, the rest being exported to Bolivia. It is interesting to note that a certain amount is shipped to Manãos, the Brazilian port, whence it is again shipped to various countries under the name of Pará cacao. Besides the large exports to France there have been quite a number of consignments sent to Germany. In 1898, cacao, to the amount of 457,145 kilograms, was shipped to Hamburg from Peru. The exportation of cacao to France has increased 15 per cent in the last three years.

Coffee.—Of the 1,215,115 kilograms of coffee exported, about eight-tenths were sent to Hamburg. The exportation to France diminished 120,000 kilograms.

Rubber.—The rubber industry is one of the most important branches of Peruvian commerce. The plantations are on the eastern slopes of the Andes, in the region between the Amazon River and its affluents, and especially in the Department of Loreto. According to report, only one-hundredth part of the trees are used in the extraction of the product. On account of the vast extent of this region it is impossible

to gather any definite figures for the yearly production. It must not be forgotten, however, that a great deal of Peruvian rubber is carried to Manãos by the water route and is there sold as a Brazilian product. Although 1900 was an exceptionally bad year on account of the premature floods, the production increased by 129,554 kilograms. During the last years the price for fine gum was 52 *sols*, for Sernamby 42 *sols*, and for caucho gum 31 *sols* per arroba.

Coca.—Germany leads in the importation of this article from Peru, the cocaine which it contains being greatly valued in that country.

Cotton.—The cotton from Puira fetches the best market price, as it is especially suited for making “half-woolen” articles.

Cotton seed.—Great Britain takes the main part of the cotton seed. The exports of this product amounted to 1,130,432 kilograms in 1900.

Sugar.—Sugar production received an impetus during 1901, the exports now exceeding 100,000 tons yearly. The most important buyers of this article are Chile, the United States, and Great Britain.

Maize, potatoes, rice, tobacco, wine, wax, honey, horns, wool, bones, and hides are all exported, producing returns of more or less commercial importance. To these might be added the following articles: Matico pepper, principally exported to Germany; vegetables and fresh fruit, sent to Ecuador; onions, mostly consumed in the Republic itself; pimento, bought by Bolivia and Chile; olives, exported to all countries, but principally to Bolivia; and ipecacuanha and other medical plants, shipped abroad mostly by way of the port of Iquitos.

The mining industry has become of great importance in Peru. In 1900 the minerals exported amounted to 23,148,279 kilograms, valued at 10,667,013 *sols*. The following is a list of the metals found in Peru: Antimony, silver, bismuth, borax, pit-coal, copper, tin, mercury, gold, salt, sulphur, and petroleum.

Amongst the industries the following are of special interest: Brewing, brickmaking, foundries, tanneries, and furniture factories. All these are prosperous, especially the first. There are also new cotton and wool factories.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Among the articles imported are the following:

Stockings made of cotton come from Germany; Great Britain and France send these articles in wool and silk. Shawls are mostly sold in the interior of Peru, where it is colder than in other sections; Germany and Great Britain furnish a fairly good article. Germany and Great Britain send quite a number of cotton blankets and mats, as the domestic production is not sufficient for the demand. Bed ticking, although made in the country, does not meet the demand; Italian goods are used a great deal. Neckties come partly from Germany and partly from France; this latter country furnishes mostly silk articles.

Cloths are mostly provided by Great Britain, but for ladies' dress goods the French stuffs are generally favored. Great Britain furnishes the greatest quantity of flannels, especially cotton flannels. Cuffs come from Germany, Italy, and France.

Steel used for industrial purposes is imported from Great Britain; Germany and the United States also supply part of this market. Agricultural machines and tools come from Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. Electrical implements are imported in great quantities from Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

Needles for sewing machines are supplied by the United States; sewing needles come mostly from Aachen (Germany) and from Great Britain. Crochet needles come from France. Pins are imported from various countries, Great Britain and Germany sending the greater quantity; the latter country also sends hairpins. Enameled hardware is imported almost exclusively from Germany.

Great Britain and Germany supply the wrought-iron wares. Locks are imported from the United States to an average of 15,000 dozen a year. German pocketknives have taken the place of English wares on the market. For table knives, "Sheffields" are considered the best, as also for butchers' and shoemakers' knives. Spoons come almost entirely from Great Britain; France furnishing a very small amount of plated spoons.

Portable kitchen stoves for gas are very little known, whereas petroleum cooking apparati are extensively used and come from Germany. In copper wares Great Britain alone rivals the United States.

Tools for various trade branches are furnished by Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and France; the latter supplies shoemakers' tools especially.

Iron bedsteads still continue to come from Great Britain; the United States, though, is making great progress in this industry and running England pretty closely.

The United States supplies almost entirely the market for electrical machinery. Many different kinds of machinery are imported from Great Britain.

The ability of the United States to produce such good articles cheaply is killing the German trade in watches. The watch chains are nearly all of German origin.

Notwithstanding the large domestic production of beer, Germany furnishes a quantity of this beverage. France supplies about 25,000 liters of bitter liquors yearly, notwithstanding the domestic product of Peru. Ginger ale, soda water, lemonade, etc., come from Great Britain. Regarding mineral waters, it is noted that the French "Vichy" is universally liked; besides this Apollinaris and Janos waters

are also imported. Brandy comes from France. English whisky is also used to a considerable extent.

The so-called Swedish matches come by way of Hamburg; wax matches come from Italy. Brooms for ship purposes are supplied by Germany; for ordinary use the domestic production is sufficient. Brushes made of fibers come from France; Great Britain supplies washing brushes; France and Chile the better qualities of clothes and toothbrushes; the ordinary kinds come from Italy, England, Germany, and the United States; the latter two countries also furnish shoe brushes.

Corks are sent from Spain, the United States, and France, though Germany supplies a small quantity. Bottles come from Chile, Belgium, and Germany. Metal caps for bottles are being imported in always increasing quantities from Germany.

Buttons come mostly from Germany; France furnishes shoe buttons only. Ladies' straw hats come from France, men's straw hats from Italy, and the ordinary bathing hats from Belgium and Great Britain. The last-named country divides the trade in men's felt hats with Germany.

Cement is supplied by Great Britain and Germany only; Peru's importation is calculated at 3,000,000 kilograms per year. Chalk comes from Germany. It is put up in packages of 12 pieces, each neatly wrapped in colored paper.

The United States and Germany are great rivals in the trade in pencils.

Dynamite pays no duty in Peru; it is imported exclusively from Germany and amounts to about 15,000 kilograms annually.

Glue comes mostly from China.

Nails are imported from Germany, Belgium, and the United States.

Crystal wares are brought from Germany, including the so-called Bohemian glass. The United States occupies the second place and Belgium and France follow.

Italian butter is consumed generally and is superior to the Chilean, German, and French products.

The cheaper kinds of jewels are furnished by Germany; France supplies better articles.

Caoutchouc wares are imported from the United States. Geographical maps come mostly from Great Britain. Toys come mostly from Germany. The domino games come from China. The United States has almost a monopoly in the sale of trunks.

Shoes (ladies') come exclusively from France. Woolen and silk gloves come now almost entirely from Germany. Fans are imported from China. The yearly amount is about 1,000 dozen. France furnishes about 200 dozen.

Jams and preserves are furnished entirely by the United States.

Porcelain is brought from Germany and China. Lamps are supplied exclusively by the United States and Germany.

The Italian cheese is very much favored. Chile furnishes the "*mantecosos*" and Great Britain the Cheshire cheese.

The remaining articles imported are as follows: Wooden wares, boarding, cinnamon, pictures, mathematical instruments, mainly from Germany; shoe strings, leather, knitting cotton, tar and wicks, mostly from Great Britain and Germany; the United States furnishes machine oil, hams, and paper; France, Belgium, and Italy send cardboard, inks, envelopes, sponges, artificial flowers, glass, oil, musical instruments, books, spectacles, medals, pocket mirrors, mustard, olives, perfumes, trimmings, and paints. For building the Italian marble is preferred. Mercury is imported from Germany, Great Britain, and France.

Traffic has improved in every way of late. There are 11 steamship companies, 8 of which are engaged in sea navigation and 3 in river traffic. The most important are: The English Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the German Steamship Company, "*Kosmos*," and the Amazon Steam Navigation Company.

The railways, postal service, and telegraph service have all increased in importance within the last few years.

PROJECTED RAILWAY LINE.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Lima, an Executive Decree has been issued granting to Mr. JAMES B. HAGGIN, the concessionaire of the railroad from La Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, a term of one year in order to complete a preliminary survey of the projected line. If the practicability of the undertaking is established the Government will grant the concession. The proposed new railroad will start from Chancay or Huacho, on the coast, about 27 miles north from Callao, and run directly into the interior of the country, about 100 miles, to Cerro de Pasco, in the center of the famous mines.

EXTENSION OF THE RUBBER DISTRICTS.

The British Consul at Iquitos, in his report to the trade of that port in 1901, stated that the general trade conditions were good during the year. The exports consisted almost entirely of rubber. In addition to the ordinary kinds of rubber, a new variety, classed as "*weakfine*," has engaged attention, some small shipments having been made with satisfactory results. The trees producing such rubber are said to exist in large number in many districts of the Republic. The areas furnishing fine rubber are being continually extended, with no diminution of the supply from older producing sources. One of the most important river districts which have been opened during the past year

is the Putumayo or Ica Valley, partly in Peru and partly in Brazil. The districts bordering on the Alta Marañon River and its tributaries are also attracting the attention of rubber gatherers.

The United States Secretary of Legation at Lima, under date of February 19, 1902, informed the Department of State at Washington of the formation of a rubber company in that city with a capital of £26,000 (\$126,529) to operate in the Province of Sandia, Department of Puno. Another company will take possession of 50,000 hectares (123,550 acres) of land near Marcapata, to exploit the rubber thereon. Other rubber lands in the vicinity have been acquired, and about 500 gatherers are already at work, with results amounting to 100 pounds per month. The Secretary adds that the denouncement of the lands costs little, although the measurement of the concessions is expensive. To measure 30,000 hectares (74,130 acres), costs about £1,000 (\$4,870). It is believed that rubber is destined to become a most important source of wealth to Peru.

EXHIBITION OF ALCOHOLS AND ALCOHOL APPARATUS.

The Government of Peru has decided to organize a display of alcohols, including exhibits showing the processes of manufacture and the methods of use, to be opened at Lima on September 1, 1902, and closing on the 30th of the same month. Peru produces large quantities of alcohol, and the object of the proposed exhibition is to display the many uses to which it may be applied—for driving motors and for lighting and heating purposes, in addition to the preparation of beverages of which it may be the chief component. Exhibits of apparatus for manufacture and rectification, as well as appliances for the uses named above, besides books and pamphlets relating thereto, are requested from abroad.

Señores Don JOSÉ BALTA, Director of Fomento of the Republic; Don EDUARDO HABICH, Chief of the Engineering College, and Don ALEJANDRO GARLAND have been appointed as Commissioners to the Exhibition. Interested parties will receive full information by addressing any one of the above-named persons at Lima.

SALVADOR.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

The "*Journal Officiel*" of Paris, January 28, 1902, contains a decree promulgating the commercial treaty signed at Paris the 9th of January, 1902, between France and the Republic of Salvador. The following is a translation of this document:

"By a decree dated January 23, 1902, published in the "*Journal Officiel*" of January 29, the President of the Republic of France and

the President of the Republic of Salvador, equally desirous of promoting the development of the commercial relations between the two countries, have decided to conclude a convention for this purpose and have named for their respective plenipotentiaries:

“The President of the French Republic;

“Mr. TH. DELCASSÉ, deputy, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic;

“And the President of the Republic of Salvador;

“Dr. RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador, near the President of the French Republic, great officer of the order of the Legion of Honor;

“Who, after having communicated their full powers and having found them to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. Coffee and other products enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present convention, shall enjoy, on being imported into France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, and the protectorate countries of Indo China and Tunis, the lowest customs tariff applied to similar products of whatever foreign origin.

“ART. 2. Reciprocally, natural and manufactured products coming from France, Algeria, the French Colonies and Possessions, in the protectorate countries of Indo-China and Tunis, shall enjoy, on being imported into the Republic of Salvador, the lowest customs taxes applied to similar products of whatever foreign origin.

“The valuation tariff (*tarif de aforo*) at present in force in Salvador shall be reduced on the French articles enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present convention, so that these products shall in no case be liable, on entering Salvador, to higher official valuations than those stipulated in Table B.

“ART. 3. The certificates from the place of origin, which may be required for the admission of merchandise subject to a favored customs régime, shall be viséd by the French Consuls and by the Salvadorian Consuls free from consular fees.

ART. 4. The present convention shall be ratified by the Governments as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris. It will enter into effect immediately after the exchange of the ratifications and shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date on which one of the high contracting parties shall have manifested its intention not to be bound by the same.

“By virtue of which the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed their seal.

“Made in duplicate at Paris, January 9, 1902.

“[L. s.]

(Signed) DELCASSÉ,

“[L. s.]

(Signed) RAFAEL ZALDIVAR.”

TABLE A.—*Products coming from the Republic of Salvador which shall enjoy, on being imported into France, the lowest customs taxes.*

Coffee, cacao, chocolate, Cayenne pepper, amomums and cardamoms, cinnamon, cassia bark, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, tea, indigo, rubber, balsam, palm oil, palmetto oil, cocoa oil, castor oil, sesame oil, and similar other oils.

TABLE B.—*Duties to be collected per kilogram, on the entrance of French merchandise imported into Salvador, according to the following valuations:*

	Pesos.
White table wines.....	0. 05
All kinds of liquors in receptacles of one liter or less than one liter.....	. 40
The same, of more than one liter.....	1. 00
All kinds of sardines.....	. 20
Mineral waters.....	. 01
Sulphate of quinine and alkaloids of all kinds.....	. 40
Tar water, such as Goudron de Guyot and others not mentioned.....	. 10
Printed books.....	. 01
All kinds of perfumed alcoholic waters, such as Cologne water, Florida water, Divine water of Cananga, Lavender water, Melissa water, and similar kinds.....	. 30
Olives.....	. 22
Capers.....	. 22
Pickles and preserves.....	. 22
Prepared mustard.....	. 22
Curry.....	. 22
All kinds of sauces.....	. 22
Vegetables, truffles, butter, fish, and meats of all kinds, put up in tin boxes, glass, or earthenware or other jars.....	. 22
Dried fruits without skins, raisins, figs, prunes, dates.....	. 20
Preserved fruits, in brandy or sugar.....	. 22
All kinds of dry and sweet biscuits.....	. 22
All kinds of cheese.....	. 22
Sugar.....	. 20
Candy, pastilles, chocolate, and other sweets.....	. 22
Branded fruits.....	. 22
All kinds of perfumes, not designated.....	. 30
Canes, with ivory, pearl, silver, or gold heads, with or without swords....	3. 00
Ordinary canes.....	1. 50
All kinds of paint brushes.....	. 45
Portfolios in material not designated.....	. 45
Pasteboard portfolios.....	. 22
Rubber articles, not designated.....	. 45
Clothes, hair, tooth, nail, and other similar brushes.....	. 45
Shoe brushes, horse and other ordinary brushes.....	. 11
Cigar holders, material not designated.....	. 45
Gold and plated jewelry.....	7. 50
Gold and silver buttons.....	1. 50
Surgical instruments.....	Exempt

MARITIME MOVEMENT IN 1901.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Salvador has published an interesting table showing that, in 1901, vessels to the number of 515, and carrying 204,157 packages of merchandise and 2,626 passengers

entered the ports of the Republic. During the period mentioned 514 vessels cleared from the same ports, viz, Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Union, carrying 424,304 packages of merchandise and 2,567 passengers. The following tables show the entrances and clearances in detail by ports:

Ports.	United States.	Chile.	England.	Germany.	Total.	Packages.	Passengers.
ENTERED.							
Acajutla.....	79	50	47	35	211	118,895	1,786
La Libertad.....	76	37	36	29	178	50,607	293
La Union.....	46	23	34	23	126	34,655	547
Total.....	201	110	117	87	515	204,157	2,626
CLEARED.							
Acajutla.....	77	50	47	36	210	268,569	1,758
La Libertad.....	76	37	36	29	178	64,455	373
La Union.....	46	22	35	23	126	91,280	436
Total.....	199	109	118	88	514	424,304	2,567

POSTAL TRANSACTIONS IN 1901.

In 1901, according to statistical data published in the "Diario del Salvador," the post-offices of the Republic of Salvador handled 1,623,561 pieces of domestic mail matter and 61,893 sacks of mail. The international service consisted of 494,900 pieces of mail matter and 7,390 bags of mail. During this period 6,033 postal packages (5,873 of which were registered), valued at \$44,538.45 silver, as compared with \$22,485.10 silver in 1899, were handled. There were issued in the capital of the Republic in 1901, 125 postal orders, aggregating \$1,728.69 gold, or \$4,054.33 silver. During the same period the payments of money orders in the city of San Salvador amounted to \$478.67 gold, or \$1,080.80 silver. The dead-letter office handled during the year 1,209 pieces of mail matter, of which number 512 pieces were returned to the senders.

CONCESSIONS FOR RAILWAY LINES AND IRON PIER.

The Consul-General of the United States at San Salvador reports that a concession has been granted by the Government of Salvador to Don JOSÉ CABEZAS BONILLA, of Costa Rica, for the construction of a railway from La Unión to San Miguel; also for another line from San Miguel to San Salvador, and for a steel and iron pier at the port of La Unión.

The port named is the capital of the Department of La Unión and is situated on a bay of the same name, which is an extension of the Gulf of Fonseca, forming the eastern boundary of the Republic. San Miguel is the capital of the Department of the same name. The distance from La Unión, via San Miguel, to San Salvador, the capital, is about 140 miles on an air line. The line from La Unión to San Miguel

covers an extension of 655 kilometers. According to a report of Señor Don BALTASAR ESTUPÍNAN, delegate from San Salvador to the Second International Conference of American States, work on the line was begun in 1895 by the Government, and continued until some time in 1897, when labor was suspended, the road at that time being finished as far as Miraflores, about two-thirds of the distance. The projected line from San Miguel to San Salvador is 167.69 kilometers in length.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of February, for example, are not published until some time in April:

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Mexico	\$709	\$3,341	\$6,964	\$9,516
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico	5,880	317	43,436	6,489
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....		121	3,069	1,585
Brazil.....	70,270	99,431	557,363	842,750
Other South America	69,773	70,208	1,250,207	1,310,818
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Cafè</i>):				
Central America.....	579,813	470,298	1,485,862	1,821,140
Mexico	171,826	328,905	590,757	1,113,900
Brazil.....	3,483,349	4,006,608	29,259,749	39,002,170
Other South America	547,432	371,576	3,388,867	4,171,862
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	68,466	97,622	340,994	419,201
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico	820,787	1,007,687	5,308,379	6,248,684

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	\$195,646	\$148,639	\$1,512,987	\$1,607,334
South America	28,240	37,395	381,450	324,430
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico	670	263	135,660	99,523
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America	4,807	26,970	153,164	212,347
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America	34,154	30,944	385,993	352,222
Mexico	312,023	442,497	1,561,855	2,386,218
South America	542,338	983,871	6,057,681	8,128,124
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	57,727	61,028	440,229	390,247
Mexico	10,963	8,340	79,737	62,083
Brazil	1,448,371	1,244,953	8,864,343	9,577,678
Other South America	51,745	44,421	442,820	420,063
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico	212,454	309,596	1,850,579	2,377,226
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America	11,074	20,826	18,002	127,796
Mexico	3,190	1,516	8,629	5,861
Cuba	3,891,748	894,243	8,959,988	8,403,266
Brazil	1,156,039	839,848	2,390,188	3,494,798
Other South America	487,499	758,632	6,366,555	4,483,146
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico	2,903	1,564	23,651	39,625
Cuba	871,618	874,188	6,833,702	5,586,973
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America	81,111	52,801	340,582	600,129
Mexico	17,791	23,733	324,069	269,677
Cuba	9,798	33,139	192,657	140,953
South America	7,063	.....	15,845	7,209
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	49,061	266,440	212,487	1,616,794
Class 2 (combing) .....	.....	.....	4,108	33,794
Class 3 (carpet)	4,936	38,980	414,745	279,905

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America	\$314	\$814	\$9,199	\$16,625
Mexico	30,653	20,165	287,538	120,254
Santo Domingo	783	40	2,029	477
Cuba	3,267	2,838	72,898	42,302
Argentine Republic	71,090	106,382	1,170,504	1,515,531
Brazil	1,215	1,772	10,081	12,746
Colombia	77	.....	1,171	241
Other South America	10,935	20,188	253,818	185,405
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America	4,223	2,954	21,239	33,032
Mexico	55,507	160	410,061	476,558
Santo Domingo	18	.....	67	37
Cuba	49,955	63,244	480,573	526,825
South America	1,534	1,679	12,511	84,253
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America	1,800	1,963	23,870	20,578
Mexico	13	937	1,439	725,849
South America	24,595	1,400	490,186	256,082

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Breadstuffs—Continued.				
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	\$70,116	\$104,067	\$603,884	\$644,448
Mexico.....	11,842	13,064	103,147	140,159
Santo Domingo.....	19,491	17,184	133,312	156,451
Cuba.....	177,135	164,940	1,353,922	1,335,885
Brazil.....	132,861	165,451	1,708,655	1,450,600
Colombia.....	19,688	17,176	180,467	150,252
Other South America.....	210,209	131,944	1,060,221	1,229,190
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	16,592	9,542	54,810	59,301
Mexico.....	65,486	74,452	1,118,574	631,472
Santo Domingo.....	7,431	124	56,372	13,197
Cuba.....	36,291	9,182	469,506	325,500
Argentine Republic.....	5,806	114,499	332,811	292,502
Brazil.....	16,806	320	102,411	25,293
Colombia.....	19	2,235	3,295	15,629
Other South America.....	46,710	3,849	131,664	152,590
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	1,003	163	3,500	3,569
Mexico.....	1,776	1,381	13,154	13,670
Santo Domingo.....	72	72	311	717
Cuba.....	311	1,845	10,286	11,886
Argentine Republic.....	1,204	—	23,263	7,680
Brazil.....	374	817	7,613	3,570
Colombia.....	—	30	320	682
Other South America.....	1,218	1,557	20,276	16,003
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	138,732	141,803	1,071,696	965,946
Cuba.....	44,508	70,553	599,109	622,075
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	68,626	984	159,806	505,139
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	75,541	140,825	1,299,850	317,472
South America.....	—	—	232	—
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	74,357	79,082	531,559	373,730
Mexico.....	20,143	24,118	198,993	178,725
Santo Domingo.....	37,214	18,267	171,142	191,362
Cuba.....	16,253	11,836	121,649	145,530
Argentine Republic.....	4,974	5,021	74,451	66,980
Brazil.....	17,001	53,039	224,264	307,863
Colombia.....	65,415	57,873	278,973	471,654
Other South America.....	108,467	95,900	1,310,607	801,072
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	40,621	28,570	280,455	310,488
Mexico.....	27,873	25,009	319,575	252,402
Santo Domingo.....	3,148	2,424	33,290	15,941
Cuba.....	11,412	10,027	73,055	105,015
Argentine Republic.....	4,077	20,640	13,652	147,466
Brazil.....	2,454	5,768	32,806	38,355
Colombia.....	4,390	4,818	31,924	34,608
Other South America.....	9,536	6,319	66,313	58,363
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	3,267	3,201	42,999	27,729
Mexico.....	36,867	29,290	273,177	247,732
Argentine Republic.....	9,416	8,297	252,044	102,833
Brazil.....	25,449	23,711	170,139	135,354
Other South America.....	17,846	9,957	132,521	110,718
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	—	—	78,456	15,881
Mexico.....	136,789	28,851	715,949	974,615
South America.....	203,512	7,975	950,348	341,067

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens serras e ferrameutas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America	\$10, 189	\$5, 933	\$89 735	\$67, 498
Mexico	46, 794	60, 389	371, 259	402, 339
Santo Domingo	3, 683	722	19, 593	13, 464
Cuba	28, 462	22, 268	222, 083	257, 759
Argentine Republic	17, 723	18, 993	186, 187	212, 267
Brazil	5, 697	17, 081	121, 289	83, 039
Colombia	3, 867	2, 771	28, 829	30, 453
Other South America	22, 898	21, 006	308, 194	195, 164
Machinery, machines and parts of (<i>Maquinaria diversa; Máquinas e maquinismos; Machines diverses</i>):				
Central America		2, 024	1, 128	7, 336
Mexico	24, 157	64, 062	344, 023	124, 689
Santo Domingo				514
Cuba	182	383	42, 139	19, 733
Argentine Republic	8, 098	2, 909	79, 949	59, 064
Brazil	8, 127	2, 529	181, 235	17, 431
Colombia			4, 147	459
Other South America	1, 683	507	24, 193	18, 163
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	3, 048	1, 733	23, 972	21, 193
Mexico	22, 087	45, 667	214, 548	254, 028
Santo Domingo	1, 584	307	6, 989	4, 494
Cuba	3, 315	5, 139	75, 762	43, 902
Argentine Republic	17, 849	11, 530	151, 213	76, 992
Brazil	1, 903	7, 523	48, 288	30, 035
Colombia	238	373	3, 625	7, 474
Other South America	14, 736	9, 286	137, 514	124, 594
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	390	433	4, 334	3, 963
Mexico	8, 526	8, 850	49, 668	84, 840
Santo Domingo	277		999	769
Cuba	2, 291	1, 637	28, 308	22, 739
Argentine Republic	1, 529	2, 789	19, 451	18, 908
Brazil		579	4, 648	6, 908
Colombia	185	237	984	2, 172
Other South America	3, 984	2, 060	23, 330	25, 204
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America	4, 023	4, 121	25, 870	17, 278
Mexico	2, 433	774	10, 944	6, 691
Santo Domingo	717		6, 068	1, 965
Cuba	2, 909	7, 252	31, 345	46, 332
Argentine Republic	5, 258	5, 530	71, 710	50, 121
Brazil	8, 876	21, 907	52, 059	85, 704
Colombia	106	1, 148	3, 310	6, 118
Other South America	5, 084	5, 790	63, 630	45, 621
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America	10, 971	6, 936	122, 859	103, 062
Mexico	44, 036	52, 198	255, 980	427, 432
Colombia	3, 546	2, 001	48, 028	27, 152
Other South America	4, 387	5, 890	49, 391	83, 012
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America	812	544	7, 862	6, 588
Mexico	1, 918	394	6, 881	5, 727
Santo Domingo	504	291	3, 923	3, 304
Cuba	1, 984	1, 743	10, 636	14, 848
Argentine Republic		2, 064	92, 077	13, 139
Brazil	24, 034	33, 223	141, 156	156, 883
Colombia	1, 410	853	10, 082	6, 878
Other South America	6, 430	8, 330	63, 990	77, 004
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Têrêbenthine</i>):				
Central America	734	1, 260	5, 068	5, 944
Mexico	474	243	2, 732	2, 123
Santo Domingo	189	6	648	558
Cuba	3, 052	797	33, 513	33, 685
Argentine Republic	7, 964	4, 065	94, 833	38, 199
Brazil	3, 964	13, 323	55, 970	39, 651
Colombia	575	452	3, 106	2, 715
Other South America	3, 748	1, 922	70, 595	29, 424

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils:				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....		\$33,534	\$262,055	\$387,605
Cuba.....	\$47,073	1,755	160,949	152,336
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	12,641	12,226	96,250	97,002
Mexico.....	13,351	12,333	97,877	131,562
Santo Domingo.....	12,053	5,350	48,653	42,103
Cuba.....	15,470	13,571	145,937	154,008
Argentine Republic.....	43,778	41,910	826,827	755,254
Brazil.....	78,857	203,915	1,481,356	1,459,571
Colombia.....	7,643	9,109	94,628	98,555
Other South America.....	74,366	147,458	814,758	800,544
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	998	353	5,390	5,444
Mexico.....	78,875	60,992	566,791	780,907
Santo Domingo.....	5,406	4,668	43,750	43,571
Cuba.....	2,315	2,555	21,572	26,308
Argentine Republic.....	4,055	1,854	41,823	12,098
Brazil.....	42,822	23,789	237,964	234,165
Other South America.....	13,972	11,345	111,467	113,984
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,140	895	19,511	17,676
Mexico.....	2,599	2,760	16,660	21,461
Santo Domingo.....		10	33	146
Cuba.....	734	123	5,827	5,812
Argentine Republic.....			38	19
Brazil.....	688	2,394	12,908	9,560
Colombia.....	590	689	4,579	4,310
Other South America.....	1,147	4,563	15,810	18,000
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	1,934	1,646	26,174	25,586
Mexico.....	200	20	1,033	499
Santo Domingo.....	307	175	3,575	2,206
Cuba.....	598	83	5,212	2,613
Brazil.....	14		335	2,823
Colombia.....	1,493	890	13,339	7,804
Other South America.....	10,665	23,641	136,008	124,364
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	6,453	12,117	83,240	79,893
Mexico.....	3,055	1,863	22,890	24,871
Santo Domingo.....	229	830	4,243	11,263
Cuba.....	69	651	2,906	1,648
Brazil.....	643	368	12,730	11,518
Colombia.....	867		5,355	1,637
Other South America.....	3,430	3,061	82,050	29,438
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tocinho; Lard fumê</i>):				
Central America.....	2,378	1,580	20,474	21,907
Mexico.....	3,362	1,511	21,145	22,488
Santo Domingo.....	138	203	1,434	800
Cuba.....	37,758	22,872	293,990	208,528
Brazil.....	4,071	18,737	104,288	129,115
Colombia.....	125	203	726	1,188
Other South America.....	2,247	5,649	20,232	26,088
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	2,561	2,323	24,227	22,240
Mexico.....	5,044	5,896	34,204	41,914
Santo Domingo.....	1,406	1,112	9,239	8,661
Cuba.....	42,676	36,822	391,106	367,822
Brazil.....	8	281	2,961	2,008
Colombia.....	1,826	1,221	12,777	11,284
Other South America.....	6,279	5,434	61,656	55,242
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	5,266	8,783	73,546	72,669
Santo Domingo.....	393	564	6,454	6,475
Cuba.....	32,930	24,229	379,961	361,693
Brazil.....	10		203	
Colombia.....	1,702	1,010	13,201	10,513
Other South America.....	19,296	25,460	194,348	190,811

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, etc.—Continued.				
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America	\$16,240	\$8,976	\$145,195	\$109,699
Mexico	41,280	69,924	333,885	547,680
Santo Domingo	3,417	3,694	27,997	29,049
Cuba	237,943	169,434	1,799,494	1,379,207
Argentine Republic	1,674	127	4,619	4,487
Brazil	97,735	133,049	668,819	773,764
Colombia	7,662	5,719	75,833	61,428
Other South America	63,026	67,115	731,022	607,715
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America	3,545	3,086	33,308	29,320
Mexico	7,697	8,493	36,687	54,163
Santo Domingo	2,051	1,549	14,176	11,401
Cuba	1,626	3,539	12,025	18,726
Brazil	6,898	10,469	147,787	127,230
Colombia	1,228	1,092	8,615	8,444
Other South America	7,429	9,534	83,592	73,179
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America	2,083	1,685	16,228	15,482
Mexico	2,036	4,147	24,672	25,077
Santo Domingo	789	540	3,744	3,133
Cuba	2,587	2,451	17,076	13,802
Brazil			34	574
Colombia	484	554	4,755	5,611
Other South America	446	245	3,900	2,673
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	3,768	3,549	18,381	14,585
Mexico	11,268	15,204	88,290	130,930
Argentine Republic			11,912	845
Colombia	944	620	5,437	26,578
Other South America	7,684	8,104	55,790	55,894
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	3,900	5,589	39,294	31,830
Mexico	2,485	1,558	23,189	12,307
Cuba	15,491	5,459	99,814	94,297
Argentine Republic	1,718		4,201	204
Brazil		250	354	412
Colombia	657	501	6,368	14,480
Other South America	5,023	3,589	33,910	30,612
Wood and Manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturado; Madeira não manufacturado; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	4,438	5,077	36,138	26,639
Mexico	30,352	49,263	201,983	384,925
Cuba	9,335	47,122	46,466	116,669
Argentine Republic	2,541	13,792	48,898	21,730
Brazil		890	1,894	890
Colombia		1,430	8,434	7,155
Other South America	10,856		40,415	73,867
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	3,254	1,306	41,565	28,252
Mexico	93,612	119,308	801,135	730,531
Santo Domingo	4,680	2,872	29,296	38,718
Cuba	57,707	65,863	553,117	567,744
Argentine Republic	115,059	78,557	855,077	818,399
Brazil	2,875	44,887	160,651	247,069
Colombia	2,295	429	38,423	22,040
Other South America	47,805	48,743	576,762	619,580
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America	2,942	3,084	38,386	29,236
Mexico	32,987	35,269	236,838	350,326
Santo Domingo	3,064	2,298	19,963	20,104
Cuba	24,662	20,193	239,267	228,993
Argentine Republic	2,110	6,347	50,050	62,563
Brazil	762	1,196	14,686	10,717
Colombia	2,247	1,255	13,229	12,823
Other South America	4,647	3,732	52,224	52,844

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FEBRUARY, 1902.

A summary of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of February, 1902, shows that, as compared with the same month in 1901, there was an increase in imports of \$3,778,349 and a decrease of \$11,431,282 in exports. The increase in imports was due almost wholly to the entry of articles which enter into the processes of domestic manufacture, as is evidenced by the fact that the increase in manufactured articles was only \$97,611, and in luxuries only \$387,226, while the imports of articles of food decreased by \$3,485,295.

For the month of February, 1902, the imports were generally classified as follows, comparison being made with the month of February, 1901:

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Articles of food and animals.....	\$13,517,533	\$17,002,828
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic industry....	26,168,648	19,534,322
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufactures and mechanic arts.....	6,202,131	6,057,652
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	11,974,521	11,876,910
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	10,417,215	10,029,987
Total.....	68,280,048	64,501,699

The percentage of imports admitted free of duty in February, 1902, was 45.63 as against 39.84 in February, 1901. The total amount of duties collected from customs was \$20,213,930 in February, 1902, and \$18,719,598 in February, 1901.

For the eight months of the fiscal year 1902 (July–February) the imports show an increase of \$70,857,206, as compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year. The increase in the imports of articles entering into processes of manufacture in the United States was \$57,124,831; of articles of voluntary use and luxuries, \$11,021,290; of manufactured articles, \$9,347,108, while the decrease in articles of food and animals was \$6,636,043. The total imports for the two periods of eight months were: 1902, \$594,397,046; 1901, \$523,539,840. The percentage of free imports in the two periods was 43.66 and 38.79, respectively. The total duties collected at the custom-houses in the eight months of 1902 were \$168,571,246, and \$159,175,618 in 1901.

For the month of February, 1902, the exports were classified under the following general heads, comparison being made with the same month in 1901:

Classification.	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Products of—			
Agriculture.....	\$60,662,119	\$73,054,202	\$12,392,083
Manufactures.....	31,740,842	30,302,592	* 1,438,250
Mining.....	2,433,704	2,723,794	290,090
Forest.....	3,383,217	3,846,385	463,168
Fisheries.....	518,031	405,482	* 112,549
Miscellaneous.....	939,096	667,230	* 271,866
Foreign.....	1,848,723	1,957,329	108,606
Total.....	101,525,732	112,957,014	11,431,282

* Increase.

For the eight months of the fiscal year 1902, the exports were valued at \$974,185,414, showing a decrease of \$41,009,570 as compared with the corresponding period of 1901. The decrease in exports is due to a decided decline in the exportations of corn and of manufactures of iron and steel as compared with the previous fiscal year. For the eight months' period of 1902 the corn exports were 23,146,599 bushels, while for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year they were 132,625,656 bushels. At the same time the exports of corn meal were only 261,505 barrels as compared with 653,766 barrels in the eight months of 1901. The money values represented are \$14,580,585 and \$62,122,901 respectively. The decline as to corn exports amounts to \$47,542,324, and is traceable to the short crop of this grain produced in the United States in 1901.

The value of the exportations of the manufactures of iron and steel for the eight months ending with February, 1902, was \$64,668,424, and for the same period of 1901 amounted to \$81,575,685. The decline in these exports was therefore \$16,807,261. This falling off is attributable to a reduced foreign demand, accompanied by a greatly increased demand for the products from the home market.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been resumed with apparently greater cordiality and certainly with greater activity than ever before. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that both the imports into the United States from Spain and exports from the United States to Spain were, with a single exception, greater in the calendar year 1901 than in any preceding year. The imports from Spain during the year ending with December, 1901, amounted to \$7,040,758, and exports thither were represented by \$16,785,711. Comparing 1901 with 1891, it is shown that imports from Spain have grown from \$4,906,475 to \$7,040,758 and that exports to Spain from the United States have increased from \$12,887,477 to \$16,785,711. Comparing the present conditions with those of 1898, it appears that United States imports from Spain have increased from \$3,608,308 to \$7,040,758 and that exports to Spain have advanced from \$8,050,475 to \$16,785,711.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL IN 1901.

In an estimate compiled from complete manufacturing statistics, the American Steel and Iron Association shows that production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States, during 1901, increased 30½ per cent over 1900, and was much the largest in our history, while the output of steel rails increased 20 per cent. The Association believes that final estimates will show a production of about 2,875,000 tons of all kinds of rails for 1901. It notes that this figure more than doubles the

high record figures of British production of Bessemer steel rails, which was 1,235,785 tons in 1882. Both in ingots and rails the production of the United States in 1901 broke all records. For Bessemer ingots the figures for 1901 compare as follows with the published records of the previous five years :

	Gross tons.		Gross tons.
1901	8, 713, 302	1898	6, 609, 017
1900	6, 684, 770	1897	5, 475, 315
1899	7, 586, 354	1896	3, 919, 906

The number of tons produced by States is thus compared for the three past years:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Pennsylvania	4, 298, 439	3, 488, 731	3, 968, 779
Ohio	2, 154, 846	1, 888, 124	1, 679, 237
Illinois	1, 324, 217	1, 115, 570	1, 211, 246
Other States	940, 800	692, 344	727, 092
Total	8, 713, 302	6, 684, 770	7, 586, 354

Steel-rail production was divided as follows between Pennsylvania and the other States, the figures given being gross tons:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Pennsylvania	1, 406, 008	1, 195, 255	1, 224, 807
Other States	1, 430, 265	1, 166, 666	1, 015, 960
Total	2, 836, 273	2, 361, 921	2, 240, 767

In 1898 Pennsylvania produced 1,052,771 tons and the rest of the United States 902,656 tons.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-VALPARAISO TRADE.

The first of four 6,000-ton passenger and freight steamships to be added to the San Francisco and Valparaiso route by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was launched on the Clyde, Scotland, in March, 1902. This vessel, which was built at Govan, has a length of 400 feet, breadth 52 feet, and depth 29 feet. It was designed especially for the Pacific-coast trade, in accordance with American laws and British Board of Trade requirements. The new steamer will accommodate 130 saloon and 200 steerage passengers, while retaining a large capacity for freight. The other three steamships are under construction.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON FARMS AND RANGES.

By the courtesy of the Census Bureau the Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics has been enabled to secure information, in advance of the regular bulletin to be issued by that branch of the Government, relative to the live-stock industry of the United

States in the census year 1900. The statistics furnished relate to the number of domestic animals useful in the service of man which were found by the enumerators to be on farms and ranges in June of that year.

The report is as follows:

“The Agricultural Division of the Census Bureau has completed its tabulation of the number of farms and ranges reporting domestic animals and the number of each class of animals, together with the value of the same. The summary of this information is found in the table accompanying this. This table also gives the number of the various kinds of animals not on farms and ranges.

“Since 1890 the number of sheep decreased in all of the five grand divisions of the country with the exception of the Western. The increase on the ranges in the Western States was more than sufficient to balance the loss in the other portions of the country, and the number of wool-bearing sheep for the nation was, therefore, 11.1 per cent greater than in 1890.

“The number of horses on farms increased in all of the five grand divisions of the nation with the exception of the North Atlantic. The gain over the census of 1890 was 20 per cent if the colts are included with the totals of 1900 and 13.2 per cent if they are excluded.

“The mules on farms increased in all of the five grand divisions. The percentage of gain, if mule colts are included in the totals for 1900, is 45.6 per cent, and if the colts are excluded, 35.3.

“The dairy cows on farms and ranges in 1900 numbered 3.8 per cent more than the milch cows reported in 1890. There was a small increase in all of the five grand divisions. Under the term ‘milch cows’ were included in 1890 more cows than those reported in 1900 under the term ‘cows kept for milk,’ or ‘dairy cows.’ Hence the gain in the dairy interest is much greater than is indicated in the percentage given above. The real gain, as shown by the increased production of milk, is approximately 25 per cent.

“Of neat cattle other than dairy cows there was an increase in all of the five grand divisions of the nation. This gain, if calves are included in the figures for 1900, is 46.4 per cent, while if they are excluded it is only 3 per cent.

“The number of swine on farms increased 9.4 per cent. They increased in all of the five grand divisions excepting the North Atlantic.

“The total value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges June 1, 1900, was \$2,981,054,115, as compared with the total value of all live stock reported in 1890 of \$2,208,767,513. The value of all domestic animals in 1890 was therefore 35 per cent greater than that of all live stock ten years before. There was a gain in all of the five grand divisions of the nation with the exception of the North Atlantic. In that division the value decreased from \$313,902,504 to \$305,360,856,

or 2.8 per cent. This decrease was caused by diminution in the number of horses, sheep, and swine, with insufficient increase in the other animals to offset the same.

"In the South Atlantic Division the value of domestic animals increased from \$161,631,801 in 1890 to \$184,152,273 in 1900, a gain of 13.9 per cent. In the North Central Division the value increased from \$1,195,246,262 to \$1,529,306,487, a gain of 27.1 per cent. In the South Central the increase was from \$351,028,828 to \$598,255,687, a gain of 70.4 per cent. In the Western States the increase was from \$186,958,178 to \$361,453,353, a gain of 93.3 per cent.

"Iowa leads all the States in the total value of its live stock, while Texas ranks second. The former has an investment of live stock of \$271,844,034, and the latter has \$236,227,434. Texas has, however, the greatest number of neat cattle, mules, and goats, but the average value of these and other animals being less than in Iowa, the preeminence in value rests with the latter-named State.

"The Census Bureau secured no reports concerning the value of animals not on farms. They probably have an average value somewhat greater than the animals on farms and ranges, since the greater number are located in States having the highest average farm values. Allowing, however, the same average value, the animals not on farms have a value of \$215,192,928. It becomes probable, therefore, that all the domestic animals in the United States have a value of at least \$3,200,000,000, of which the value of animals on farms and ranges constitutes over 93 per cent and those not on farms 7 per cent.

Number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, with total and average values, and number of domestic animals not on farms.

Live stock.	Age in years.	On farms.			Not on farms.
		Number.	Value.	Average value.	
Calves	Under 1	15,330,333	\$137,347,995	\$8.96	262,146
Steers	1 and under 2	6,966,482	130,458,383	18.73	55,543
Do	2 and under 3	5,201,883	151,465,487	29.12	51,005
Do	3 and over	3,084,817	109,550,104	35.51	105,802
Bulls	1 and over	1,315,566	45,371,998	34.49	13,609
Heifers	1 and under 2	7,182,014	121,588,657	16.93	79,517
Cows kept for milk	2 and over	17,139,674	508,745,131	29.68	973,033
Cows and heifers not kept for milk	do	11,583,253	271,537,379	23.44	75,767
Colts	Under 1	1,313,476	25,891,449	19.71	33,090
Horses	1 and under 2	1,446,036	48,318,018	33.41	30,402
Do	2 and over	15,506,628	822,511,626	53.04	2,873,389
Mule colts	Under 1	231,697	6,203,286	26.77	3,156
Mules	1 and under 2	279,925	11,775,191	42.07	4,328
Do	2 and over	2,759,499	178,834,083	64.81	166,424
Asses and burros	All ages	95,603	5,824,539	60.92	15,847
Lambs	Under 1	21,668,238	42,027,828	1.94	51,701
Sheep (ewes)	1 and over	31,919,298	101,376,142	3.18	139,622
Sheep (rams and wethers)	do	8,018,275	26,933,032	3.36	39,978
Swine	All ages	62,876,108	232,027,707	3.69	1,818,114
Goats	do	1,871,252	3,266,080	1.75	78,353
Value of all domestic animals on farms and ranges .....	.....	.....	2,981,054,115	.....	.....

URUGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CUESTAS.

The message of President CUESTAS delivered at the opening of the National Congress on February 18, 1902, reviewed in detail the various transactions of the Government during the preceding year, most of which related entirely to international affairs.

Among the topics touched upon were the electoral "accord," which was praised as a work of patriotism, resulting in the peaceful conduct of the general elections; the labor strikes, and the part played by the Government in preserving order; the fine crop year of 1901-2, and an anticipated increase of exports for 1902 to \$35,000,000, as against \$25,000,000 in imports; the steady extension of means of transportation in the interior of the country; the punctual payment of all national and foreign obligations and the improvement in foreign quotations for national bonds, etc.; the progress of the port works at Montevideo; the prosperity of the Bank of the Republic; the initiation of the construction of several important public buildings, and the effects of the new nickel coinage upon the currency and business of the country.

With regard to finances it is stated that the public revenues for 1901 had amounted to \$15,440,825, an increase of \$299,271 over the previous year. Despite this increase, however, the revenues were less by \$581,042 than the amount anticipated in the budget for the year (\$16,124,325), the shortage being principally in customs receipts. On December 31, 1901, the National Treasury reported unpaid accounts to the amount of \$1,493,930 and cash and securities on hand to the amount of \$957,053, leaving a shortage of \$536,876. This shortage, however, was more than covered by the State credit on the Bank of the Republic, so upon the whole the financial situation of the country was entirely favorable.

Customs receipts in 1900 and 1901.

[From the President's Message.]

	1901.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Imports	\$8,237,699.27	\$8,314,471.29	-76,772.02
Exports	1,416,742.59	1,118,797.64	+297,944.95
Total	9,654,441.86	9,433,268.93	+221,172.93

DECREES REGULATING IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE.

A decree has been issued by the Ministry of Fomento withdrawing the decrees of May 11, 1901, and January 24, 1902, relative to the importation of live stock, and making such importations subject to the

provisions of the decree of October 21, 1899. That decree prohibited the importation of infected or suspected animals and of animals from foreign countries infected with cattle disease, and subjects other animals brought into the country to the national quarantine regulations. An important section of the decree declared Montevideo to be the only port at which cattle would be permitted to be disembarked.

The President of the Republic of Uruguay, under date of January 24, 1902, promulgated the following decree:

“Until the decree of the 11th of May, 1901, is expressly revoked, its provisions relative to the prohibition of the importation of live stock proceeding from foreign countries, and which is not in the condition specified in article 2 of said decree, shall remain in force. Shipments from foreign countries that may have been forwarded prior to the date of the present decree, as well as those made before February 1 next, shall be subject to a minimum quarantine of forty days and to the provisions of the decree of October 21, 1899.”

Article 2 of the decree of May 11, 1901, referred to above, says, in substance, that animals proceeding from foreign countries that are not affected with the foot and mouth disease, and which fact has been duly certified to by the owners of the stock in question, are exempt.

CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES.

The “*Dirección General* of Customs,” on December 9, 1901, issued the following notification relative to the import duties on certain goods:

Article 1 of law dated June 11, 1901, provides that “Colored paper generally (except chrome paper, specially employed for book printing), folded or not, whatever be its size, brown paper, packing paper, straw paper, and bag and other like papers used for wrapping or packing, are to pay a specific duty of \$0.07 per kilogram.”

According to article 2 of the law aforesaid, “Aniline shall be dutiable at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.”

In regard to birch oils, no recent disposition has been adopted.

In virtue of article 2 of the law dated January 11, 1896, vegetable oils are to be assessed with a uniform specific duty of \$0.10 per kilogram, and by way of surtax, with an additional charge at the rate of 5 per cent on their valuation.

OPERATIONS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo for 1901 contains some interesting information respecting operations and quotations on the Stock Exchange (*Bolsa*) during the calendar year. Although 1901 was dull and depressed as regards commerce, owing to a number of causes, the year was one of considerable activity on the

Stock Exchange. As compared with 1900, there was an increase of \$40,872,726 in the nominal value and of \$18,498,588 in the cash value of the operations effected. The figures for the two years under comparison were: 1901, nominal value, \$141,756,887; cash value, \$67,992,870; 1900, nominal value, \$100,884,161; cash value, \$49,494,282.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, FISCAL YEAR 1900-1901.

According to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture of the Republic of Uruguay, the production of cereals during the fiscal year 1900-1901 was as follows:

Product.	Quantity sown.	Area in cultivation.	Quantity harvested.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Wheat.....	19,108,530	276,511	99,719,771
Linseed.....	143,993	4,002	2,313,935
Oats.....	10,267	177	68,334
Barley.....	48,000	763	438,263
Canary seed.....	57,407	1,858	709,485
Rye.....	580	11	2,910
Corn.....	2,277,927	181,558	141,647,916

The following table shows the production of wheat and corn during the same period, by departments, and the average yield per hectare:

Departments.	Wheat.	Corn.	Average yield per hectare.	
			Wheat.	Corn.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Artigas.....		1,059,132		437
Salto.....	42,056	328,865	253	390
Paysandú.....	1,564,619	848,544	329	464
Río Negro.....	145,700	527,160	495	463
Tacuarembó.....	173,589	2,786,128	259	514
Rivera.....	101,289	1,038,360	294	492
Treinta y Tres.....	206,020	2,323,278	341	535
Cerro Largo.....	821,239	4,654,637	376	669
Minas.....	7,119,441	12,577,759	487	989
Florida.....	6,624,946	7,969,420	422	733
Rocha.....	487,572	3,136,778	457	596
Maldonado.....	1,908,755	3,494,319	423	649
Durazno.....	708,422	2,994,960	251	542
Flores.....	107,215	1,314,306	168	618
Canelones.....	20,209,655	58,165,235	327	898
San José.....	26,963,760	18,977,989	411	795
Soriano.....	6,313,521	3,300,015	425	807
Colonia.....	26,145,483	15,266,721	304	736
Montevideo.....	76,489	884,310	449	708
Total.....	99,719,771	141,647,916	357	780

The Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, advises that the production of wheat in 1901 amounted to 1,200,000 *fanegas*, or 9,331,200 bushels, as compared with 4,000,000 (estimated) *fanegas*, or 31,104,000 bushels, produced in 1902.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

A law taxing professions (*Ley de patentes de giro*), applicable to the capital, Montevideo, for the year 1901-2, and which modifies the

present tax regulations on commercial travelers, was published September 23, 1901. The commercial tax, established on the basis of 100 *pesos* per year (the entire twelve months), remains the same; but formerly the entire tax was only payable if operations were carried on during the first half of the year; from the third quarter, half only, and from the fourth quarter a fourth only of the total amount of the tax were demanded.

Article 16 officially withdraws this privilege from the commercial travelers, and stipulates that they must pay the entire amount of the tax at any time of the year. The receipt of the amount of the tax, serving as a pass in going from one place to another, is not personal, and is valid for anyone presenting it.

Any commercial travelers found without this document must pay a fine or have a new copy made at his own expense.

REPORT OF THE MONTEVIDEO WATERWORKS FOR 1901.

The report of the Montevideo Water Works Company, Limited, for the year 1901 shows that the revenues exceeded those of 1900 by £5,901 (\$28,717), while the expenses were £1,408 (\$6,852) in excess of those of 1900. The net revenues amount to £57,198 (\$278,354) in 1901, as against \$52,705 (\$256,489) in 1900. After paying debenture interest and other charges, providing £3,000 (\$14,600) for depreciation of meters and fittings in use, and placing £3,000 (\$14,600) to the depreciation fund for the repair of buildings, plant, etc., there remained on December 31, 1901, an available balance of £34,807 (\$169,388). An *interim* dividend of 2½ per cent was paid on November 1, 1901, and the directors recommend a further 2½ per cent dividend (making 5 per cent for the year, tax free), payable on April 4, 1902, carrying forward £14,807 (\$72,058).

VENEZUELA.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

In February, 1902, Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, President of the Republic of Venezuela, delivered an important message to the National Congress assembled at Caracas, in which he related in clear and concise language and at considerable length the condition of the domestic and foreign affairs of the nation.

Referring to the telegraph system of the country, the President states that its ramifications extend to the farthestmost confines of Venezuela, placing in close and rapid communication with each other all of the principal centers of population. The vast and beneficent work of developing the telegraph system of the nation, in which undertaking the sum of 1,368,300.32 *bolivars* have already been spent,

has the hearty and earnest support of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

With respect to the finances of the country, the message mentions the disbursement during the year 1901 of the following amounts:

	Bolivars.
Public debt	2, 859, 721. 23
Coinage of silver	2, 049, 926. 83
Demarkation of the boundary lines between English Guiana and Venezuela, and Venezuela and Colombia, according to awards.....	561, 200. 00
Expenses of Delegates to Pan-American Congress.....	34, 200. 00
Credits to the different States	3, 219, 543. 34
Great Venezuelan Railway, the Puerto Cabello Railway, etc	1, 087, 305. 71
Bank of Venezuela, as per contract	1, 650, 000. 00
War loan of 1900	899, 500. 00
Other expenses.....	189, 400. 00

In 1901 there was expended for account of the Government salt industry in the payment of interest, etc., 1,439,975 *bolivars*. On December 31, 1901, the Government had in its possession 10,503 salt certificates of \$500 each, valued at 5,251,500 *bolivars*. The net profits from the operation of this industry during the fiscal year 1900-1901 were 2,827,579.56 *bolivars*, as compared with 1,077,412.96 *bolivars* produced in the fiscal year 1899-1900.

Considerable improvements were made in the capital of the Republic in 1901, such as the paving of the streets, the construction of a new slaughterhouse, the erection of new barracks, the repair of the Paraiso bridge and of the public highways which enter the City of Caracas from the north, east, south, and west, the repair of public buildings damaged by the elements, and the beautifying of the public parks of the city, etc.

SOURCES OF BALATA GUM SUPPLY.

The gum known as "balata", which is gathered more extensively in Venezuela than in any other American country, is a product of the bullet or bully tree (*Mimusops balata*) of Central and South America, according to "Spon's Encyclopedia." The "Century Dictionary" states that balata is the inspissated juice of a sapotaceae tree (*Mimusops globosa*). It is classified with india rubber and gutta-percha, because, like them, its distinctive features are its elasticity and insolubility in water, alcohol, alkalies, and organic acids.

The bullet tree is very abundant in British Honduras, the Guianas, and Northern Brazil, as well as in Venezuela, and flourishes best along the banks of rivers. As a timber tree it was well known to the earliest colonists, and "its plentifully secreted sweet milk," says "Spon's Encyclopedia" (edition of 1882, vol. 2, pp. 1635-1636), "has been used as food by the natives from time immemorial." Not until 1860 was an attempt made to introduce the concreted juices as a substitute in English industry for india rubber.

In many of its properties balata is said to occupy an intermediate position between india rubber and gutta-percha, "possessing the elasticity of one and the ductility of the other, without the intractibility of the former or the brittleness of the latter, thus becoming, under certain circumstances, more valuable than either for industrial purposes." It vulcanizes readily.

The authority quoted above states that balata was originally introduced into the markets exclusively as a manufacturing article for insulating telegraph wires and such purposes, but that since its use has become familiarized in the United States it is also employed to a certain extent in the processes of chewing-gum manufacture.

"El Guayanés," of Upata, Venezuela, states that over 1,840,000 kilograms of balata were shipped from the Territory of Yuruary, via Ciudad Bolívar, during the twelve months ending with October, 1901.

The supply of balata from Venezuela is put upon the world's markets, principally in London, Hamburg, and Amsterdam in Europe, and in New York in America. The importer has the option of landing his goods at any one of the European ports named, or at Southampton, according as the market appears more favorable. The receipts at London average about 1,000 tons yearly, so that it is regarded as a steady market. Prices have fluctuated there, however, between 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. (28 and 61 cents) per pound. In August, 1900, balata sold in London at 2s. 1½d. (about 51 cents) per pound. The prices received in the other two European markets are generally at the rate of ¾d. (1½ cents) greater per pound. The exporter of balata from Venezuela can safely estimate the shrinkage, when shipments are made to Europe, at 4 per cent of the gross weight. A brokerage commission of 1 per cent is paid on sales in the London market.

TRANSFER OF ASPHALT PROPERTY.

On January 30, 1902, the following was published by the Minister of Public Works by order of the National Executive:

The Provisional President of the Republic has approved of the transfer made by Mr. GEORGE W. CRITCHFIELD to the United States and Venezuela Company, domiciled in Maracaibo, of the concession granted to him by the Government on the 20th day of April, 1901, for the establishment of a steam tramway and other works, or the exploitation of the asphalt mine "Inciarte," situated in the parish of Chiquinquirá, district of Maracaibo, State of Zulia, for which purpose, and with the previous consent of this Ministry, he has sent a certified copy of the deed of transfer, which has been annexed to the proceedings in the matter.

THE ORINOCO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Orinoco Steamship Company was incorporated in Trenton, New Jersey, on February 6, 1902, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The certifi-

cate of incorporation specifies that the company will take charge of the business then carried on by the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, of London; will build canals, railroads, and wharves, and raise caoutchouc, gutta-percha, quinine, tonka beans, copaiva oil, and ginger.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC RAILWAY AT MARACAIBO.

The owners of the street railway operating in the city of Maracaibo, Venezuela, are reported by the "New York Journal of Commerce" to be contemplating the conversion of their system from mule to electric power. The existing road is about 5 miles in length and of 2 feet 6 inches gauge. There are said to be but few curves or grades. Power will probably be derived from the local lighting company.

COMMERCE OF LA GUAIRA IN 1901.

The "Venezuelan Herald," of Caracas, has recently published the following interesting statistics concerning the foreign commerce of the port of La Guaira in 1901:

IMPORTS.

Nationality of vessels.	Ships.	Amount.
		<i>Kilos.</i>
German.....	25	8,417,500
United States.....	43	24,562,855
Denmark.....	3	1,161,575
Spanish.....	12	358,609
French.....	37	2,117,845
Dutch.....	31	3,452,653
English.....	64	5,471,935
Italian.....	10	1,134,163
Norwegian.....	3	1,888,688
Russian.....	7	3,853,143
Swedish.....	1	414,765
Venezuelan.....	4	139,226
Total.....	240	52,967,962

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Coffee.....	7,290,600
Cacao.....	3,744,220
Hides.....	782,023
Sundries.....	676,981
Total.....	12,523,824

Number of ships, 182.

Classification of imports.

Articles.	Amount.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Merchandise	8,609,296
Hardware	2,250,033
Provisions and liquors	17,146,417
Oils other than kerosene	538,600
Kerosene	1,940,650
Timber	1,696,271
Cement	3,419,920
Coal	16,674,163
Machinery	129,311
Railway materials	562,631
Total	52,967,962

Foreign importations for 1901 and countries of origin.

Countries.	Amount.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Germany	7,666,138
Spain	1,539,330
United States	24,613,870
France	1,567,759
Holland	3,680,502
England	13,077,393
Italy	812,643
Belgium	167
Colombia	1,435
Denmark	8,725
Total	52,967,962

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1901.

From the memorandum presented by the Minister of Finance to the National Congress, which convened on February 20, 1902, it is ascertained that the receipts of the Government during the year 1901 amounted to 35,813,846.93 *bolivars*, while the expenditures aggregated 44,371,875.56 *bolivars*, showing a deficit of 8,558,028.63 *bolivars*. From this last amount must be deducted the deposits of the Government in the Bank of Venezuela, 4,000,000 *bolivars*, and the clearance on the coinage of silver, amounting to 1,950,073.17 *bolivars*, or 5,950,073.17 *bolivars* in all, which leaves 2,607,955.46 *bolivars* as the actual sum expended by the Government in excess of the total amount received. The data for the month of December, 1901, was incomplete at the time this report was submitted to Congress, as the Minister of Finance had not received all the customs returns, nor had the Bank of Venezuela received all the reports from its agents. It is believed, however, that the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the month named are approximately correct.

The sources from which the Government revenues were obtained were as follows:

Customs, 24,267,778.04 *bolivars*; internal taxes, 7,309,434.72 *bolivars*; cattle tax, 405,334 *bolivars*; all other sources, 3,831,300.17 *bolivars*.

The receipts by months were as follows:

	Bolivars.		Bolivars.
January	4, 040, 301. 44	July	3, 197, 610. 78
February	3, 198, 706. 24	August	2, 752, 112. 20
March	3, 058, 067. 37	September	2, 510, 006. 40
April	3, 097, 174. 03	October	2, 188, 546. 33
May	3, 429, 111. 21	November	3, 045, 988. 07
June	2, 747, 009. 61	December	2, 549, 212. 32

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco states that the exports from that port to the ports of Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Bahía, Puerto Bolívar, and Manta during February, 1902, consisted of 6,154 packages of merchandise, weighing 442,574 kilograms, valued at \$16,695.71. Of this amount, goods to the value of \$13,099.71 were shipped to Guayaquil; \$1,366 to Esmeraldas; \$1,075 to Bahía; \$960 to Puerto Bolívar, and \$195 to Manta. The following table shows the character of these shipments in detail:

Articles.	Weight.	Amount.	Articles.	Weight.	Amount.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Brooms	989	\$192. 50	Rice	2, 178	\$150. 00
Flour	219, 467	7, 560. 00	Rope	3, 482	695. 31
Groceries	25, 158	4, 205. 82	Sulphuric acid	1, 634	60. 00
Hops	4, 450	240. 00	Wines and liquors	5, 984	742. 50
Leather	84	247. 53			
Lumber	163, 264	1, 190. 00	Total	442, 574	16, 695. 71
Oils and fats	15, 884	1, 412. 05			

The total of the exports from San Francisco to ports of Ecuador in January, 1902, aggregated a value of \$11,263.76, and was made up of 5,891 packages, weighing 263,266 kilograms, as is shown in the table given below:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Amount.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Advertising matter	1	7	.....
Flour	5, 460	245, 756	\$8, 264. 00
Groceries	112	4, 129	604. 50
Potatoes	80	4, 620	225. 00
Rope	96	3, 742	778. 24
Wines and liquors	142	5, 012	1, 392. 02
Total	5, 891	263, 266	11, 263. 76

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, announces that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Veracruz, Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera during the months of February and March, 1902, consisted of lumber, valued at \$9,455 and \$9,329, respectively, or a total of \$18,784.

The Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, advises that the exports from Galveston to the Mexican ports of Veracruz, Tuxpan, and Tampico during the months of December, 1901, and January and February, 1902, were as follows:

Date.	Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Pounds.</i>	
December, 1901	Crude cotton-seed oil	kilos.. 844, 816	.....	\$78, 223. 95
January, 1902	do	do... 841, 578	.....	87, 819. 19
Do	Lumber	pieces.. 1, 803	223, 004	4, 134. 33
February, 1902	Cotton	bales.. 600	314, 055	28, 461. 14
	Total			198, 638. 61

In February and March, 1902, 15 vessels entered the port of Mobile, Alabama, loaded with products proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, and Frontera. During the same period 11 vessels cleared from Mobile, carrying cargoes of merchandise destined to the ports of Tampico, Veracruz, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcos. The following table shows in detail the movements of these vessels:

ENTERED.

Date.	From—	Number of vessels.	Character of cargo.
1902.			
February	Progreso	5	Henequen and cattle.
March	do	8	Do.
Do	Frontera	1	Mahogany.
Do	Coatzacoalcos	1	Ballast.

CLEARED.

February	Progreso	3	Livestock, merchandise, and pitch pine.
Do	Veracruz	2	Ties.
Do	Coatzacoalcos	1	General merchandise.
Do	Tampico	1	Ballast.
March	Progreso	3	Pitch pine, merchandise, and brick.
Do	Veracruz	1	Pitch pine.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of February, 1902, consisted of 37,160 packages, weighing 1,822,715 kilograms, valued at \$221,754.19, as compared with 42,079 packages, weighing 2,384,531 kilograms, valued at \$212,349.89, in February, 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in detail:

Ports.	Articles.	1901.			1902.		
		Number of pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
La Guayra	Merchandise	18, 421	1,302,554.50	\$94,984.41	14,868	7,797,811	\$69,615.55
Do	Gold				3	93.50	50,323.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise	10,839	446,151.75	33,413.40	5,463	214,050.60	13,303.19
Maracaibo	do	5,861	302,072.62	44,541.73	7,924	409,491.62	52,610.41
Lavela	do	1,650	69,169.00	9,090.80	521	27,214.50	4,299.03
Guantá	do	228	13,876.00	993.00	1,163	50,254.75	4,330.00
Cumana	do	450	9,633.00	521.00	419	24,757.00	1,544.26
Caripano	do	173	9,726.50	994.72	1,880	90,828.00	6,927.00
Ciudad Bolívar	do	4,022	194,992.00	24,338.23	4,556	186,458.00	17,564.00
Caño Colorado	do	435	36,356.00	3,472.60	317	17,981.00	990.75
Guiria	do				46	3,776.00	247.00
Total.....		42,079	2,384,531.37	212,349.89	37,160	1,822,715.97	221,754.19

The Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California advises that the shipments from the port of San Francisco to Nicaragua in January, 1902, consisted of 2,889 bundles of merchandise, weighing 227,849 kilograms, valued at \$16,373.90. The following table shows the weight and value of the articles shipped to the ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur:

TO CORINTO.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Acids.....	514	\$70.66	Powder.....	1,016	\$139.00
Beer	1,690	125.00	Rice	22,225	1,220.50
Cloth	4,096	1,886.03	Rope	99	31.17
Flour.....	118,195	4,337.02	Scales	72	22.00
Fuze	120	39.60	Silks	78	772.25
Groceries	1,277	193.38	Sundries.....	145	85.35
Hardware	220	70.00	Tags	17	15.70
Hops	25	8.50	Tallow	37,036	4,214.94
Leather	15	13.30	Thread	46	52.75
Lumber	200	35.46	Turpentine.....	254	38.90
Oils.....	8,582	1,118.53	Varnish	443	65.40
Paper	75	6.30	Wines and liquors.....	5,380	631.61
Paints	1,309	152.90			
Pease.....	288	6.30	Total	211,314	15,585.70
Potatoes.....	7,897	233.45			

TO SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

Flour.....	14,280	\$524.50	Saddlery	67	\$103.72
Hardware	43	9.75	Wines and liquors	117	14.75
Groceries	548	88.35			
Potatoes.....	1,480	47.13	Total	16,535	788.20

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports from Mexico through the port of New York during the month of February, 1902, were as follows:

Alligator skins.....bales..	14	Hair.....bales..	70
Bones.....crates..	259	Honey.....barrels..	968
Broom root.....bales..	2,711	Ixtle.....bales..	2,571
Cedar.....logs..	1,734	Jalap.....sacks..	22
Chicle gum.....bales..	1,659	Lead bullion.....bars..	50,398
Cigars.....boxes..	71	Lumber.....pieces..	206
Coffee.....sacks..	10,368	Mahogany.....logs..	845
Copper bullion.....bars..	800	Metals.....boxes..	34
Deerskins.....bales..	206	Pepper.....sacks..	54
Fustic.....pieces..	3,781	Rubber, crude.....bales..	57
Goatskins.....bales..	2,386	Sugar.....sacks..	767
Heron plumes.....boxes..	1	Tecali marble.....pieces..	146
Heniquen.....do....	16,192	Sarsaparilla.....bales..	283
Hides.....do....	3,530	Vanilla.....boxes..	25
Hides, loose.....	9,344		

During the same month 11 ships, carrying 140,996 packages, cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports, and 8 ships, bringing 109,502 packages from Mexico entered that port.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$153,232.75 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of January, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal substances.....	\$19,700.00	Machinery and apparatus...	\$20,672.00
Vegetable products.....	22,989.00	Vehicles.....	4,443.00
Mineral products.....	24,844.50	Arms and explosives.....	2,949.00
Textile products.....	37,118.75	Sundries.....	7,842.00
Chemical products.....	8,031.00		
Spirituous beverages.....	2,214.50	Total.....	153,232.75
Paper and paper products...	2,429.00		

The foregoing products originated in the following countries:

United States.....	\$116,041.50
Germany.....	6,729.75
England.....	14,900.00
France.....	13,449.50
Switzerland.....	1,750.00
Other countries.....	362.00
Total.....	153,232.75

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$89,223.19, silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, during the month of January, 1902, were valued at \$1,267,172, Mexican silver, and were made up of the following items:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (Mexican silver).
Copper bullion	pounds.. 5,854,294	\$922,181
Fruits	do... 6,289	739
Goats	no... 3,046	31,476
Guano	tons... 50	251
Gold bullion and gold dust	ounces... 7,204	144,094
Hides	pounds... 164,656	12,208
Lead ores	do... 126,938	5,076
Mescal	gallons... 56½	41
Ores	(unspecified)	93,424
Salt	pounds... 2,880	14
Silver bullion	ounces... 99,933	56,962
Sole leather	pounds... 140	28
Tobacco	do... 1,899	678
Total .....	.....	1,267,172

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., advises that during the month of February, 1902, the total shipments of American products from San Francisco to Mexican ports aggregated \$151,527. In addition to this amount there were \$5,042 worth of goods of foreign origin reexported from San Francisco to the Republic of Mexico. These articles consisted principally of rice, mineral waters, brandies, beer, spices, tea, silks, etc.

Thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars were shipped to Hongkong during the month.

The shipments were made up of—

Mexican dollars	\$67,799	Gold bullion	\$4,917
Argentiferous ores	129,862	Sundries	63,584
Silver bullion	131,075		
Gold coin	2,455	Total imports	399,692

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Mr. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, reports that there is a demand in Brazil for glassware from the United States which has proved very acceptable to the trade of the Republic. The only complaint registered against this class of wares so far has been in regard to the packing. It is important that great care should be exercised in this matter, as all cargoes in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro have to be discharged by means of lighters, and there is apt to be considerable loss from breakage while it is being handled. Mr. SEEGER also suggests the distribution of catalogues of glassware and china among the merchants of Pernambuco, Pará, and Bahia, in addition to those of Rio de Janeiro.

A British report states that the people of Northern Mexico—States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Sonora—are replacing their noted *sombreros* with hats of the “Alpine” and broad-brimmed Texas variety, consequently there is a demand in those markets for the articles named. The colors most in demand are black and gray for the former and black and tan for the latter sort. The principal wholesale hat dealers are named as Ketelsen and Degetau, Chihuahua; Picard *hermanos* and Levy *hermanos* of Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua.

The “Buenos Ayres Herald” states that the contract for the extension of the Central Northern Railway of the Argentine Republic to the Bolivian frontier will be let to private contractors by the Government, that being a line owned by the State. Full particulars may be obtained of the Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Ayres.

The French Chargé d’Affaires at La Paz states that the market for the following drugs and preparations is very good in Bolivia: Peppermint liqueur, kola, neurosine, sulphate of quinine, cocaine, pastilles, valeriate of ammonia, creosote, cascara, medicinal creosote, antidiphtheria serum, Blanchard’s pills, etc. Most of the preparations now used are of French origin.

A concession for two railway lines and an iron and steel pier at the port of La Unión, Salvador, has been granted to Señor JOSÉ CABREZAS BONILLA, of Costa Rica. The contemplated improvements will call for large quantities of iron and steel construction material. La Unión is situated on that part of the Central American coast which is bordered by the Pacific Ocean.

The United States Consul at Managua reports that the Nicaraguan Congress has approved the contract with Mr. T. M. SOLOMON for the construction of a dock at the port of Corinto. Much material, especially of iron, will be required for this improvement.

The South Chilean Syndicate, Limited, of Valdivia, Chile, is reported to be at present placing some fair-sized orders for mining machinery, supplies, etc., in the United States market.

The Brazilian Government has signed a contract with the Victoria and Minas Railway Company for the construction of a railroad between Victoria and Diamantina.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

A contribution to the literature of the Isthmian Canal project, which is attracting some attention, has been made by Lieut. J. W. G. WALKER, of the United States Navy, in a book entitled "Ocean to Ocean." The author of this work conducted the western branch of the survey of the Nicaraguan route in 1898, and his experiences on the rivers and in the tropical jungles of Nicaragua are told in pleasing style. To the chapters detailing his personal experiences in the Republic of Nicaragua, Lieutenant WALKER has added others of a historical character. While a complete account of the Nicaraguan canal enterprise, from its earliest inception in the time of Philip II to the present, is given by the writer, and while he describes clearly and briefly the details of the various stages of the United States project, including the results of the latest survey, he does not attempt a partisan argument on behalf of the Nicaraguan route. As a result of the construction of the canal along this route, however, he thinks there are great possibilities for the development of large portions of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and of increased commercial relations between those republics and the United States. The most entertaining portions of this volume are those which relate to the personal history of the people of Nicaragua, and to the descriptions of the leading physical features and products of the country. The book, which is illustrated by 14 reproductions from photographs and 4 maps, is issued from the press of A. G. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1902.

As a contribution to Griffin's "New Land" series of books HUGH ROBERT MILL, LL. D., etc., has prepared a volume on "New Lands; Their Resources and Prospective Advantages" (Charles Griffin & Co., Limited, London, 1902). The author states that his object in writing this work was to present a short, simple, and practical account of the conditions of life in those parts of the world where there is still an opening for the energies of English-speaking people desiring to make their homes or invest their capital in a new country. He gives a piece of advice which can not be too emphatically repeated—"that no new-comer in any country should invest money or start any new enterprise on its own account until he has resided some little time in the place and has become familiar with the peculiarities of the climate and resources, and with the mode of life which the experience of earlier

comers has proved to be the best. In almost every case it will be found that the crux of a new land is the water supply. Water, as rain or rivers, is indeed the very life blood of the habitable world, and the phenomena of its circulation are often complicated and require much study to elucidate." In this book chapters are devoted to the following American countries: Canada, Newfoundland, the United States proper, Alaska (with a map), Mexico, Temperate Brazil and Temperate Chile (with a map of the southern half of South America), the Argentine Republic, and the Falkland Islands. The only country concerning which the author speaks from personal knowledge is Canada. With regard to the others he depended less upon official reports than on the writings and personal statements of independent residents or visitors. At the beginning of his chapters on Latin America, Mr. MILL calls attention to the work and aims of the Bureau of the American Republics.

"A Vanished Arcadia," by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM, London, William Heinemann, 1901. This book gives an account of the work of the Jesuits in Paraguay from the time of their first advent in the southern part of the American continent, in 1607, to the date of their expulsion by the order of the Spanish Crown, in 1767. The author states that "rightly or wrongly, but according to their best lights," the Jesuits "strove to teach the Indian population all the best part of the European progress of the times in which they lived, shielding them sedulously from all contact with commercialism and standing between them and the Spanish settlers, who would have treated them as slaves." It is also noted that "for a brief period the Guaraní Indians, gathered together in missions, ruled over by their priests, treated like grown-up children yet with a kindness that attached them to their rules, enjoyed a half-Arcadian, half-monastic life, reaching to just so much of what the world calls civilization as they could profit by and use with pleasure to themselves." Incidentally, besides the story of the Jesuits, this book contains considerable information relative to the early political history of that part of South America which is now divided between the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

"A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps Relating to Central America, 1800-1900," prepared for the Bureau of the American Republics by P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S., Chief of Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902. In the language of the compiler, this publication "lays no claim to exhaustiveness, but is simply intended as a guide for those who may desire to extend their researches further than the works bearing on this part of America which are usually found mentioned in

catalogues already published." The pamphlet is divided into six sections, the first being devoted to Central America as a whole, followed, in the order named, by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. At the end of each section a list of maps is given, arranged in chronological order. The measurements of these maps are in inches. The name Guatemala was formerly given to a much larger area than that which the Republic now comprises. Owing to this fact the titles of a considerable number of books have been entered under Guatemala which relate more properly to the whole of Central America. Works relating to Belize or British Honduras are included under Honduras proper. Students of the bibliography of Central America or of either one of the five Republics will find this a valuable catalogue for reference. It is the intention of the Bureau of the American Republics to issue revised editions of this work as occasion demands.

To persons contemplating engaging in mining in foreign countries, or who are interested financially in mining undertakings or concessions, it is a matter of importance as well as interest to have the opportunity of inquiring for themselves into the laws regulating the acquisition, holding, and exploitation of such possession. One of the few works prepared for the benefit of this class of persons is the "Guide to the Mining Laws of the World," compiled by OSWALD WALMSLEY, Esq., and published in London in 1894. This book deals in a comprehensive manner with the laws governing mining under nearly all the civilized governments of the earth. Chapter XVI of this work is devoted to the "Mining Laws of the United States of America;" and Chapter XVII, to "Notes on Mining Laws of Spanish America, including Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, San Domingo, Uruguay, and Venezuela."

One of the valuable and entertaining pamphlets issued by the Mexican Government during the recent International Conference of American States was "A Brief Sketch of the Drainage Works of the Valley of Mexico." This publication, a copy of which has been forwarded to the library of the Bureau of the American Republics, traces the efforts that have been made for draining the valley in which the city of Mexico is located from the fifteenth century down to the completion of the modern drainage works on June 30, 1900. The present drainage system has three objects in view, namely, the prevention of inundations, the drainage of the refuse waters of the city of Mexico out of the valley, and the control of the waters of that section of the country.

The works are composed of a canal, a tunnel, and a discharge cutting, each of which is adequately described in the pamphlet in reference. The entire works, from the time the national drainage board took charge, in 1886, to the date of completion, cost \$15,967,778.17. The pamphlet contains three comprehensive maps, which show the location of the works and the plan of drainage.

In its issue for March, 1902, "Chambers's Journal" publishes an interesting article on "Undeveloped Bolivia; or, Between the Andes and the Amazon." This paper contains an account of the resources and possibilities of the country, which, as is well known, are varied and attractive. For persons with capital who are willing to labor hard and live in a primitive manner for a few years, owing to the undeveloped state of the interior of the country, many inducements are offered in this Republic. The principal industries are mining and the production of sugar, coffee, and rubber. The climate is generally healthy and land is cheap, while the Government is earnestly endeavoring to improve the interior Provinces by the building of highways and railroads and by extending aid to navigation.

The "Berichte über Handel und Industrie" (Reports of Trade and Industry), in its issue of March 8, 1902, publishes two short articles, one relating to the steel works of Monterey in Mexico, and the other to the cultivation of bananas in Central America. The first is written by the Belgian Minister in Mexico and the latter is taken from a report of the German consulate at Managua. The same paper, in its issue of March 11, 1902, has an exhaustive article upon the agricultural conditions and the mines and smelting industry in the Province of La Rioja, Argentine Republic. It is written by the commercial expert attached to the German Legation at Buenos Ayres. It reports on the mines and smelting works to a greater extent than agriculture, the author being very careful to give the latest statistics.

The first number of the "Boletim Official da Liga Naval Brasileira" (Official Bulletin of the Brazilian Naval League) has been received at Library of the Bureau of the American Republics. The object of the League, as stated in the Bulletin, is to make known the maritime resources of Brazil and to study the causes which have prevented their development. In addition to the publication in reference, it is also purposed to issue a Yearbook which shall contain information concerning Brazilian navigation companies, shipyards, docks, etc.

The title of the "Pan-American Magazine," which was issued prior to and during the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, was changed with the issue of January, 1902, to "All American Com-

merce." The announced object of this publication is the binding in closer social and trade relations the peoples of North, Central, and South America. Six of the 38 pages of reading matter contain articles in the Spanish language.

"A Gazetteer of Cuba," by HENRY GANNETT, geographer, is the title of Bulletin No. 192, issued by the United States Geological Survey. The Gazetteer proper, which is illustrated by maps and plates, consists of about one hundred pages of names of localities, streams, mountains, civil divisions, etc., with appropriate descriptions and definitions.

The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States for February, 1902, contains a very valuable paper prepared at the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department on the "Great Canals of the World." This paper, besides descriptive matter, shows the commerce, cost, and dimensions of the several canals over which goods of an international character are transported.

Capt. GEORGE P. AHERN, U. S. Army, who is in charge of the Forestry Bureau, Philippine Islands, has compiled a work of the important woods of the Archipelago. There are more than 600 species of trees on the various islands treated.

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[The symbol = indicates that the publication is a gift.]

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Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.

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 Boletín Telegráfico. México. Daily.
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Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

ABRIL, 1902.

No. 4.

REORGANIZACIÓN DE LA OFICINA.

RESOLUCIÓN ADOPTADA POR LA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA, PARA LA REORGANIZACIÓN DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia, convencidos de la utilidad de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, establecida en Wáshington, convienen en que dicha Oficina se rija, durante diez años, contados desde la clausura de la actual Conferencia, por el siguiente Reglamento, el cual, sin embargo, quedará sujeto á la revisión de la próxima Conferencia de las Repúblicas Americanas, ó á la de las Repúblicas mismas, según el modo establecido en el párrafo 16 de las resoluciones adoptadas por la Primera Conferencia Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en 14 de abril de 1890.

ARTÍCULO 1º. La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas estará bajo la dirección de un Consejo Directivo constituido por los Representantes diplomáticos de todos los Gobiernos de dichas Repúblicas, acreditados cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, y por el Secretario de Estado de esta misma nación, que funcionará como Presidente del expresado Consejo Directivo. Éste celebrará una sesión ordinaria, cada mes, con excepción de los de junio, julio y agosto, y todas las extraordinarias á que convoque el Presidente, por sí, ó á moción de dos miembros del Consejo. Bastará la concurrencia de cinco miembros de dicho Consejo á cualquiera de las sesiones ordinarias ó extraordinarias, para que el Consejo pueda funcionar regularmente en todos los asuntos de su competencia, y nombrará las Comisiones que estime conveniente.

ART. 2°. Todos los empleos de la Oficina se proveerán, previo examen de los aspirantes, que sustentarán ante una Junta Examinadora compuesta de tres personas que nombrará el Consejo. Los dichos aspirantes presentarán sus solicitudes llenando los formularios que les proporcionará el Director de la Oficina, en los que se especificará el servicio especial que se trate de proveer, é inscribirán sus nombres en un Registro que llevará la Dirección, en que se harán constar todos los pormenores relativos á las materias de examen, y la Junta Examinadora sólo podrá recomendar para el empleo especial que se requiera y sea solicitado, á los que acrediten su aptitud para el desempeño de dicho empleo. Los nombramientos serán hechos por el Consejo y firmados por el Presidente.

ART. 3°. El Consejo Directivo preparará todos los años, con la colaboración del Director de la Oficina, un presupuesto detallado de los gastos del año subsecuente. Este presupuesto se transmitirá á cada Gobierno con un informe que demuestre la proporción de las cantidades que debe pagar cada uno de ellos, de conformidad con el Convenio de 14 de abril de 1890, y los Gobiernos quedan en la obligación de remitir sus respectivas asignaciones al Secretario de Estado del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, con seis meses de anticipación.

ART. 4°. Cada vez que el Consejo Directivo lo crea conveniente, designará á uno ó dos de sus miembros con el encargo de practicar la glosa de las cuentas de la Oficina, debiendo rendir al Consejo el informe correspondiente.

ART. 5°. La Oficina estará facultada para mantener correspondencia, por conducto de los representantes diplomáticos en Wáshington, con los Departamentos del Ejecutivo de las diferentes Repúblicas Americanas, y deberá proporcionar los datos que posea ó pueda obtener, á cualesquiera de dichas Repúblicas que lo soliciten. Éstas convienen en facilitar á la Oficina, en cuanto fuere posible, los informes que solicitar, y en remitirle oportunamente dos ejemplares de sus publicaciones oficiales, que se conservarán en la Biblioteca de la Oficina. Así mismo convienen en proporcionar á la propia Oficina cualesquiera informes que les sean pedidos por su Director.

ART. 6°. La Oficina publicará un BOLETÍN MENSUAL que deberá imprimirse en los idiomas castellano, inglés, portugués y francés, conjunta ó separadamente, que contendrá informes estadísticos, comerciales y sobre legislación, que sean de interés especial para los habitantes de las diferentes Repúblicas. Publicará también la Oficina los folletos, mapas, cartas geográficas ó topográficas, y cuanto por juzgarlo conveniente le ordene el Consejo Directivo.

ART. 7°. Tan pronto como terminen los contratos pendientes sobre anuncios cesará la publicación de ellos en el BOLETÍN.

ART. 8°. Todas las publicaciones de la Oficina se considerarán como documentos públicos, y serán porteados gratuitamente por los correos de las Repúblicas.

ART. 9°. La Oficina se encargará especialmente del cumplimiento de todas las obligaciones que le impongan las resoluciones que adopte la presente Conferencia Internacional.

ART. 10°. El Director de la Oficina podrá asistir á las sesiones del Consejo Directivo y á las de las Comisiones, así como á las de las Conferencias Internacionales de las Repúblicas Americanas, para dar los informes que se le pidan.

ART. 11°. La Oficina tendrá bajo su custodia los archivos de las Conferencias Internacionales de las Repúblicas Americanas.

ART. 12°. Las resoluciones de la Primera Conferencia Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas adoptadas el 14 de abril de 1890 permanecerán vigentes en cuanto no se apongan á estas prescripciones, y se declaren abrogadas las demás resoluciones y planes referentes á la organización de la Oficina.

ART. 13°. Se funda, bajo la autoridad del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y como una sección de la Oficina de dichas Repúblicas, una Biblioteca Latino-Americana que se designará con el nombre de "Biblioteca de Colón."

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de México, á los veintinueve días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares, escritos respectivamente en castellano, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

PRIMERA SESIÓN DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.

SINOPSIS DEL ACTA DE LA SESIÓN.

El 19 de marzo de 1902 se celebró en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América la primera reunión del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Presidió el Honorable Señor Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y estuvieron presentes los Señores que siguen:

DON MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Embajador de México, representando también la República del Salvador.

DON MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Ministro de la República Argentina.

DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, representando también la República de Honduras.

DON JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro de Chile.

DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador.

DON ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guátemala.

DON J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haití.

DON LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua.

Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro del Perú.

Don ALBERTO GUTIERREZ, Encargado de Negocios de Bolivia.

Don R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Encargado de Negocios del Brasil.

Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela.

Don JOHN STEWART, Cónsul General del Paraguay.

Se dió cuenta en esta sesión con el Informe del Señor Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, correspondiente al año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901, cuyo documento no se había presentado antes por razón de la ausencia de la mayor parte de los Señores Representantes, que habían salido para México con el objeto de celebrar allí la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Habiéndose encontrado enteramente satisfactorio este Informe fué aprobado por unanimidad.

Se dió cuenta también con la Resolución adoptada por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana sobre reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y se acordó que la referida Resolución se ponga desde luego en práctica; que al publicarla en el BOLETÍN se le agregue el preámbulo, tal como consta de las actas de la Conferencia; y que se nombre en seguida el personal de la Junta Examinadora de empleados, lo cual se hizo, resultando electos los Señores Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro del Perú, Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala y Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua.

El Señor Secretario de Estado llamó la atención del Consejo Directivo hacia las resoluciones adoptadas por la Conferencia en México relativas á la convocación de un Congreso aduanero, una Convención sanitaria y un Congreso para el estudio de la producción y consumo del café. Leídas que fueron estas resoluciones por el Señor Director de la Oficina, se acordó que el Congreso aduanero sea convocado para el 1° de octubre próximo, la Convención sanitaria para el 15 del mismo mes y el Congreso del café para el 1° de noviembre siguiente.

Á moción del Señor LÉGER, Ministro de Haití, se acordó que el primer lunes de cada mes tengan lugar en lo futuro las sesiones ordinarias del Consejo Directivo, empezando á las tres de la tarde.

INFORME DEL SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS SOBRE LAS TAREAS DE LA MISMA EN EL AÑO DE 1900 Á 1901.

OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Washington, 1.º de diciembre de 1901.

Al Señor Secretario de Estado, Presidente, y á los Señores Vocales de la Comision Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

SEÑORES: Al someter á ustedes mi informe anual, tengo la satisfacción de consignar desde el principio que el aprecio de los trabajos de esta Oficina, manifestado en todo tiempo por los Gobiernos representados

en la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, de que es el órgano autorizado, continúa siéndole dispensado sin disminución alguna. Ese sentimiento se hizo patente en la sesión inaugural de la segunda Conferencia panamericana, que se está ahora celebrando en la capital de México, donde se concedió á la Oficina una representación adecuada á su importancia, y se abogó con empeño por el ensanchamiento de sus funciones.

SUCURSAL EN MÉXICO.

Cumpliendo con los deseos de la Comisión Ejecutiva, plenamente favorecidos y apoyados cerca de su Gobierno por Su Excelencia el Embajador de México, se estableció en la capital de aquella República, y en conexión con la Conferencia panamericana, una sucursal de esta Oficina, que fué organizada convenientemente y provista, merced á la cortesía del Gobierno de México, de libros de consulta y del suficiente personal.

FALLECIMIENTO DEL DR. GUZMÁN.

La Oficina tuvo que lamentar, durante el año á que se refiere este informe, el fallecimiento de su inteligente y laborioso Secretario, Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN. Con él perdió la Oficina un cooperador valioso, cuyo interés por el éxito de los trabajos de la misma y cuya familiaridad con todos los asuntos que abraza su programa fueron universalmente reconocidos y apreciados.

CUENTAS.

Las cuentas de la Oficina en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901 son como sigue:

Ingresos y egresos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901.

INGRESOS.

Cantidad anual votada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos para 1900-1901.....		\$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., en 1º de julio de 1900.....	\$1,971.72	
Cuota de las Repúblicas latino-americanas	\$15,452.57	
Entradas por anuncios.....	\$3,289.35	
Entradas por venta de publicaciones..	1,408.66	
	<u>4,698.01</u>	
		<u>20,150.58</u>
		22,122.20
Total de ingresos		58,122.20

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad anual votada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos para 1900-1901.....	\$36,000.00	
De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc	18,921.47	
	<u>54,921.47</u>	
Saldo el 1º de julio de 1901.....		3,200.83

Cuadro detallado de los gastos en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901.

	De la cantidad anual votada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, 1901.	De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc.	Totales.
Sueldos.....	\$32, 194. 54	\$931. 00	\$33, 125. 54
Artículos de escritorio.....		581. 35	581. 35
Alquiler de casa.....	1, 833. 34	166. 66	2, 000. 00
Biblioteca.....		1, 315. 71	1, 315. 71
Sellos de correo.....	42. 26	1, 287. 46	1, 329. 72
Muebles.....		218. 58	218. 58
Impresiones.....		12, 006. 90	12, 006. 90
Finiquito de la cuenta del Sr. Don Charles E. Locke por anuncios.....	1, 929. 86		1, 929. 86
Gastos diversos.....		2, 413. 81	2, 413. 81
Total.....	36, 000. 00	18, 921. 47	54, 921. 47

Como puede verse en el último Informe anual, debía la Oficina á la Imprenta del Gobierno al empezar el año fiscal de 1899 á 1900 la suma de \$3,314.71. El siguiente estado muestra que esa deuda ha sido satisfecha, y que la Oficina ha solventado además todas las obligaciones pecuniarias incurridas por causa de impresiones durante el año fiscal, á que este informe se refiere:

Cuenta de la Imprenta del Gobierno correspondiente al año que concluyó el 30 de junio de 1901.

Saldo del año anterior	\$3, 314. 71
Importe total de las cuentas presentadas en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901.....	10, 183. 66
Suma.....	13, 498. 37

Á deducir:

Importe de la cuenta de composición y estereotipado del Manual de México, puesto al crédito de la Oficina, por virtud de arreglos hechos con la Imprenta.....	\$1, 097. 55
Pagado de los fondos procedentes de ventas, alquileres, etc., durante el año económico de 1901 ...	\$6, 000. 00
Satisfecho durante el actual año económico.....	6, 400. 82
	12, 400. 82
Saldo igual	13, 498. 37

El presupuesto de ingresos y egresos para el año que terminará el 30 de junio de 1902 es como sigue:

Ingresos:

Crédito concedido por el Congreso.....	\$36, 000. 00
Cuotas de las Repúblicas latino-americanas.....	15, 157. 73
Anuncios	3, 000. 00
Ventas de publicaciones	1, 400. 00
Suma.....	55, 557. 73

Egresos:

Sueldos.....	\$33, 600. 00
Alquiler de casa.....	2, 000. 00
Impresiones	13, 000. 00
Artículos de escritorio y muebles.....	900. 00
Biblioteca	1, 200. 00
Sellos de correo	1, 300. 00
Gastos diversos	2, 400. 00
Suma.....	\$54, 400. 00
Saldo en favor de la Oficina	1, 157. 73

EL BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

La circulación del BOLETÍN MENSUAL continúa prácticamente la misma que en el año anterior. El siguiente estado pone de manifiesto el número de ejemplares que en el mes de octubre último se distribuyó en cada país:

República Argentina.....	455	Honduras	209
Belize (British Honduras)	29	Jamaica	60
Bolivia	99	México	4, 517
Brasil	359	Nicaragua	102
Canadá	169	Paraguay	30
Colombia	190	Perú.....	137
Costa Rica	97	Puerto Rico	180
Cuba	268	Salvador	37
Chile	228	Santo Domingo.....	140
Ecuador	116	Uruguay	137
Las Antillas menores.....	47	Venezuela	473
Los Estados Unidos.....	1, 686	Otros países	17
Europa (países de)	87	Total	10, 583
Guatemala	497		
Haití	197		

Las Repúblicas de Bolivia y Paraguay han concedido á la Oficina, en el curso del presente año, el privilegio de libre franqueo para sus publicaciones. Son, pues, ya trece las Repúblicas que conceden este favor á la Oficina, del cual también disfruta en el Canadá, Cuba, Puerto Rico, y las Filipinas.

OTRAS PUBLICACIONES.

Además del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, ha dado á luz esta Oficina, en lengua inglesa, y con posterioridad á la fecha del último Informe anual, el libro titulado "United States of Brazil: A Geographical Sketch, with Special Reference to Economic Conditions and Prospects of Future Development" (Estados Unidos del Brasil: Bosquejo geográfico, con referencia especial á las condiciones económicas del país, y á las perspectivas de su desenvolvimiento futuro), y como suplemento al mismo, una Bibliografía de aquel país, bajo el título de "List of

Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps Relating to Brazil, 1800-1900" (Lista de libros, artículos de revista y mapas relativos al Brasil, 1800 á 1900). Es de desear que estas publicaciones sean seguidas por otras del mismo género, relativas á las otras naciones de América.

También se ha dado al público un opúsculo del Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica en los Estados Unidos, con el título de "Report on Coffee, with Special Reference to the Costa Rican Product" (Memoria sobre el Café, escrita con especial referencia al de Costa Rica) que se ha leído con particular interés y obtenido una gran circulación.

La publicación, en castellano, del Manual de los Estados Unidos, ha sido demorada, por la razón, entre otras, de haberse deseado aprovechar para esta obra los datos del último censo. Es probable que en el curso del año entrante, quede listo de un todo este importante libro. La redacción de aquellos de sus capítulos, que son de carácter técnico, ha sido encomendada á especialistas eminentes.

Un gran número de los Manuales publicados por la Oficina han perdido en el día, en mucha parte al menos, su utilidad práctica. Los datos estadísticos que en ellos se contienen, recogidos ocho ó diez años hace, carecen ya de importancia. Por eso es sin duda que el pedido de dichos libros, aunque no haya cesado del todo, se encuentre grandemente disminuido. Es, por consiguiente, necesario revisarlos todos, y á fin de hacerlo con el mayor éxito posible se ha solicitado el auxilio de los miembros correspondientes honorarios de la Unión Internacional Americana en los respectivos países, y el de otros escritores notables. Se espera que las nuevas ediciones de estos Manuales, corregidas y aumentadas cual corresponde, saldrán pronto á luz, y tenderán á aumentar la estimación de las publicaciones de la Oficina.

Causa seria de todas estas demoras ha sido la muy sentida ausencia del Señor Don ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, y más tarde la de Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNEZ, que fueron los dos llamados á desempeñar funciones gubernativas de importancia en las Islas Filipinas.

MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS.

La esperanza que se expresó en el Informe anterior, de que en cada uno de los países de la Unión hubiese un miembro correspondiente honorario, se encuentra ya realizada. Los trabajos con que estos Señores se han servido favorecer de vez en cuando á nuestro BOLETÍN MENSUAL han acrecido en mucho su valor.

MAPAS.

Los dos mapas de México publicados este año por la Oficina han encontrado favorable acogida. Estimulado por este éxito, me decidí á hacer preparar otros mapas de los demás países de la Unión, y puedo

ya decir que los de Guatemala y Costa Rica se encuentran tan adelantados, que pronto han de entregarse á la imprenta. El mapa del Brasil, que aunque incompleto figuró en la Exposición panamericana en Búffalo, quedará enteramente terminado en cosa de dos meses.

BIBLIOTECA.

La Biblioteca consta ahora de unos 8,948 volúmenes. El aumento que ha habido después de la fecha del Informe anterior consiste en 1,456 volúmenes, entre libros y folletos, de los cuales 991 fueron regalados.

El número de las publicaciones periódicas que se reciben con regularidad, incluyendo diversos diarios, ha aumentado en 169. El número total de las que en el día se reciben es cosa de dos mil.

La Oficina continúa esforzándose en conseguir de los diferentes Gobiernos de Centro y Sud América, que se le remitan prontamente todas las leyes, decretos, informes, memorias, y demás documentos oficiales que se publiquen en sus respectivas capitales. En muchos casos esta solicitud ha dado resultado, pero hay mucho que hacer todavía, para que la Oficina pueda estar cierta de que todas las publicaciones que con arreglo á su ley orgánica deben serle enviadas llegan realmente á sus manos.

Es de esperarse que la Conferencia que actualmente celebra sus sesiones en México pueda, al terminar sus trabajos, transferir á esta Oficina todas las obras que le han sido regaladas, y combinar también algún medio de que se facilite el trabajo de la Biblioteca.

Además de la Lista que se publica mensualmente de las nuevas obras adquiridas por la Oficina, se han dado también á la estampa listas semestrales de las mismas adquisiciones, con lo que se facilita considerablemente el trabajo.

LA OFICINA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA.

Es grato manifestar que el modo con la Oficina fue representada en la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búffalo, tal como se llevó á efecto bajo la dirección del Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, su Oficial Mayor, mereció la aprobación de todos.

La Oficina estará también representada en la Exposición de la Carolina del Sud y otros Estados de la Unión y las Antillas, que ha de efectuarse en Charleston, y que durará seis meses, empezados á contar desde el 1° de diciembre de 1901.

Del mismo modo figurará, en 1903, en la Exposición de San Luis, Missouri, en conmemoración de la compra de la Luisiana. El Congreso ha concedido el crédito necesario para cubrir los gastos en que allí se incurra por las diversas ramas del Gobierno.

Tengo, Señores, el honor de suscribirme su muy obediente servidor,
W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director*.

CONGRESO ADUANERO.

RESOLUCIÓN.

Los que subscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente resolución:

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana resuelve:

I. Que dentro de un año, contado desde la clausura de las sesiones de la Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reúna en la Ciudad de Nueva York, Estados Unidos de América, un Congreso Aduanero compuesto de uno ó más Delegados nombrados por cada Gobierno entre sus Directores ó Jefes de aduanas, Cónsules, Presidentes ó individuos de Cámaras de comercio, comerciantes notables ú otras personas á quienes se juzgue dotadas de conocimientos técnicos ó periciales en materia de aduanas.

El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fijará la fecha en que haya de reunirse el Congreso Aduanero, el cual se organizará como él mismo lo decida, con el auxilio ó asistencia de los empleados de dicha Oficina Internacional, y tendrá por objeto resolver sobre las proposiciones que se le presenten por los Delegados ó por las Comisiones que se nombren, respetando el sistema aduanero de cada país y la legítima percepción de sus derechos fiscales.

II. Las materias sobre que han de versar las resoluciones del Congreso Aduanero son las siguientes:

A. Uniformidad de las reglas para dar entrada, despacho y salida á los buques que hagan el comercio internacional.

B. Uniformidad y simplificación de las formalidades aduaneras referentes á manifestos de buques, redacción y datos de facturas consulares y declaraciones á las aduanas.

C. Simplificación y uniformidad de las formalidades aduaneras para el despacho de mercaderías y equipajes.

D. Medios adecuados para establecer una nomenclatura común de productos y mercancías de las Repúblicas de América, en castellano, inglés, portugués y francés:

1º. Para que sirva de base á la estadística de importación y exportación, de conformidad con un modelo uniforme y sin perjuicio de las reglas que cada nación tenga adoptadas para su estadística particular; y

2º. Para que, con más amplios detalles y especificaciones, sea adoptada en los Aranceles ó Tarifas y en las demás leyes aduaneras de dichas Repúblicas, y sirva de base á la percepción de los impuestos que cada una de ellas tenga establecidos.

E. Adopción de un sistema uniforme y sencillo para las declaraciones

y el despacho aduanero de las muestras y mercancías que circulen en bultos ó paquetes postales.

F. Simplificación y uniformidad de las formalidades aduaneras á que hayan de sujetarse las mercancías que atraviesen simplemente el territorio de una nación, con destino al consumo de otra ú otras, respetando el principio del libre tránsito mercantil por las vías terrestres ó fluviales de las naciones de América, sin cobro de otros derechos ó impuestos que no sean justa compensación de servicios efectivos.

G. Conveniencia de establecer la periodicidad en la reunión de futuros Congresos aduaneros.

H. Cualesquiera otros asuntos conexos con los que quedan indicados, ó que en general se consideren por el Congreso Aduanero útiles ó convenientes para favorecer ó desarrollar el tráfico mercantil.

I. Organización de una Comisión permanente de Aduanas, compuesta de personas dotadas de conocimientos técnicos ó periciales, y que, como una dependencia de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ó en otra forma que el Congreso mismo juzgue adecuada, se encargue, principalmente, de la ejecución de los acuerdos ó resoluciones que éste hubiere tomado, y de la comparación y estudio de las leyes arancelarias y tarifas de las naciones de América, con el fin de iniciar ante sus Gobiernos la expedición de las leyes y medidas que, en materia de formalidades de Aduana, tiendan á simplificarlas y á facilitar el tráfico mercantil.

III. Que á fin de hacer provechoso y completo el estudio por el Congreso Aduanero de la cuestión á que se refiere el inciso D de la precedente resolución, cada uno de los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de América haga estudiar por su Dirección ó Administración superior de Aduanas, la nomenclatura ó vocabulario formado por la Oficina Internacional de dichas Repúblicas, y remita á la mayor brevedad posible al Consejo Directivo de la expresada Oficina las observaciones ó correcciones al vocabulario que tuviere por conveniente sugerir.

Dicha Oficina Internacional presentará al Congreso Aduanero, en la forma más concreta y sencilla que fuere posible, las observaciones de los Gobiernos que las hubieren hecho, y además, una traducción al francés de la nomenclatura ya publicada.

IV. La ratificación de la presente resolución por parte de los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas que tengan á bien otorgarla será comunicada al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de dichas Repúblicas, antes de seis meses contados desde la fecha de la clausura de esta Conferencia.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de México, á los veintidós días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares, escritos respectivamente en castellano, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos

Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.	
Por la República Argentina	(Firmado) ANTONIO BERMEJO.
	(Firmado) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Por Bolivia	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUA-
	CHALLA.
Por Colombia	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por Chile	(Firmado) AUGUSTO MATTE.
	(Firmado) JOAQU. WALKER M.
	(Firmado) EMILIO BELLO C.
Por la República Dominicana	(Firmado) FED. HENRÍQUEZ I
	CARVAJAL.
	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
	(Firmado) QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.
Por Ecuador	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Por El Salvador	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Firmado) BALTAJAR ESTUPI-
	NIAN.
Por los Estados Unidos de América	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	(Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	(Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Haití	(Firmado) J. N. LÉGER.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD.
	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por México	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
	(Firmado) E. PARDO, Jr.
	(Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO
	Y ROJAS.
	(Firmado) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.
	(Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Paraguay	(Firmado) CECILIO BAEZ.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ÁLVAREZ
	CALDERÓN.
	(Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

POLICÍA SANITARIA.**RESOLUCIÓN.**

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la Resolución siguiente:

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda enca-recidamente la pronta adopción por las Repúblicas representadas en ella de las resoluciones siguientes:

I. Que todas las medidas sobre asuntos relacionados con la Policía Sanitaria Internacional, las destinadas á evitar la invasión de enfermedades contagiosas en un país y el establecimiento y vigilancia de las detenciones marítimas y terrestres internacionales, ó sea de las estaciones de salubridad, queden por completo bajo la dependencia de los Gobiernos nacionales.

II. Que se establezcan en los puertos de cada país dos clases de detención: A, la de inspección y observación, y B, la de desinfección.

III. Que se suprima la cuarentena prohibitiva respecto á los artículos manufacturados y demás mercancías; que las mercancías procedentes de puertos ó lugares limpios y que hayan atravesado un territorio infestado, sin haberse detenido en él más del tiempo necesario para el tránsito, no estén sujetas á detención ni otra precaución sanitaria, excepto la inspección indispensable en el lugar de su destino, y que dicha inspección y la demora que ella implique, no excedan del tiempo absolutamente necesario al efecto, aplicándose la misma regla á las comunicaciones internacionales por ferrocarril, exceptuándose únicamente de las disposiciones anteriores, el ganado, las pieles crudas, los trapos y los efectos pertenecientes á los inmigrantes.

IV. Que los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia se presten mutua cooperación, impartiendo, hasta donde sea posible, su ayuda á las autoridades municipales, provinciales y locales establecidas en sus respectivos territorios, á fin de conseguir el establecimiento y la conservación de condiciones sanitarias adecuadas, según los modernos adelantos, en sus respectivos puertos y dependencias, para reducir, tanto cuanto sea factible, las restricciones inherentes á la cuarentena, hasta lograr su completa supresión. Que, además, se ordene á todas y cada una de sus respectivas instituciones de salubridad, que á la mayor brevedad comuniquen á los representantes diplomáticos ó consulares de las Repúblicas representadas en esta Conferencia, la existencia de las siguientes enfermedades: Cólera, fiebre amarilla, peste bubónica, viruela y cualquiera otra epidemia de carácter grave, imponiéndose á las autoridades sanitarias de cada uno de los puertos, la obligación de hacer constar en la patente de sanidad de los buques, antes de que éstos partan, las enfermedades contagiosas existentes á la sazón en dichos puertos.

V. La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda igualmente, en beneficio de todas las Repúblicas Americanas, y á fin de que éstas cooperen pronta y eficazmente en todo lo relativo á las materias mencionadas en las anteriores resoluciones, que se convoque por el Consejo Directivo de la Unión de dichas Repúblicas, la reunión en Wáshington, D. C., de una Convención general de representantes de las Oficinas de Salubridad de dichas Repúblicas, dentro de un año contado desde la fecha en que la Conferencia adopte estas resoluciones; que cada uno de los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia designe uno ó más Delegados para que asistan á dicha Convención, confiriéndoles las facultades necesarias, á fin de que, en unión de los Delegados de las demás Repúblicas, celebren los convenios sanitarios y formulen los reglamentos que á juicio de la misma Convención fueren más benéficos á los intereses de todos los países que en ella estén representados; que los votos en dicha Convención sean computados por Repúblicas, teniendo cada una de ellas un voto; que la Convención adopte las medidas más convenientes con el objeto de que, en lo sucesivo, se reúnan otras Convenciones sanitarias, en las fechas y en los lugares que se juzgue más adecuados; y por último, que nombre un Consejo Ejecutivo de cinco miembros, por lo menos, que funcione hasta que se congregue la siguiente Convención, renovándose, entonces, el personal del Consejo con un Presidente que será electo en escrutinio secreto por la misma Convención. Dicho Consejo se denominará "Oficina Sanitaria Internacional," y residirá en Wáshington, D. C.

VI. Que con el objeto de que la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional esté en aptitud de prestar servicios positivos á las diferentes Repúblicas representadas en la Convención, ellas transmitan pronta y regularmente á dicha Oficina, todos los datos, sean de la especie que fueren, relativos á las condiciones sanitarias de sus respectivos puertos y territorios, y le suministren todos los medios y auxilios á su alcance para el estudio é investigación completos y cuidadosos, de las enfermedades epidémicas que aparezcan en el territorio de cualquiera de las referidas Repúblicas, á fin de que dicha Oficina, con esos medios, coopere con su experiencia á la protección, tan amplia cuanto fuere posible, de la salubridad de aquellas Republicas, facilitando así las relaciones comerciales entre ellas existentes.

VII. Que los sueldos y gastos de los Delegados á la Convención y los de los miembros de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, así como los gastos de la Convención y Oficina referidas, sean pagados por los Gobiernos respectivos, cubriéndose los gastos de oficio de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo establecimiento se recomienda, así como los que se erogaren en las investigaciones especiales que ella emprendiere y los que demanden la traducción, publicación y distribución de informes, con los recursos de un fondo apropiado que se formará con las asignaciones anuales de las Repúblicas representadas en las aludidas Convenciones, adoptando como base para calcular la proporción correspon-

diente á cada una, la que actualmente sirve para el sostenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Se recomienda, en fin, que, en gracia de la economía, esa misma Oficina sea utilizada por las Convenciones referidas y por la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, para llevar la correspondencia y la contabilidad, hacer los pagos y conservar los informes provocados por las labores á que se refieren las presentes recomendaciones.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de México, á los vintinueve días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares, escritos respectivamente en castellano, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por Bolivia	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHIALLA.
Por Colombia	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por Chile	(Firmado) AUGUSTO MATTE. (Firmado) JOAQU. WALKER M. (Firmado) EMILIO BELLO C.
Por la República Dominicana ...	(Firmado) FED. HENRÍQUEZ I CARVAJAL. (Firmado) L. F. CARBO. (Firmado) QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.
Por Ecuador	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Por El Salvador	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES. (Firmado) BALTAZAR ESTUPINIAN.
Por los Estados Unidos de América.	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN. (Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER. (Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Haití	(Firmado) J. N. LÉGER.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD. (Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por México	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA. (Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS. (Firmado) E. PARDO (Jr.). (Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS. (Firmado) PABLO MACEDO. (Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA. (Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO. (Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. (Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.

Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.
	(Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

RESOLUCIÓN RELATIVA A LA REUNIÓN DE UN CONGRESO PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

Los que subscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la resolución siguiente:

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana resuelve:

Primero. Que dentro de un año, contado desde la clausura de las sesiones de la Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reúna en la Ciudad de Nueva York, Estados Unidos de América, una Comisión compuesta de uno ó más Delegados nombrados por cada Gobierno que desee estar representado en ella, los cuales deberán tener conocimientos técnicos ó periciales acerca de la producción, distribución y consumo del café.

Segundo. El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fijará la fecha en que ha de reunirse esta Comisión, y se organizará como ella decida, con el auxilio de la Oficina mencionada, y tendrá por objeto el estudio de las causas que producen actualmente la crisis por que esta gran industria atraviesa, y proponer los medios prácticos de evitarla ó disminuirla.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de México, á los veintinueve días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares, escritos respectivamente, en castellano, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por la República Argentina	(Firmado) ANTONIO BERMEJO.
	(Firmado) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Por Bolivia	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
Por Colombia	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por la República Dominicana ...	(Firmado) FED. HENRIQUEZ i CARVAJAL.
	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
	(Firmado) QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.
Por Ecuador	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Por El Salvador	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Firmado) BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	(Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	(Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Haití	(Firmado) J. N. LÉGER.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD.
	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por México	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
	(Firmado) E. PARDO (Jr.).
	(Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS.
	(Firmado) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.
	(Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Paraguay	(Firmado) CECILIO BAEZ.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.
	(Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

SEGUNDA SESIÓN DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.

SINOPSIS DEL ACTA DE LA SESIÓN.

El 7 de abril de 1902, á las tres de la tarde, según lo acordado, se reunió de nuevo el Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, en el Salón diplomático del Departamento de Estado, bajo la presidencia del Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, hallándose presentes los señores siguientes:

El Señor Don MANUEL DE AZPIROZ, Embajador de México representando á su país, y á la República del Salvador.

El Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Ministro de la República Argentina.

El Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Ministro de Bolivia.

El Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, representando también á la República de Honduras.

El Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro de Chile.

El Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador.

El Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala.

El Señor Don J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haití.

El Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua.

El Señor Don MANUEL ALVREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro del Perú.

El Señor Don JUAN CUESTAS, Ministro del Uruguay.

El Señor Don R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Chargé d'affaires del Brasil.

El Señor Don AGUSTO F. PULIDO, Chargé d'Affaires de Venezuela.

El Señor DON JOHN STEWART, Cónsul General de Paraguay.

Se halló también presente el Señor Don W. W. ROCKHILL, Director de la Oficina Internacional.

Se dió cuenta con el Informe de la Comisión Examinadora nombrada en la sesión anterior, y de conformidad con su recomendación, y por unanimidad de votos, fué nombrado Secretario de la Oficina Internacional el Señor D. NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA.

Por indicación del Señor Director, y por el voto unánime de los Señores concurrentes, se nombró al Doctor DON JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ, traductor en jefe de la Oficina, y bibliotecario de la Biblioteca de Colón.

Indicó el mismo Señor Director la conveniencia de fijar el día en que debe remitirse á los diferentes Gobiernos el presupuesto anual de gastos de la Oficina internacional, y después de considerarse debidamente el punto se acordó por unanimidad que quedase señalado para ese objeto el primero de julio de cada año.

Se acordó también, por unanimidad, llevar á efecto la resolución de que cada Gobierno remita á la Oficina internacional dos ejemplares de todas sus publicaciones oficiales, y que el Señor Director quede autorizado para dar, por conducto y con la cooperación de los respectivos Señores Ministros, los pasos que resultaren necesarios.

El Señor Director dió cuenta de haber escrito al Señor Secretario de Estado, para que tuviese á bien informar al Señor Ministro de Correos, del acuerdo adoptado para que las publicaciones de la Oficina Internacional se admitan y remitan libres de porte, y que el Señor Secretario de Estado había accedido á ello. Solo falta ahora que los Señores Ministros, cuyos Gobiernos no lo hubieren ya determinado, escriban también en el mismo sentido, para que no haya obstáculo en este servicio.

Se acordó igualmente que para llevar á efecto lo acordado respecto á policía sanitaria, además de pedir al Señor Jefe del Servicio de Hospitales de Marina de los Estados Unidos de America, un Informe expresivo de sus miras sobre el particular, se solicite de cada uno de los Señores Ministros la remisión á la Oficina de los Reglamentos sanitarios de sus respectivos países, y de los tratados ó convenciones celebradas sobre el mismo asunto, todo lo cual podrá mantenerse reunido en la Oficina Internacional para usarse debidamente cuando sea necesario.

Dió cuenta el Señor Director con el Reglamento interior que se le

había encargado formular en la sesión antecedente, y fué aprobado por unanimidad, autorizándose al Señor Director para ponerlo desde luego en observancia.

Se tomó en consideración el importante punto de la Biblioteca, y después de luminosas observaciones de los Señores LAZO ARRIAGA, GUACHALLA y otros Señores, se acordó hacer un esfuerzo para que los respectivos Gobiernos contribuyan lo más pronto posible á la realización del pensamiento.

No habiendo más asuntos de que tratar se levantó la sesión.

BIBLIOTECA DE COLÓN.

EXTRACTO DEL ACTA DE LA SESIÓN DE LA PRIMERA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA DE 18 DE ABRIL DE 1890.

El Sr. MARTÍNEZ SILVA. Señor Presidente, desde que mi distinguido colega, el Señor MENDONÇA, habló en una reunión particular, de la justicia y conveniencia de levantar un monumento que conmemorara la reunión de la Conferencia Internacional Americana, parece que la opinión de todos los Señores delegados fué unánime en el sentido de que algo debía hacerse á ese respecto. Pero después, pensando que un monumento presentaría entre otras dificultades para llevarse á cabo, la de que, debiendo ser una obra colectiva, necesitaría, por consiguiente, la contribución de todas las naciones aquí representadas, y sería muy difícil adoptar un modelo que fuese aceptado por todas, lo que daría lugar á discusiones, ó á dilaciones, que al fin podrían dar el resultado de que nada se hiciese; pensando en todo esto, y además en que lo que haya de hacerse debe, á mas de ser de utilidad indiscutible, tener unidad y variedad, de suerte que cada Gobierno concurra separadamente á una obra común, se me ocurrió que la única cosa que reuniría esas condiciones, era la formación en Wáshington de una Biblioteca hispano-lusitana-americana, á la cual cada Gobierno remita por su parte colecciones, las más completas que sea posible, de todas las obras históricas, geográficas, leyes, informes oficiales, mapas, etc., de tal modo que el monumento intelectual y científico de la América quede concentrado en un solo lugar. Éste será un monumento más duradero y más noble que cualquiera otro en bronce, ó mármol, que en primer lugar nos honrará á nosotros mismos, y contribuirá á dar á conocer á los países hispano-americanos, y que en segundo lugar será muy grato para el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos á quienes es ventajoso tener esa Biblioteca que propongo.

Ella se irá enriqueciendo de día en día, porque los Gobiernos tendrán cuidado de remitir toda obra nueva que se publique en sus respectivos países, hasta que al fin venga á ser ésta una Biblioteca tan completa, que todo el que quiera estudiar algo relativo á América vendría á Wáshington á hacerlo. De Europa misma tendrían que acudir á esta

fuelle, siempre que se tratase de un estudio especial de estos países. Estamos tan desligados en América, hay tantas dificultades en las comunicaciones, que se puede decir que no nos conocemos los unos á los otros; es por ejemplo casi imposible conseguir en Bogotá un libro de la República Argentina, y creo que sucede lo mismo en la Argentina respecto de Bogotá. Supongamos que hubiese una persona que se propusiera escribir sobre América, ¿cómo podría recoger datos tan exactos y tan completos como los que se necesitan? Evidentemente tendría que ir de país en país, invirtiendo mucho dinero y tiempo para conseguir su objeto; pero si hay una Biblioteca como la que propongo, entonces todos los que se dediquen á este estudio, ó necesiten algunos datos, tendrán aquí á la mano cuanto pueden necesitar.

De esa Biblioteca se formarían catálogos que se repartirían á todos los países de América, de tal modo que en todas partes pueda saberse lo que aquí se encuentre. Sería además de gran utilidad para las Legaciones permanentes de América en Washington. Todos los delegados habrán tenido oportunidad de ver qué dificultades tan grandes se presentan cada vez que se necesita un informe, ó un libro, referente á nuestros países.

También sería de gran utilidad para el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y estimularía el estudio de aquellas naciones en este pueblo que empieza á conocernos. De modo que mi pensamiento se reduce á la formación en un local especial, en Washington, que se solicitará del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, de una Biblioteca lusitana-hispano-americana, debiendo cada Gobierno enviar una colección la más completa posible de sus cartas geográficas, obras históricas, etc., enriqueciendo esta Biblioteca de año en año con las nuevas publicaciones que se hagan en los países americanos.

Por lo pronto, podríamos reunir aquí quince ó veinte mil volúmenes, pero en el curso de veinte años ó más, esta Biblioteca tendría una importancia única en el mundo.

Desearía proponer también que cada Gobierno enviara su contingente de libros para que la Biblioteca se abra publicamente en el día en que los Estados Unidos celebren el centenario del descubrimiento de América.

No tuve tiempo de formular por escrito esta proposición; me atrevo á presentarla así verbalmente á la Conferencia; pero si fuere aprobada la idea, yo me tomaré la libertad de someterla á la Mesa por escrito, en la forma en que debe ir para comunicarla á los Gobiernos.

El Sr. ROMERO. Entiendo, Sr. Presidente, que esta va á ser nuestra última sesión. En este concepto sería conveniente que el Honorable Señor delegado pusiera por escrito lo que propone.

* * * * *

El Sr. PRESIDENTE. Los Secretarios procederán á leer la proposición del Honorable Señor Delegado por Colombia.

Se leyó como sigue:

“Se resuelve: Que se funde en la ciudad de Wáshington, para conmemorar la reunión de la Conferencia Internacional Americana, una Biblioteca latino-americana, en un local especial que se solicite del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, formada por contribuciones de todos los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia, donde se recojan todas las obras históricas, geográficas, literarias, mapas y documentos oficiales de toda especie.

“Esta Biblioteca deberá inaugurarse solemnemente el día en que se celebre en los Estados Unidos el cuarto centenario del descubrimiento de la América.”

* * * * *

El Sr. BOLET PERAZA. Abrigo la idea de que estas cosas que han nacido de un corazón noble y de un pensamiento ilustrado deben permanecer enteramente con su propia paternidad; por consiguiente, no voy á proponer ninguna enmienda, sino á sugerir al Señor Delegado que ha promovido la idea, la de bautizar esta Biblioteca con el nombre de “Biblioteca de Colón.”

El Sr. MARTÍNEZ SILVA. Por demás es decir que acepto con mucho gusto la feliz indicación de mi distinguido colega por Venezuela, y aprovecho esta oportunidad para explicar algo, respecto de una duda que se ha presentado.

En el texto de la proposición se dice que esta Biblioteca se fundará en un local especial, y debo manifestar que mi pensamiento ha sido decir, no en un edificio especial, porque nosotros no tenemos derecho de pedirlo, pero sí en un salón especial; de modo que no se confunda esta Biblioteca con las públicas de aquí, sino que conserve siempre su carácter de “Biblioteca latino-americana de Colón.”

El Sr. PRESIDENTE. Si ningún otro Señor Delegado hace uso de la palabra procederémos á votar. Los Señores que aprueben la proposición responderán afirmativamente; los que sean de parecer contrario responderán negativamente.

Se recogió la votación, que resultó unánime en favor del proyecto, votando las delegaciones de la República Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, los Estados Unidos y Venezuela.

El Sr. PRESIDENTE. Por unanimidad ha sido aprobada la proposición.

EXTRACTO DEL ACTA DE LA SESIÓN DE LA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA, DE 24 DE ENERO DE 1902.

S. E. el Sr. CALVO, Delegado de Costa Rica, presentó una proposición sobre la creación de una Biblioteca anexa á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; pidió que fuera considerada como artículo adicional á las resoluciones antes aprobadas y que se le dispensara todo trámite.

S. E. el Sr. Presidente anunció que se trataría de dicha moción en la sesión de la tarde, conforme á la siguiente orden del día:

* * * * * *

Se leyó la proposición de S. E. el Sr. CALVO, Delegado de Costa Rica, para que á fin de conmemorar la reunión de las Primera y Segunda Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, de Wáshington y de México, se funde bajo la autoridad del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, y como una sección de la Oficina de dichas Repúblicas, una Biblioteca latino-americana que se designará con el nombre de Biblioteca de Colón. (Anexo núm. 4 de la presente acta.)

Consultada la Conferencia, acordó que fuera tomada en inmediata consideración por unanimidad de votos.

Puesta á discusión, S. E. el Sr. Foster dijo: Que su Delegación apoyaba con gusto la resolución de coleccionar libros y documentos valiosos relativos á las Repúblicas Americanas, los que con el tiempo formarían la colección de mayor importancia que hubiera en el mundo, y que de hecho sería recuerdo cariñoso de las personas que ya no existen y de las que aun viven, que con sus labores contribuyeron al buen éxito de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas. Dijo, además, que la Delegación Americana se sentía orgullosa de que uno de sus grandes hombres de Estado se hubiera ocupado con actividad y provecho en su organización y que sus trabajos hubieran sido secundados por otros hombres de elevada inteligencia, que representaban á las Repúblicas hermanas de este hemisferio, entre los que figuró en conspicuo lugar D. MATÍAS ROMERO, quien en este caso, como en muchos otros que exigían tacto político, dejó impreso su sello tanto de hombre de Estado y de diplomático consumado, como de persona sumamente honorable y de alta inteligencia, cuyos propósitos se sobrepusieron siempre á toda consideración de pequeña importancia. Agregó que estaba seguro de que la Conferencia se hallaba dispuesta á conceder algunos momentos á esta resolución, que tenía el honroso objeto de establecer esta Biblioteca como eterno recuerdo á la memoria de D. MATÍAS ROMERO, á la del gran hombre de Estado JAMES G. BLAINE, y á la de otros que en esta labor han sido tan altamente eficaces, útiles, pacientes y enérgicos, como los Sres. MENDONÇA, MÉROU, LÉGER, MARTÍNEZ SILVA, GUACHALLA, CARBO, LAZO ARRIAGA, y en particular el Sr. CALVO, quien, en su consagración afectuosa á este trabajo, se ha distinguido entre sus compañeros.

S. E. el Sr. CALVO dió las gracias al Excmo. Sr. FOSTER por la parte que á él se refería, y agregó que, contestando á las observaciones que alguno de los Señores Delegados de México le había hecho privadamente, debía explicar que, como las Bibliotecas del Congreso y del Departamento de Estado, en Wáshington, tienen todas las obras publicadas en los Estados Unidos, parecía innecesario extender la iniciativa

de la Biblioteca anexa á la Oficina de las Repúblicas á dichas obras, y que por tal motivo la había limitado á sólo las latino-americanas.

La proposición fué aprobada por unanimidad de votos, y la Presidencia mandó pasarla á la Comisión de Redacción.

PROPOSICION DE S. E. EL SR. D. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, DELEGADO DE COSTA RICA, SOBRE CREACIÓN DE LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLÓN, ANEXA Á LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

En la última sesión de la Primera Conferencia Internacional Americana, el Sr. Dr. D. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, entonces, como en esta Segunda Conferencia, Delegado de Colombia, presentó, un proyecto de resolución para que se fundara en Washington una Biblioteca latino-americana, que conmemorase la reunión de aquella primera Asamblea de las Repúblicas de este Continente. El proyecto, aunque fué aceptado por unanimidad de votos, no llegó á realizarse, como todos sabemos; pero el pensamiento no por eso ha dejado de tener la misma importancia, ni muchas de las razones en que el distinguido Delegado Colombiano fundó su acertada iniciativa han dejado de existir.

Cierto es que no se avienen en el todo, en la fecha presente, algunas de las indicaciones contenidas en la exposición del Dr. MARTÍNEZ SILVA, la cual se acompaña aquí, mas no por estas variaciones introducidas por el tiempo es menos simpática y aceptable hoy la idea fundamental de su proyecto.

No se fundaría ahora la Biblioteca con le objeto de celebrar con su inauguración el cuarto centenario del descubrimiento de América, según sugería el autor de la proposición; pero sí sería en todo caso oportuno que existiera dicha Biblioteca en conmemoración de la Primera y Segunda Conferencias: en cuanto á aquella Conferencia, por haber nacido en su seno el pensamiento; y en cuanto á la presente, porque sería durante sus sesiones que ese pensamiento tomara forma práctica, si esta proposición fuere aceptada.

Habiendo sido unánimemente reconocida la utilidad de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y adoptado el plan para su reorganización y ensanche presentado por la Comisión respectiva, á la cual tengo la honra de pertenecer, me parece el presente el momento más oportuno para llevar adelante el proyecto á que vengo refiriéndome.

La Oficina, principalmente desde el tiempo en que estuvo bajo la dirección del Sr. D. FEDERICO EMORY, ha mejorado de un modo notable y su librería ha prosperado mucho, encontrándose ésta en la actualidad á cargo de persona muy respetable, competente y laboriosa, que la ha ordenado de un modo perfecto, y lográndose así que el número de sus volúmenes exceda ya de 6,000, además de una colección de mapas, fotografías, etc., hecho que por sí solo demuestra que, dándole

toda la atención que merece, podrá llegar en pocos años á ser un centro de grandísima importancia.

Hemos acordado que la Oficina continúe por diez años más, y no hay razón para suponer que á la expiración de ese plazo no hubieren de tomarse iguales acuerdos para lo futuro, haciendo por fin la Unión por tiempo indefinido.

Fundada en todas las consideraciones que preceden, la Delegación de Costa Rica hace suya en lo principal, la iniciativa de la Delegación de Colombia, relacionada, y en consecuencia propone respetuosamente á la Conferencia el siguiente proyecto de

RESOLUCION.

Que para conmemorar la reunión de la Primera y Segunda Conferencias Internacionales Americanas de Washington y de México, se funde, bajo la autoridad del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y como una sección de la Oficina de dichas Repúblicas, una Biblioteca Latino Americana que se designará con el nombre de Biblioteca de Colón.

La Delegación que subscribe se permite suplicar á la Conferencia que se dispensen, si á bien lo tuviere, los trámites reglamentarios, y que esta proposición sea considerada inmediatamente.

MÉXICO, *Enero 24 de 1902.* (Firmado.) J. B. CALVO.

CONVENCIÓN PARA SUPRIMIR LAS PRIMAS AZUCARERAS.

Su Majestad, el Emperador de Alemania, Rey de Prusia, en nombre del Imperio alemán; Su Majestad, el Emperador de Austria, Rey de Bohemia, etc., y Rey Apostólico de Hungría; Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas; Su Majestad el Rey de España y en su nombre Su Majestad la Reina Regente del Reino; el Presidente de la República francesa; Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de las posesiones británicas de ultramar, Emperador de la India; Su Majestad el Rey de Italia; Su Majestad la Reina de los Países Bajos; Su Majestad el Rey de Suecia y de Noruega,

Deseando por una parte igualar las condiciones de la competencia entre las azúcares de remolacha y caña procedentes de diversas fuentes, y por la otra fomentar el desarrollo del consumo de azúcar:

Considerando que este doble resultado sólo puede obtenerse suprimiendo las primas y limitando los recargos de impuestos,

Han resuelto celebrar á ese efecto una convención, y nombrado sus plenipotenciarios como sigue:

Su Majestad el Emperador de Alemania, Rey de Prusia, en nombre del Imperio alemán al Señor Conde de WILWITZ, su Enviado Extraordi-

nario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de los Belgas.

Su Magestad, etc.

Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos poderes, etc., han acordado y convenido lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á suprimir tan pronto como se ponga en vigor el presente convenio, las primas directas é indirectas con que pudieran beneficiarse la producción ó la exportación del azúcar, y á no establecer nuevas concesiones de este género mientras se halle en vigor el citado convenio. Para la aplicación de estas disposiciones quedan asimilados á los azúcares los productos azucarados, como chocolate, confites, bizcochos, leche condensada y demás análogos que contengan en notable proporción azúcar incorporado artificialmente.

Quedan comprendidas en la prescripción del párrafo anterior cuantas ventajas directas é indirectas resulten de la liquidación fiscal de las naciones comprendidas en este convenio, para las diversas clases de productores y señaladamente:

A. Las bonificaciones directas acordadas para la exportación.

B. Las otorgadas á la producción.

C. Las exenciones de impuestos, totales ó parciales, concedidas para una parte de los productos de la fabricación.

D. Las bonificaciones resultantes del exceso de rendimiento.

E. Las que resulten por exceso en la rebaja ó descuento en los derechos de aduana por embarque (*drawback*).

F. Las ventajas que produzca todo impuesto cuyo tipo excediera del fijado en el artículo 3.

ARTÍCULO 2.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter al régimen del depósito bajo la vigilancia permanente, día y noche, de los empleados del Fisco, las fábricas y las refinerías de azúcar, así como las otras fábricas en que se extrae azúcar de las mieles.

A este fin la distribución interior de las fábricas deberá ofrecer toda clase de garantías contra la sustracción clandestina del azúcar, y los empleados estarán facultados para penetrar en todas sus dependencias.

Se llevarán libros de registro sobre una ó varias fases de la fabricación, y los azúcares elaborados se depositarán en almacenes especiales que ofrezcan las mayores seguridades.

ARTÍCULO 3.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á limitar á la cifra máxima de 6 francos por cada 100 kilos á los azúcares refinados y sus simila-

res, y á 5.50 francos para los demás, la sobretasa, es decir, la diferencia entre la tasa de los derechos y las que puedan aplicarse á los azúcares extranjeros, y la de los derechos y tasas á que estén sometidos los azúcares nacionales.

Esta disposición no se refiere á la tasa de los derechos de importación en los países no productores de azúcar; tampoco es aplicable á los productos indirectos de la fabricación ó refinación del azúcar.

ARTÍCULO 4.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á imponer un derecho especial de importación en su respectivo territorio á los azúcares procedentes de países que concedan primas á la producción ó á la exportación.

Este derecho no podrá ser inferior al importe de las primas directas ó indirectas concedidas en el país de origen. Las altas partes contratantes se reservan el derecho, en la parte que á cada uno concierne, de prohibir la importación de azúcares favorecidos con primas.

Para la valuación de las ventajas que eventualmente resulten del impuesto indicado en la letra F del artículo 2º, la cifra que fija el artículo 4º se deducirá de la ascendencia de este impuesto; la mitad de la diferencia se considera representar la prima, teniendo derecho la Comisión Internacional mencionada en el artículo 8º á exigir del respectivo país contratante, la revisión de la cifra así establecida.

ARTÍCULO 5.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan recíprocamente á admitir con la tasa más reducida de su tarifa de importación los azúcares que procedan de países convenidos ó de aquellas de sus respectivas colonias ó posesiones que no concedan primas y se sometan á la obligación del artículo 6º.

Los azúcares de caña y los de remolacha no podrán ser objeto de derechos diferenciales.

ARTÍCULO 6.

España, Italia, Rumania y Suecia, quedan dispensadas de la obligación señalada en el artículo 1º en lo que se refiere á las primas de producción, así como de los compromisos señalados en los artículos 3º y 4º, mientras dichas naciones no sean exportadoras de azúcar, pero se obligan á adaptar su legislación sobre el régimen azucarero á las disposiciones del convenio en el plazo de un año ó antes si es posible, á partir del día en que la Comisión permanente haya comprobado y ruesuelto por mayoría de votos haber cesado en ellas las condiciones arriba indicadas.

ARTÍCULO 7.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en crear una Comisión permanente internacional encargada de vigilar el exacto cumplimiento de cuanto dispone el presente convenio.

Esta Comisión la compondrán los delegados de las naciones contratantes, debiendo agregársele una Oficina permanente.

La Comisión elegirá un Presidente, residirá en Bruselas y se reunirá previa convocatoria firmada por aquél.

Los delegados tendrán el encargo:

A. De comprobar si en los Estados contratantes no se ha otorgado ninguna prima directa ó indirecta á la producción ó exportación de azúcares.

B. De comprobar asimismo si los Estados citados en el artículo 6º continúan dentro de la condición especial prevista en dicho artículo.

C. De comprobar la existencia de las primas en los países no convenidos y evaluar su ascendencia en la forma señalada en el artículo 4º.

D. De emitir su opinión en cuantos asuntos sean motivo de litigio.

E. De dar curso á las solicitudes de admisión á este convenio á los Estados que no han tomado parte en él.

La Oficina permanente estará encargada de reunir, traducir, coordinar y publicar los informes de todo género que se relacionen con la liquidación y la estadística de los azúcares, no sólo en los países convenidos, sino en los demás.

Para asegurar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones que preceden, las altas partes contratantes comunicarán por la vía diplomática al Gobierno belga, que las remitirá á su vez á la Comisión, las leyes, decretos y reglamentos relativos á la tributación de los azúcares que estén ó en lo sucesivo se pongan en vigor en los respectivos países, así como los informes estadísticos relativos al objeto del presente convenio.

Cada una de las altas partes contratantes podrá estar representada en la Comisión por un delegado y un adjunto.

La primera reunión de la Comisión permanente tendrá efecto en Bruselas tres meses antes, por lo menos, de que empiece á regir el presente convenio.

La Comisión no tendrá otro encargo que el de comprobación y examen; sobre todos los asuntos que le sean sometidos hará un informe dirigido al Gobierno belga, el cual lo comunicará á las potencias interesadas, y convocará una conferencia si así lo exige una de las partes contratantes, la cual acordará las medidas que reclamen las circunstancias. De todos modos, las comprobaciones y valuaciones señaladas en las letras A. y B. tendrán carácter obligatorio mientras no resuelva lo contrario una nueva conferencia. Serán válidas cuando se acuerden con un voto de mayoría, tomando parte en su discusión un solo delegado por cada nación representada, y comenzarán á surtir efecto al término de— meses.

Los gastos que originen la organización y funcionamiento de la Oficina permanente y de la Comisión, salvo los sueldos é indemnizaciones de los delegados, que serán pagados por sus respectivos países, serán de cargo de todos los países contratantes y repartidos entre sí en la forma que acuerde la Comisión.

Austria y Hungría serán consideradas como dos países distintos para los efectos de este convenio.

ARTÍCULO 8.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan por sí y por sus colonias y posesiones, excepción hecha de las colonias autónomas de la Gran Bretaña, á tomar las medidas necesarias para impedir que los azúcares favorecidos con primas que hayan atravesado de tránsito un país contratante, gocen de las ventajas del convenio en el mercado de destino.

La Comisión Internacional permanente tomará á este respecto las medidas necesarias.

ARTÍCULO 9.

Los Estados que no han tomado parte en el presente convenio serán admitidos á adherirse á él á petición propia y previa conformidad de la Comisión Internacional permanente. La adhesión será notificada por la vía diplomática al Gobierno belga y por éste á todos los demás. Por ella se adquieren todos los derechos y obligaciones estipuladas en el presente convenio, y producirá sus efectos á partir del primero de septiembre posterior al envío de la notificación hecha por el Gobierno belga á los Estados contratantes.

ARTÍCULO 10.

El presente convenio será puesto en vigor á partir del 1° de Septiembre de 1903, y así continuará durante cinco años contados desde esta fecha; y caso de que ninguna de las altas partes contratantes hubieran notificado un año antes de expirar este plazo su intención de hacer cesar sus efectos, quedará en vigor durante otro año, y así sucesivamente.

En el caso de que una de las potencias contratantes denunciase este convenio, la denuncia sólo surtirá efecto para ella, conservando las demás hasta el 31 de octubre del año en que se haya hecho la denuncia la facultad de notificar la intención de retirarse en 1° de septiembre del año siguiente. Cuando dos ó más potencias quisieran retirarse, se reunirá en Bruselas á los tres meses una Conferencia de las altas partes contratantes para acordar las medidas que procedan.

ARTÍCULO 11.

Las disposiciones del presente convenio serán aplicadas á las provincias de Ultramar, colonias ó posesiones extranjeras de las altas partes contratantes, siendo no obstante exceptuadas de ellas las colonias ó posesiones británicas ó neerlandesas, acerca de las cuales se hacen algunas declaraciones en el protocolo, salvo en lo que concierne á lo prescrito en los artículos 5° y 8°.

ARTÍCULO 12.

El cumplimiento de las obligaciones recíprocas contenidas en el presente convenio está subordinado, mientras sea necesario, al de las formalidades y reglas establecidas por las leyes constitucionales de cada uno de los países contratantes.

El presente convenio será ratificado, y sus ratificaciones serán depositadas en Bruselas en el Ministerio de Estado el 1° de Febrero de 1903, ó antes si fuese posible.

Queda entendido que el presente convenio no llegará á ser legalmente obligatorio, mientras no sea ratificado por las potencias no comprendidas en la disposición excepcional del artículo 6°.

En el caso de que una ó varias potencias no hubieran depositado sus ratificaciones en el plazo prefijado, el Gobierno belga propondrá inmediatamente á los demás países signatarios, que decidan si ha de ponerse en vigor y sólo entre ellos el presente convenio.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente convención.

Hecho en Bruselas, en un solo ejemplar, hoy 5 de Marzo de 1902.

PROTOCOLO ADICIONAL.

Artículo 1°.

Considerando que el objeto del recargo es proteger eficazmente el mercado de cada país productor; las altas partes contratantes se reservan la facultad de proponer un aumento á dicho recargo en el caso de que penetren en sus respectivas naciones cantidades considerables de azúcar procedente de una de ellas. Este aumento sólo afectará á los azúcares del referido Estado.

La proposición deberá dirigirse á la Comisión de que habla el artículo 7, la cual acordará lo que proceda sobre el fundamento de la medida propuesta, el tiempo durante el cual debe regir y el impuesto que ha de recargarse. Este recargo no excederá de un franco por cada cien kilos.

La Comisión no podrá tomar este acuerdo sino en el caso de que la invasión del mercado de que se trate sea la consecuencia de una inferioridad real económica, y no el resultado de una elevación ficticia de precios convenida entre los productores.

Artículo 2°.

A. 1°. El Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña declara que no concederá prima alguna, directa ó indirecta, á los acúcares de las colonias de la Corona, mientras dure el presente convenio.

2°. Declara asimismo, como medida excepcional, aunque conservando en principio su entera libertad de acción en lo que concierne á las

relaciones fiscales entre el Reino Unido y sus colonias y posesiones, que mientras dure aquel no dará preferencia alguna á los azúcares coloniales sobre los extranjeros.

3°. Declara por último que someterá el convenio á las colonias autónomas, así como á las Indias Orientales, por si creen conveniente prestarle su adhesión.

Queda entendido que el Gobierno de S. M. Británica tiene la facultad de adherirse al convenio en nombre de las colonias de la Corona.

B. El Gobierno de Holanda declara que mientras dure el convenio no concederá prima alguna á los azúcares de las colonias neerlandesas y que no los admitirá en su territorio con un derecho inferior al que aplique á los azúcares procedentes de los demás países contratantes.

El presente protocolo adicional, que será ratificado al mismo tiempo que el convenio concluido en esta fecha, se considerará como parte integrante del mismo y tendrá la misma fuerza, valor y duración.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios, etc.

Hecho en Bruselas, hoy 5 de Marzo de 1902.

NUEVO MINISTRO DE COLOMBIA.

El miércoles 17 de Marzo de 1902 fué recibido por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América el Señor Don JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Colombia.

Los discursos que se cambiaron en esta ocasión solemne fueron como sigue:

El Señor CONCHA dijo:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en vuestras manos la carta que os dirige el Presidente de la República de Colombia por la cual se me acredita ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, que dignamente presidís, como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de aquella nación, cargo en que vengo á reemplazar á un eminente conciudadano, tan sólo porque mi Gobierno ha creído indispensables sus servicios en otro importante empleo.

“Al iniciar la misión que se me ha confiado, es muy grato para mí, Señor Presidente, renovar la expresión de los sentimientos de cordial, antigua y nunca desmentida amistad que el pueblo y el Gobierno de Colombia han profesado desde que el país nació á la vida independiente, al pueblo de los Estados Unidos al cual le unen gratitud, comunidad de ideales políticos y otros vínculos que habrán de estrecharse, si cabe, cuando las dos naciones puedan unirse con el fin de coronar una de las mayores obras de la civilización y el progreso que haya conocido el mundo.

“Colombia que ha mirado siempre con regocijo el engrandecimiento

admirable del país que en América nació el primero á la vida independiente, y que ha mostrado á los pueblos modernos el camino por donde se ha de llegar á formar la ideal alianza de la libertad y la democracia, con la justicia y el orden, mira también en esta República una de las mejores garantías de la autonomía de las nacionalidades del nuevo continente, y anhela secundar en cuanto esté en su poder, el magno movimiento de progreso que dirige la Unión americana.

“Al hacer votos vehementes por la prosperidad creciente de esta República, hágolos en nombre de Colombia también por vuestro propio bienestar, Señor Presidente.”

El Señor Presidente dijo:

“Señor MINISTRO: Me es grato recibir de vuestras manos la carta del Presidente de la República de Colombia en que se os acredita cerca de mí con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Colombia, y al daros la bienvenida al puesto para que habeis sido nombrado, os aseguro que disfrutais una recepción no menos cordial que la que fué dispensada á vuestros distinguidos predecesores.

“El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, fiel á su constante propósito de mantener y fortalecer las buenas relaciones que por tan largo tiempo y con tan grande beneficio han existido entre ellos y las Repúblicas de los continentes americanos, ve en vuestras amistosas manifestaciones un grato augurio de que por medio de esfuerzos recíprocos se continúe y estreche la intimidad de relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y Colombia, cual corresponde á Estados cuyas instituciones descansan sobre un fundamento común, y cuya asociación material en las vías del provecho mutuo ha de ayudar necesariamente al progreso de cada una.

“El pueblo de este país cultiva con respecto á sus vecinos los sentimientos más amistosos, desea que todos gocen paz y prosperidad, y el Gobierno tendrá siempre un deber grato que cumplir en dar forma y expresión á esos sentimientos como quiera que sea propio efectuarlo.”

TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA Y LA REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.

JULIO A. ROCA, Presidente Constitucional de la República Argentina.

A todos los que el presente vieren, salud:

Por cuanto, entre la República Argentina y la República oriental del Uruguay se negoció, concluyó y firmó, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, el día ocho de junio del año del mil ochocientos noventa y nueve, un tratado general de arbitraje, así como un protocolo adicional suscrito el 21 de diciembre de mil novecientos uno, que contiene las

modificaciones introducidas por el honorable Congreso de la nación Argentina, cuyos textos son los siguientes:

Los Gobiernos de la República Argentina y de la República oriental del Uruguay, animados del común deseo de solucionar por medios amistosos cualquiera cuestión que pudiera suscitarse entre ambos países, han resuelto celebrar un tratado general de arbitraje, á cuyo efecto nombran como sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Excmo. señor Presidente de la República Argentina á su Ministro Secretario en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Doctor Don AMANCIO ALCORTA; y

El Excmo. señor Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay á su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la República Argentina, Doctor Don GONZALO RAMÍREZ.

Quienes, una vez comunicados sus plenos poderes que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, convinieron en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á juicio arbitral todas las controversias, de cualquiera naturaleza, que por cualquiera causa surgieren entre ellas, en cuanto no afecten á los preceptos de la Constitución de uno ú otro país y siempre que no puedan ser solucionadas mediante negociaciones directas.

ART. 2°. No pueden renovarse, en virtud de este tratado, las cuestiones que hayan sido objeto de arreglos definitivos entre las partes. En tales casos, el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las cuestiones que se susciten sobre validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. 3°. En cada caso ocurrente se constituirá el Tribunal arbitral que deba resolver la controversia suscitada.

Si no hubiera conformidad en la constitución del Tribunal, éste se compondrá de tres jueces. Cada Estado nombrará un árbitro y éstos designarán el tercero. Si no pudiesen ponerse de acuerdo sobre esa designación, la hará el Jefe de un tercer Estado que indicarán los árbitros nombrados por las partes. No poniéndose de acuerdo para este último nombramiento, se solicitará su designación del Presidente de la República Francesa. El árbitro así elegido será de derecho Presidente del Tribunal.

No podrá nombrarse árbitro tercero á la persona que en ese carácter haya sentenciado ya en un juicio arbitral, con arreglo á este tratado.

ART. 4°. Ninguno de los árbitros podrá ser ciudadano de los Estados contratantes, ni domiciliado en su territorio. Tampoco podrá tener interés en las cuestiones que sean objeto del arbitraje.

ART. 5°. En caso de no aceptación, renuncia ó impedimento sobreveniente de uno ó más de los árbitros, se proveerá á su substitución por el mismo procedimiento adoptado para su nombramiento.

ART. 6°. Los puntos comprometidos se fijarán por los Estados contratantes que podrán también determinar la amplitud de los poderes de los árbitros y cualquiera otra circunstancia relativa al procedimiento.

ART. 7°. En defecto de estipulaciones especiales entre las partes, corresponde al Tribunal designar la época y el lugar de sus sesiones fuera del territorio de los Estados contratantes, elegir el idioma que deberá emplearse, determinar los métodos de substanciación, las formalidades y términos que se prescribirán á las partes, los procedimientos á seguirse, y en general, tomar todas las medidas que sean necesarias para su propio funcionamiento y resolver todas las dificultades procesales que pudiesen surgir en el curso del debate.

Los comprometentes se obligan á poner á disposición de los árbitros todos los medios de información que de ellos dependan.

ART. 8°. Cada una de las partes podrá constituir uno ó más mandatarios que la representen ante el Tribunal arbitral.

ART. 9°. El Tribunal es competente para decidir sobre la regularidad de su propia constitución. Lo es igualmente para resolver las controversias que surjan entre los comprometentes sobre si determinadas cuestiones han sido ó no puntos sometidos á la jurisdicción arbitral en la escritura de compromiso.

ART. 10°. El Tribunal deberá decidir de acuerdo con los principios del Derecho Internacional, á menos que el compromiso imponga la aplicación de reglas especiales ó autorice á los árbitros á decidir como amigables compondores.

ART. 11°. No podrá formarse Tribunal sin la concurrencia de los tres árbitros. En el caso que la minoría, debidamente citada, no quisiese asistir á las deliberaciones ó á otros actos del proceso, se formará Tribunal con sólo la mayoría de los árbitros, haciéndose constar la inasistencia voluntaria é injustificada de la minoría.

Se tendrá como sentencia lo que resuelva la mayoría de los árbitros, pero si el árbitro tercero no aceptase el parecer de ninguno de los árbitros nombrados por las partes, su dictamen será cosa juzgada.

ART. 12°. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio y con expresión de sus fundamentos.

Será redactada en doble original y firmada por todos los árbitros. Si alguno de ellos se negase á suscribirla, los otros deberán hacer mención en acta especial de esta circunstancia y la sentencia producirá efecto siempre que esté firmada por la mayoría de los árbitros. El árbitro en disidencia se limitará á hacer constar su discordia en el acto de firmar la sentencia y sin expresión de sus fundamentos.

ART. 13°. La sentencia deberá ser notificada á cada una de las partes por medio de su representante ante el Tribunal.

ART. 14°. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide dentro de los límites de su alcance la contienda entre las partes.

ART. 15°. El Tribunal establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada, siendo competente para decidir las cuestiones que pueden surgir con motivo de la ejecución de la misma.

ART. 16°. La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo, se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo Tribunal que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución, en los siguientes casos:

1°. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

2°. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ART. 17°. Cada una de las partes pagará los gastos propios y la mitad de los gastos generales del Tribunal arbitral.

ART. 18°. El presente tratado estará en vigor durante diez años, á contar desde el canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuese denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento, se tendrá por renovado por otro periodo de diez años y así sucesivamente.

El presente tratado será ratificado y canjeadas sus ratificaciones en Buenos Aires, dentro de seis meses de su fecha.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República Argentina y de la República Oriental del Uruguay firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos, y por duplicado, el presente Tratado, en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los ocho días del mes de junio del año de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

[L. S.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

[L. L.]

GONZALO RAMÍREZ.

LEY NÚM. 4044.

El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina, reunidos en Congreso, etc., sancionan con fuerza de ley:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Apruébase el tratado general de arbitraje, firmado en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, el ocho de junio de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve por los Plenipotenciarios de la República Argentina y de la República Oriental del Uruguay, debidamente autorizados al efecto, modificándose el artículo tercero como sigue:

“Artículo tercero. En cada caso ocurrente se constituirá el Tribunal arbitral que deba resolver la controversia suscitada. Sino hubiera conformidad en la constitución del Tribunal, éste se compondrá de tres jueces. Cada Estado nombrará un árbitro y éstos designarán el tercero. Si no pudiesen ponerse de acuerdo sobre esta designación, la hará el Jefe de un tercer Estado, que indicarán los árbitros nombrados por las partes. No poniéndose de acuerdo para este último nombramiento, cada parte designará una Potencia diferente y la elección del tercer árbitro, será hecha por las dos Potencias así designadas.

“El árbitro así elegido, será de derecho Presidente del Tribunal. No podrá nombrarse árbitro tercero á la persona que en ese carácter haya sentenciado ya en un juicio arbitral con arreglo á este tratado.”

ART. 2°. Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dada en la sala de sesiones del Congreso Argentino, en Buenos Aires, á diez y ocho de diciembre de mil novecientos uno.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

B. OCAMPO,

Secretario del Senado.

BENITO VILLANUEVA.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretario de la C. de D. D.

Reunidos en el Despacho del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina SS. EE. el Señor Doctor Don AMANCIO ALCORTA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, y el Señor Doctor Don GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Oriental del Uruguay, conformes en el propósito de modificar el tratado general de arbitraje celebrado entre ambos gobiernos en 8 de junio de 1899, en la parte que trata de la formación del tribunal arbitral, y con el objeto de asegurar su constitución sin los inconvenientes propios de un tribunal permanente, han convenido en lo siguiente:

El artículo 3º del tratado referido queda modificado como sigue:

“Art. 3º. En cada caso ocurrente se constituirá el Tribunal arbitral que deba resolver la controversia suscitada. Si no hubiera conformidad en la constitución del Tribunal, éste se compondrá de tres jueces.

“Cada Estado nombrará un árbitro y éstos designarán el tercero.

“Si no pudiesen ponerse de acuerdo sobre esta designación, lo hará el Jefe de un tercer Estado que indicarán los árbitros nombrados por las partes. No poniéndose de acuerdo para este último nombramiento, cada parte designará una Potencia diferente, y la elección del tercer árbitro será hecha por las dos Potencias así designadas.

“El árbitro así elegido será de derecho Presidente del Tribunal.

“No podrá nombrarse árbitro tercero á la persona que en ese carácter haya sentenciado ya en un juicio arbitral con arreglo á este tratado.”

El presente protocolo será ratificado y canjeado simultáneamente con el tratado de arbitraje del que formará parte integrante.

En fe de lo cual lo firman en dos ejemplares en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veintiun días del mes de diciembre del año mil novecientos uno.

[L. s.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

[L. s.]

GONZALO RAMÍREZ.

Por tanto vistos y examinados el tratado y protocolo preinsertos, los acepto, confirmo y ratifico, comprometiendo y obligándome á nombre de la nación, á cumplirlos y hacerlos cumplir fiel é inviolablemente.

En fe de lo cual, firmo con mi mano el presente instrumento de

ratificación, sellado con el gran sello de las armas de la República, y refrendado por el Ministro Secretario en el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

Dado en Buenos Aires, capital de la República Argentina, á los doce días del mes de enero de mil novecientos dos.

JULIO A. ROCA.

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

ACTA DE CANJE.

Reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de la República Argentina el Señor Ministro del ramo, Doctor Amancio Alcorta y el señor Encargado de negocios interino de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Doctor PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR, con el objeto de efectuar el canje de las ratificaciones del tratado general de arbitraje y del protocolo adicional, firmados en Buenos Aires, el 8 de junio de 1899 y 21 de diciembre de 1901, por los Plenipotenciarios de ambos países, debidamente autorizados al efecto, y después de comparados cuidadosamente los textos de las respectivas ratificaciones que fueron encontrados conformes, practicaron, previa presentación de los correspondientes plenos poderes, el canje referido.

En fe de lo cual, firmaron por duplicado la presente Acta de canje, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, el 18 de enero de 1902, y la sellaron con sus sellos respectivos.

[L. S.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

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PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR.

FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR DON JOSÉ ANDRADE.

El BOLETÍN cumple con el triste deber de consignar en sus páginas la noticia del fallecimiento en New York, el 20 de marzo ultimo, del Señor Don JOSÉ ANDRADE, que fué por mucho tiempo Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela en este país—que figuró muy dignamente en la delegación de Venezuela en la Primera Conferencia Internacional que se celebró en Wáshington de 1889 á 1890—y que también tomó parte como Arbitrador por Venezuela, en la Comisión Mixta de Reclamaciones Americanas contra la mencionada República establecida por el tratado de diciembre 25 de 1895 entre los Estados Unidos y Venezuela.

El Señor ANDRADE había nacido en Mérida, en el Estado de los Andes, y consagrado gran parte de su vida al servicio de su patria, en la política, la diplomacia y la magistratura. Fué miembro del Congreso venezolano en varias legislaturas, Gobernador del Estado de Zulia, Representante diplomático de Venezuela, no sólo en los Estados

Unidos, como ya se ha dicho, sino en Francia, España, Inglaterra y Alemania.

Fué persona de grandes conocimientos literarios é inclinado por naturaleza á la admiración de lo bello bajo formas suaves y exquisitas. Había vivido largo tiempo en Italia, y estaba familiarizado con la lengua y la literatura portentosa de aquel país. Dominaba igualmente el francés y el inglés, y consagraba cuanto tiempo podía al cultivo y estudio de las bellas letras.

Los que tuvieron la fortuna de tratarlo de cerca admiraron frecuentemente su erudición y gran saber. Pero por encima de todas sus virtudes dominó siempre su inconquistable modestia que le hacía preferir la oscuridad al brillo, y el silencio á la ostentación.

La caída de su hermano, el General Don IGNACIO ANDRADE, Presidente que fué de la República, ocasionó su retiro á la vida privada. Estaba temporalmente establecido en Nueva York cuando á la edad de 63 años una grave pulmonía le arrebató la existencia.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EL ÁREA Y LOS PRECIOS DE LAS TIERRAS PÚBLICAS EN LOS TERRITORIOS NACIONALES.

El Ministro argentino de Agricultura envió al Cónsul argentino en Sydney, Nueva Gales del Sur, un informe relativo al área, en acres, de los terrenos baldíos que hay en los Territorios Nacionales, y que los que deseen ir á la República Argentina como colonos pueden comprar ó tomar en arrendamiento al Gobierno. Por dicho informe se ve que el número total de acres de los expresados terrenos asciende á 237,788,-343, distribuidos como sigue: En el Chaco, 32,182,861; en Chubut, 55,687,983; en Formosa, 21,430,165; en Misiones, 1,956,240; en Neuquén, 15,249,923; en Pampa, 7,718,261; en Río Negro, 37,266,057; en Santa Cruz, 61,626,144, y en Tierra del Fuego, 4,840,418. En las últimas ventas de estos terrenos, se obtuvieron los siguientes precios por acre, á saber; en Chubut, 16 centavos; en Neuquén, 16 centavos; en Santa Cruz, 30 centavos, y en Tierra del Fuego, 40 centavos.

Las situaciones de los territorios mencionados son como sigue: Formosa y Chaco, en el nordeste, adyacente al Paraguay; Chubut, al sur del centro del país, extendiéndose desde el Océano Atlántico hasta la frontera chilena; Misiones, en la extremidad nordeste, adyacente al Brasil y al Paraguay; Neuquén, en la extremidad occidental; Pampa, inmediatamente adyacente á Neuquén por el este; Río Negro, precisamente al sur de Neuquén y de Pampa; Santa Cruz, precisamente al sur de Chubut; y Tierra del Fuego en la extremidad sudoeste del Continente. Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz y Tierra del Fuego (en el

orden mencionado de norte á sur) son subdivisiones de la parte que la Argentina tiene del territorio que antes se conocía con el nombre de Patagonia.

Los futuros inmigrantes pueden obtener del Ministro de Agricultura, en Buenos Aires, más informes acerca de los alicientes que el Gobierno ofrece á los colonos. En su comunicación al Cónsul en Sydney, el Ministro de Agricultura hace constar que el área de terrenos que en la actualidad está cultivada en la República asciende á 17,174,250, contra 7,478,700 acres en 1880. La mayor parte de los terrenos de la República está destinada á la crianza de ganado.

DERECHOS DE PUERTO EN LA PLATA.

Según el “Buenos Ayres Standard,” las autoridades de La Plata han disminuido considerablemente los derechos de puerto y mejorado de tal modo el canal de la bahía que permite la entrada de vapores que tienen un calado de 25 pies. Según el “Standard,” los derechos de puerto son como sigue:

Diez centavos (en papel moneda) por tonelada registrada, para cada vapor ó buque de vela que entre para cargar ganado vivo ó cereales ó que entre en lastre para obtener efectos para la exportación.

Veinte centavos (en papel moneda) por tonelada registrada, para cada buque de vela que entre cargado para tomar efectos en la travesía ó viaje de regreso.

Los vapores que entren con el solo objeto de cargar, deberán pagar derechos de entrada y de dique únicamente sobre la base de la cantidad de carbón de piedra que tomen, sin tener en cuenta su tonelaje, debiendo fijarse 100 toneladas como la cantidad mínima de carbón.

Todos los buques que hayan pagado derechos y que hayan salido para otros puertos argentinos, al regresar para completar su cargamento no pagarán ningún derecho adicional.

Los alijadores que entren con cargamentos para buques marítimos no pagan derechos ni tampoco los buques que entren de arribada.

No se cobrarán derechos por depósito de productos domésticos durante treinta días, ni por la madera argentina durante sesenta días.

UN GRAN PERIÓDICO SUDAMERICANO.

El “World’s Work” correspondiente al mes de febrero de 1902, contiene una descripción hecha por el Señor BERNARD MEIKLEJOHN, del periódico acaso más notable y excepcional del mundo, á saber, “La Prensa,” de Buenos Aires. Dicho periódico tiene sus oficinas en un hermoso edificio de mármol gris, de cinco pisos, con una torre sobre la cual se destaca una figura colosal de bronce dorado que representa la prensa. Este edificio está situado en el boulevard más hermoso de

la ciudad. Además de las oficinas de costumbre, en todo periódico, hay en el piso principal un lujoso salón de consultas, en el cual un médico y cuatro practicantes atienden gratuitamente á las dolencias de un promedio de 110 pacientes diarios; otro salón de abogados, en el cual los pobres pueden consultar gratuitamente un letrado, y un museo, en el cual pueden inspeccionarse, también de balde, todos los productos y manufacturas de la República Argentina. En el segundo piso están las suntuosas oficinas del propietario, del director del periódico, y del cuerpo de redacción. También hay una magnífica biblioteca con colecciones completas de obras de Derecho, Medicina é Ingeniatura, á la cual tienen libre acceso los estudiantes á todas horas. En un cuarto contiguo se enseña gratis el castellano, en tanto que hay un gran salón en el cual el pueblo de la ciudad puede celebrar reuniones.

Los extranjeros distinguidos que van á Buenos Aires encuentran, en el tercer piso de dicho edificio, la particularidad más admirable de este establecimiento, á saber, un juego regio de habitaciones, para recibirlos. Además de esto, hay un "Salon des Fêtes" que es una copia fiel del salón de recibo de Fontainebleau, en el cual se celebran reuniones literarias, de beneficencia y científicas, por invitación de "La Prensa." El objeto del dueño al suministrar estos suntuosos salones es engrandecer la importancia de la ciudad. En los pisos altos están la imprenta, el cuarto de los noticieros ó *reporters*, un *restaurant* y un salón de esgrima.

"La Prensa" es un diario de ocho páginas interiores consagradas á la publicación de noticias, y de varias páginas exteriores consagradas á la publicación de anuncios.

Este periódico lo fundó el Señor J. C. P. PAZ, en 1869, como único director y dueño. El director actual lo es su hijo, el Señor Don EZEQUIEL P. PAZ. El edificio del periódico se concluyó en 1896, y costó \$2,000,000 oro. "La Prensa" tiene una circulación de 100,000 ejemplares y se vende á 3 centavos el ejemplar (moneda americana). Durante los seis primeros meses de 1901, el Informe del tesorero mostró un total de ingresos que ascendió á \$1,033,905.47 oro, y un total de gastos como de \$650,000. La mayor parte del equipo de este magnífico periódico se compró en los Estados Unidos, donde también se surte de los tipos que necesita.

BOLIVIA.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

El Señor Don GERARDO ZALLES, Cónsul General de la República de Bolivia en Nueva York, ha suministrado al BOLETÍN MENSUAL un estado interesante que muestra el comercio extranjero de Bolivia en 1901.

La tabla siguiente indica dichas transacciones comerciales en el orden de su importancia:

Países.	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francos.</i>
Inglaterra	95,613	4,098,338	7,936,470.94
Alemania	120,161	4,275,135	7,443,920.88
Francia	53,649	2,659,940	3,949,266.70
Estados Unidos	86,409	1,440,253	1,706,268.70
Italia	12,715	793,444	1,229,472.15
Bélgica	9,852	536,344	758,173.50
Portugal	7,365	230,280	137,064.34
España	369	23,488	55,604.14
Total	386,133	14,057,222	23,218,241.35

INGRESOS DE LA ADUANA DE LA PAZ DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1901.

Según datos estadísticos publicados en la Revista Comercial é Industrial de Bolivia, los ingresos de la aduana de La Paz en 1901 ascendieron á 1,369,380.41 bolivianos, distribuidos de la manera siguiente:

	Bolivianos.
Aduanas	1,247,151.91
Multas por facturas consulares	103.37
Recargo de almacenaje	36,015.00
Intereses	196.20
Estañó	13,190.18
Plata sellada	4,868.39
Oro	99.15
Goma elástica	67,725.06
Barrilla de cobre	31.15
Totales	1,369,380.41

BRASIL.

IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1901.

Según estadísticas oficiales que acaban de publicarse las importaciones y exportaciones del Brasil en los primeros nueve meses de 1901 fueron como sigue:

Países.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Alemania	27,645,178	86,938,719
República Argentina	38,243,167	13,701,336
Austria-Hungría	5,428,497	15,289,576
Bélgica	6,176,159	10,505,245
Los Estados Unidos	36,654,542	260,253,775
Francia	22,048,873	51,223,770
La Gran Bretaña y sus posesiones	89,462,328	76,544,337
España	1,564,428	1,102,290
Holanda	1,887,529	25,511,108
Italia	11,653,458	5,047,130
Portugal	18,129,128	3,423,061
Suecia y Noruega	3,489,682	-----
Suiza	1,957,962	-----
Uruguay	18,678,616	7,440,893
África	-----	4,619,428
Otros países	2,651,257	7,845,576

Importaciones y exportaciones por Estados.

Estados.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Amazonas	7,089,907	73,214,094
Pará	18,525,394	60,785,330
Maranhão	3,782,981	1,490,246
Piahy	291,647	1,803,673
Ceará	1,960,271	1,619,410
Río Grande do Norte	296,914	52,786
Parahyba	1,095,221	831,196
Pernambuco	26,334,324	17,979,421
Alagoas	2,273,929	8,052,041
Sergipe	321,427	280,800
Bahia	18,822,879	52,961,393
Espírito Santo	398,644	6,350,212
Río de Janeiro	123,761,488	104,655,457
São Paulo	58,804,527	215,148,872
Paraná	1,819,329	8,935,114
Santa Catharina	1,949,959	2,170,048
Río Grande do Sul	16,947,902	10,644,205
Matto Grosso	1,900,050	5,838,606
Totales	285,400,792	572,812,865

PRESUPUESTO DE GASTOS AUTORIZADOS PARA 1902.

En el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de febrero se publicó detalladamente el cálculo aproximado de las rentas del Brasil en 1902, comparado con el cálculo análogo que se hizo el año anterior. Los gastos autorizados en 1902, comparados con los de 1901, se dividen entre los siguientes departamentos gubernamentales:

	1902.		1901.	
	<i>Oro.</i>	<i>Papel moneda.</i>	<i>Oro.</i>	<i>Papel moneda.</i>
Ministerio de Justicia y del Interior		16,451,611\$000		16,094,202\$000
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	926,500\$000	737,920\$000	969,500\$000	527,520\$000
Ministerio de Marina		24,379,297\$000		23,200,337\$000
Ministerio de la Guerra		46,295,602\$000		45,580,058\$000
Ministerio de Fomento, Ferrocarriles y Obras Públicas	10,770,614\$000	66,878,840\$000	12,859,015\$000	61,818,446\$000
Ministerio de Hacienda	21,895,057\$000	83,178,618\$000	23,681,470\$000	97,293,661\$000
Total	33,592,171\$000	237,921,888\$000	37,509,985\$000	244,514,224\$000

Bajo la inspección de los diferentes Ministerios que se acaban de mencionar, el Congreso nacional ha autorizado las siguientes obras:

Ministerio de Marina.—La construcción de un buque submarino sometién dose á la prueba debida de un diseño ó invento nacional, cuyos planos, al someterse al criterio de peritos ó autoridades competentes, se reconozca que pueden dar buenos resultados.

Ministerio de la Guerra.—La continuación de las mediciones de terrenos con el fin de que las tropas nacionales construyan un ferrocarril entre Paraná y Matto Grosso bajo la inmediata inspección de ingenieros militares.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas.—La construcción de líneas telegráficas de Bomjardim á Taquaretinga en el Estado de Pernambuco; de Cuyaba á Corumba y de Puerto Cachoeira de Santa Leopoldina á Villa Alfonso Claudio en el Estado de Espírito Santo; de Itabira á Santa Ana de Ferros e Guanhaes, y de Boquim á Simao Dias (que pase por la

aldea de Campos y la población de Lagarto), en el Estado de Sergipe; de Lavras, en el Estado de Ceará, á Souza, en el Estado de Parahyba, que pase por Cajazeiras y San João de Souza; de Peripery á Itamaraty, en el Estado de Piauhý; una línea ramal para unir á Santa Ana y Acarahu con Sobral, en el Estado de Ceará; líneas ramales á Maracana, Marapanim, Odivelas, Vigía y San Miguel do Guama, Estado de Pará; una línea de Oeiras á Paranagua, y una línea ramal de Oeiras á Valenca, Picos y Jaicos; una línea de Cachoeiro do Itapemirim á Rio Novo, y Alfredo Chaves, en el Estado de Espírito Santo; una línea á Campos Novos, que pase por Corytibanos, Estado de Santa Catharina, y una línea de San Benedicto, Estado de Ceará, que se extienda hasta el punto más conveniente de la línea principal.

Proveer semillas y plantas y pagar el transporte de animales que se destinen á estimular el desarrollo de nuevos cultivos y el mejoramiento de las razas nativas existentes. Con este fin se ha hecho una asignación de 100 contos, ó sean como \$60,000.

Gastar una suma que no exceda de 300,000\$000 en hacer propaganda en el extranjero á favor de los productos agrícolas y minerales del Brasil.

Reorganizar el servicio marítimo que tiene á su cargo la compañía denominada Lloyd Brasileiro, mediante la obtención de una rebaja en el flete del transporte de productos nacionales. A la compañía que se haga cargo de desempeñar este servicio se le ha de exigir que, si es necesario, al pedírsele con 10 días de anticipación, facilite un vapor extraordinario para el transporte de mercancías.

Renovar el contrato con la Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação sin ocasionar aumento de gastos. Los buques de dicha Compañía harán la travesía entre Recife y Aracaja, y un viaje bimestral á Amarração ó á Cajueiros.

Renovar el servicio de navegación establecida con arreglo á la ley núm. 351 del 11 diciembre de 1895, sin aumentar los gastos. Los puntos terminales son Grajahn y Floriano.

Celebrar un convenio con la Companhia Amazonas para establecer un servicio marítimo de Arajuary á Oyapoe.

Construir la prolongación de la vía férrea de Silva Xavier á Curvello, y concluir la vía ancha para sustituir la vía estrecha hasta São Paulo. Los fondos para estas obras, es decir, 1,500 contos para la primera, y 1,000 contos para la segunda, se han de tomar de las rentas netas del Ferrocarril Central del Brasil que es propiedad del Gobierno Federal.

Obtener una prórroga del plazo para terminar los trabajos del ferrocarril de Mogyana en la sección que se extiende desde Araguary hasta Catalao. El período en el cual la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Mogyana ha de concluir la primera sección del ferrocarril de Catalao á Palmas, empieza á contarse desde la fecha de la inauguración de la estación de Catalao, y los concesionarios deben hacer arreglos con dicha Compañía á fin de que se concluya la sección de Araguary á Catalao.

Extender, sin hacer gastos, la concesión otorgada para construir el ferrocarril de Praca da República hasta la barra de Guaratyba.

Abrir un crédito de 600 contos para efectuar la inspección, renovación y compra de material para el desagüe y sistema de cloacas de la Capital Federal.

Abrir un crédito de 40 contos para sufragar los gastos de la Exhibición de productos brasileños en la Exposición Pan-Americana de Buffalo.

Celebrar un convenio con las Compañías de ferrocarril que tienen garantizado el interés de su capital, para que modifiquen sus líneas sin causarle gastos adicionales al Gobierno, debiendo dichas líneas pasar por regiones más productivas.

Que el puerto de Santarem, Estado de Pará, se ha de incluir en el itinerario de la Compañía Lloyd Brasileiro, cuyos buques harán escala alternativamente en este último puerto y en el de Obidos.

Que se conceda una prórroga de ocho meses al plazo fijado para comenzar los trabajos en el puerto de la ciudad de Bahía.

Ministerio de Hacienda.—El Gobierno está autorizado para liquidar las deudas de los bancos ocasionadas por la ayuda prestada á la agricultura.

Para prestar la suma de 300 contos al Estado de Espíritu Santo.

Para revisar el Reglamento relativo á las facturas consulares, é introducir las mejoras que la experiencia indique.

Para conceder un premio de 50\$000 por tonelada á todos los buques de más de 100 toneladas construidos en el Brasil.

Los fondos para efectuar la amortización de la deuda interior en papel moneda se han de obtener de las fuentes siguientes: (a) De los bonos comprados con el producto de la venta de las propiedades del gobierno y el producto de los arrendamientos con arreglo á los términos del artículo 3, ley 471, del 26 de diciembre de 1900; (b) De los bonos adquiridos con el sobrante de los ingresos y reembolsos de depósitos; (c) De los bonos que ya haya comprado y que compre el Departamento de Amortización (Caixa de Amortisação) con el producto del interés que no se ha reclamado, de acuerdo con el artículo 48 de la ley que lleva la fecha de 28 de octubre de dicho año, y el reglamento núm. 9370, artículo 94, de la ley que lleva la fecha de 14 de febrero de 1885; (d) De los bonos comprados con los fondos que el Congreso ha asignado especialmente con ese fin.

Todos los bonos que se compren en conformidad con el artículo 2, se asentarán bajo el encabezamiento de “Fondo de Amortización de la Deuda Interior en Papel Moneda,” y los intereses provenientes de aquéllos se destinarán á la compra de nuevos bonos para aumentar dicho fondo.

COMERCIO CON CHILE.

El Secretario de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en Petrópolis, Brasil, al enviar un informe á su Gobierno sobre el comercio entre las

Repúblicas del Brasil y Chile, dice que la República chilena desea la cooperación brasileña para subvencionar una línea de vapores que preste servicios de transporte á precios módicos entre los dos países, en tanto que el Brasil está deseoso de obtener concesiones arancelarias que favorezcan su azúcar y café. Dícese que en la actualidad se están efectuando negociaciones cuyo objeto es activar la obtención de estos resultados.

El Brasil importa muy poco de Chile. Los frijoles son el artículo principal y su importación asciende á 1,000 toneladas por año, que representan un valor como de \$60,000, antes de pagarse el derecho. Al tipo actual del cambio, este derecho es \$18.70 por tonelada. Las demás importaciones procedentes de Chile, consisten en trigo, frutas, forraje y drogas. En 1900 el valor total de factura no llegó á \$200,000, y en 1901 esta cantidad sufrió una disminución.

Las exportaciones del Brasil á Chile consisten casi exclusivamente en café y yerba mate. En 1901 se embarcaron 30,000 sacos de café, valuados en \$250,000. La yerba mate exportada representó un valor como de \$150,000.

Se cree que la falta de un medio de transporte barato es la causa del estado poco satisfactorio del canje de productos entre los dos países. Las líneas de vapores á Europa, que tienen el monopolio del transporte regular por el Atlántico á Chile, hacen escala en los puertos brasileños, pero sus tipos de flete son tan altos que reprimen y desaniman los embarques entre el Brasil y Chile. Cuesta más enviar mercancías de Valparaíso á Río de Janeiro que de Valparaíso á Liverpool, y existe la misma desproporción en los fletes de retorno á América. El resultado de esto es que, á pesar de haber una comunicación rápida y frecuente, los canjes son casi nominales. El Brasil no puede suministrar más que un 15 por ciento del café que se consume en Chile, mientras que suministra á Europa y á los Estados Unidos la mitad de su consumo total. Sabido es que cierta cantidad del café brasileño se reexporta de Alemania y de Inglaterra para Chile. Se cree, por ejemplo, que los vinos chilenos podrían introducirse con éxito en el mercado brasileño.

LOS EMBARQUES DE GOMA DEL PUERTO DE PARÁ.

Según el Informe del "Banco de Pará," para 1901, las exportaciones de goma del puerto de Pará ascendieron á 30,499,855, kilogramos, comparados con 27,400,238 que se exportaron en 1900. Durante el mes de febrero de 1902, las exportaciones de goma del mismo puerto ascendieron á 2,841,109 kilogramos. De esta cantidad total se enviaron 1,012,146 kilogramos á los Estados Unidos, y 1,828,963 kilogramos á los mercados europeos.

EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO.

El valor del tabaco exportado del Brasil durante los seis primeros meses de 1901, ascendió á 30,641,713 *milreis*. Dicho tabaco se exportó

á los siguientes países, expresándose en *milreis* el valor de las respectivas exportaciones:

	Milreis.		Milreis.
Alemania	29, 325, 934	Holanda	3, 075
Francia	1, 024, 476	Italia	15
República Argentina.....	224, 722	Otros países.....	329
Uruguay	134, 433		
Inglaterra.....	24, 085	Total	30, 741, 713
Bélgica	4, 647		

PAPEL MONEDA EN CIRCULACIÓN.

El siguiente cuadro muestra la cantidad de papel moneda en circulación en el Brasil el 31 de enero de 1902.

Clase de los billetes.	Número de billetes.	Valor.
REIS.		<i>Milreis.</i>
500.....	12, 848, 813	6, 424, 406
1, 000.....	14, 733, 901	14, 733, 901
2, 000.....	10, 124, 811	20, 249, 623
5, 000.....	6, 175, 877	30, 879, 387
10, 000.....	5, 166, 604	51, 666, 045
20, 000.....	2, 763, 523	55, 270, 460
30, 000.....	72, 562	2, 176, 860
50, 000.....	1, 858, 681	37, 934, 575
100, 000.....	615, 141	61, 514, 150
200, 000.....	1, 075, 563	215, 112, 600
500, 000.....	268, 978	134, 489, 250
	55, 604, 464	680, 451, 257

AUMENTO DE COMUNICACIÓN CON NUEVA YORK.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río de Janeiro anuncia que la Compañía de Vapores de LAMPORT y HOLT está á punto de aumentar su flota con seis vapores que han de hacer la travesía entre el expresado puerto y Nueva York. Dos de los expresados vapores tendrán una capacidad como de 5,000 toneladas de carga y podrán conducir 70 pasajeros de popa y 50 de proa. Los demás vapores serán de 6,350 toneladas y estarán provistos de cubiertas con techos á propósito para el transporte de ganado.

La línea de Prince también ha agregado un vapor á su servicio entre Nueva York y Río de Janeiro. Dicho vapor tiene 4,560 toneladas y un calado de 22 pies; capacidad para 12 pasajeros y está provisto de alumbrado eléctrico. Éste es el primero de los cuatro vapores que se ha determinado construir para esta línea. Dichos vapores pueden cargar 70,000 sacos de café, y son á propósito para cargamentos frágiles. Harán la travesía de Nueva York á Río de Janeiro en diez y ocho días.

ÚLTIMO CÁLCULO DE LA COSECHA DE CAFÉ.

El Secretario de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en Petrópolis, últimamente envió un Informe al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington relativo á la cosecha de café del Brasil. De dicho Informe se han tomado los siguientes datos:

La cosecha entregada en Río de Janeiro, desde el 1° de julio de 1901 hasta el 30 de junio de 1902, se calcula en 5,466,000 de sacos; en Santos se entregaron 10,483,000 de sacos. Este cálculo está basado en las entregas hechas durante los siete meses de 1901-2 (es decir, desde julio hasta enero, inclusive) y en la suposición de que las entregas que se han de hacer en los cinco meses siguientes han de guardar la misma proporción que en otros años.

Entregas de las cosechas de Río de Janeiro y Santos.

	Sacos.
Durante doce meses hasta el 30 de junio de 1900.....	9,007,000
Del 1° de julio al 31 de diciembre de 1900	6,832,000
Del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1901.....	3,810,000
Del 1° de julio hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1901.....	10,389,000
Entregas calculadas del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1902	5,578,000

Abastecimiento conocido del mundo.

El 30 de junio de 1900.....	5,715,000
El 31 de diciembre de 1900.....	7,457,000
El 30 de junio de 1901	6,746,000
El 31 de diciembre de 1901	10,817,000

En cuanto á la cosecha que se ha de empezar á recoger en mayo y que se embarcará en el año que comienza el 1° de julio de 1902, los datos que hasta ahora se han podido obtener son incompletos. Hasta mediados de diciembre, los informes recibidos eran sumamente desfavorables, y prevalecía el temor de que no pasaría de un 40 por ciento de la cosecha regular, es decir, 6,500,000 sacos. Sin embargo, las lluvias han sido abundantes, recientemente y se cree que la cosecha casi llegará al promedio regular, y que puede calcularse de 9,000,000 á 11,000,000 de sacos. La cosecha está llegando rápidamente á un estado que permite á los peritos hacer un cálculo exacto en cuanto á la proporción relativa de una cosecha regular, pero la extensión del nuevo territorio que empieza á producir y la cantidad de café que aun permanece en primeras manos, son inciertas y hace que sea imposible un cálculo exacto hasta que llegue el otoño.

CHILE.

RESUMEN DE LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA.

El Gobierno chileno ha publicado un importante libro en castellano y en inglés, que consta de 750 páginas, titulado “Resumen de la Hacienda Pública de Chile desde la Independencia hasta 1900.” Esta valiosa recopilación de datos históricos y estadísticos constituye una exposición lúcida y detallada de la Hacienda chilena, desde la inauguración del Gobierno hasta la época presente.

Durante los primeros años de la existencia de la República, los ingresos anuales de la nación rara vez excedieron de \$2,000,000,

moneda nacional. Sin embargo, estos ingresos se aumentaron gradualmente, hasta que en 1896 ascendieron á la enorme suma de \$162,591,304.90, en moneda nacional. La siguiente tabla muestra detalladamente en moneda nacional los ingresos y egresos del Gobierno, el excedente de ingresos respecto á los egresos, ó de los egresos respecto á los ingresos, según sea el caso, así como los presupuestos de gastos desde 1817 hasta 1900, inclusive:

Años.	Entradas.			Gastos.		
	Ordinarias.	Extraordinarias.	Total.	Ordinarios.	Extraordinarios.	Total.
1817-1881	\$419,589,037.83	\$133,397,591.45	\$552,986,629.26	\$385,184,234.06	\$85,100,347.46	\$470,284,581.52
1882	41,005,935.45	1,679,406.08	42,685,341.53	18,800,050.62	22,820,086.90	41,620,137.52
1883	44,248,695.26	3,561,613.60	47,810,308.86	38,384,897.50	9,006,098.15	47,390,995.65
1884	38,418,011.81	781,224.78	39,199,236.59	38,154,813.26	6,719,852.48	44,874,665.74
1885	36,078,455.21	3,506,596.93	39,585,052.14	34,101,408.84	6,781,075.48	40,882,484.32
1886	37,360,848.36	23,340,480.84	60,701,329.20	34,089,874.20	20,533,397.65	54,623,271.85
1887	45,888,954.07	22,390,720.67	68,279,683.74	33,097,342.11	25,536,588.26	58,633,930.37
1888	50,181,900.95	2,741,766.08	52,923,667.03	38,738,829.61	7,353,705.89	46,092,535.50
1889	54,803,225.71	7,650,001.23	62,453,226.94	55,628,003.03	3,762,141.54	59,390,144.57
1890	53,202,548.77	5,862,344.12	59,064,892.89	68,250,680.67	6,812,695.50	75,063,376.17
1891	55,723,310.45	49,227,266.20	104,950,576.65	102,295,152.17	.....	102,295,152.17
1892	61,535,724.48	19,090,425.16	80,626,149.64	61,797,190.77	11,967,290.84	73,764,481.61
1893	69,476,713.08	11,098,835.91	80,575,548.99	57,737,005.95	5,337,670.42	63,074,676.37
1894	78,685,782.01	7,734,829.71	86,420,611.72	70,502,662.89	2,200,586.02	72,703,248.91
1895	83,686,656.19	42,989,022.36	126,675,678.55	88,804,084.77	4,074,369.58	92,878,454.35
1896	81,328,637.68	81,262,667.22	162,591,304.90	83,610,838.88	31,790,276.87	115,401,115.75
1897	79,281,536.80	6,157,484.33	85,439,021.13	79,135,130.39	5,479,153.71	84,614,284.10
1898	88,472,692.81	55,857,438.53	144,330,131.34	87,726,307.51	26,383,792.37	114,110,099.88
1899	100,084,888.24	28,216,686.76	128,291,575.00	64,111,459.85	12,638,333.98	76,749,793.83
1900	104,311,439.55	32,072,841.94	136,384,281.49	104,730,054.53	7,978,516.39	112,708,570.92
Total..	1,623,544,994.71	538,609,252.90	2,162,154,247.61	1,544,880,021.61	301,275,979.49	1,847,156,001.10

Años.	Exceso de entradas sobre los gastos.	Exceso de gastos sobre las entradas.	Presupuestos de gastos.
1817-1881	\$72,451,449.90	\$14,634,975.14	\$367,828,034.17
1882	1,065,204.01	.....	25,572,838.12
1883	419,313.20	.....	43,967,112.57
1884	.....	5,675,420.15	44,276,763.39
1885	.....	1,297,432.18	35,084,905.44
1886	6,078,057.35	.....	33,733,002.16
1887	9,645,753.37	.....	34,097,323.53
1888	6,831,131.53	.....	40,234,685.23
1889	3,063,082.37	.....	59,561,866.07
1890	.....	15,998,483.28	67,069,808.97
1891	2,655,424.48	.....	67,069,808.97
1892	6,861,668.03	.....	63,037,456.25
1893	17,500,872.62	.....	55,926,812.81
1894	13,717,362.81	.....	63,296,692.57
1895	33,977,224.20	.....	75,164,304.59
1896	47,190,189.15	.....	87,023,607.14
1897	824,737.03	.....	82,265,829.78
1898	30,220,031.46	.....	79,931,452.12
1899	20,808,983.34	.....	94,556,192.85
1900	23,675,710.57	.....	110,475,042.20
Total	296,986,195.42	37,606,319.75	1,530,173,528.94

El total de gastos de los varios ramos del Gobierno desde 1833 á 1900, inclusive, fué \$1,874,859,782.33 en moneda nacional, de los cuales \$273,415,252.42 se pagaron por el Ministerio del Interior; \$23,333,366.12 por el Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores; \$17,343,396.39 por el Departamento del Culto; \$10,686,957.46 por el Departamento de Colonización; \$68,645,005.84 por el Departamento de Justicia; \$107,409,122.42 por el Departamento de Instrucción Pública; \$525,187,531.14

por el Ministerio de Hacienda; \$362,275,572.75 por el Departamento de Guerra; \$204,452,027.18 por el Departamento de Marina; \$9,871,227.85 por el Departamento de Industria, y \$272,240,322.76 por el Departamento de Obras Públicas. En 1900 los gastos de los diferentes ramos del Gobierno, en moneda nacional, fueron como sigue:

Interior.....	\$13,795,925.32	Guerra	\$11,919,284.07
Relaciones Exteriores...	1,615,818.08	Marina	8,888,981.80
Culto	931,101.76	Industria	926,765.97
Colonización	869,478.43	Obras Públicas	27,981,308.61
Justicia	5,280,918.10		
Instrucción Pública.....	7,926,128.90	Total	112,708,570.92
Hacienda	32,572,859.88		

En 1900 los ingresos totales ascendieron á \$112,002,008.91, moneda nacional, y á \$107,394,480.27 oro de 18 peniques. La siguiente tabla muestra detalladamente los ingresos correspondientes á 1900:

Ramos.	Moneda corriente.	Oro de 18 peniques.
Aduanas:		
Importación	\$29,986.91	\$27,714,956.04
Exportación	56.77	50,142,774.43
Correos.....	928,107.29	.....
Telégrafos y estampillas de idem.....	552,145.93	.....
Papel sellado y estampillas de impuesto.....	584,677.12	.....
Ferrocarriles.....	14,486,823.46	.....
Venta de bienes nacionales.....	310,192.93	25,537.07
Impuesto agrícola	81.00	.....
Intereses y descuentos	384,349.42	71,250.81
Redención de censos.....	236,904.67	.....
Arriendo de propiedades fiscales.....	155,398.80	.....
Reintegros.....	348,229.49	55,822.87
Depósitos pasados á rentas nacionales.....	3,637,465.07	189,559.89
Deudores por remates de terrenos fiscales	620,575.65	.....
Otras entradas	111,395.11	40.00
Explotación del dique de Talcahuano.....	10,432.25	.....
Herencias abintestato.....	60.40	.....
Utilidad por remate de oro	2,384,706.42	.....
Derechos consulares	34.06	173,227.87
Casa de moneda	2,210.97	8,028.14
Varios deudores.....	270,342.60	76,066.11
Total de entradas ordinarias.....	25,854,176.32	78,457,263.23
<i>Entradas extraordinarias.</i>		
Remate de salitremos.....	.....	328,698.86
Pagarés de la conversión é intereses sobre idem.....	.....	1,083,216.41
Préstamos devueltos por los bancos.....	20,660,926.67	.....
Fondo de conversión.....	.....	10,000,000.00
Total general de entradas	46,515,102.99	89,869,178.50
Varios acreedores.....	196,548.32	182,310.73
Letras por pagar .....	.....	172,200.65
Remate de oro	38,529,690.00	.....
Aumento de la cuenta de depósitos.....	7,269,336.14	.....
Existencia del año anterior.....	19,491,331.46	17,170,790.39
Total.....	112,002,008.91	107,394,480.27

	Origen y objeto.	Interés anual.	Capital nominal emitido.	Saldo en circulación.
		<i>Por ciento.</i>		
Deuda de 1822.....	Recursos para la naciente República.....	6	£1,000,000	.....
Deuda de 1842.....	Pago de la deuda anterior.....	6	934,000	.....
Deuda de 1843.....	Capitalización de intereses del empréstito de 1822.	3	756,500	.....
Deuda de 1858.....	Construcción de ferrocarriles.....	4	1,554,800	.....
Deuda de 1865.....	Compra de armas para la guerra con España.	6	450,000	.....
Deuda de 1866.....	Gastos de la guerra con España.....	6	450,000	.....
Deuda de 1867.....	Gastos de la guerra con España y para cancelar el empréstito de 1865.	7	1,120,920	.....
Deuda de 1870.....	Construcción de ferrocarriles.....	6	2,000,000	.....
Deuda de 1873.....	Adquisición de naves y construcción de ferrocarriles.	5	1,012,700	.....
Deuda de 1875.....	Adquisición de naves y construcción de ferrocarriles.	5	2,276,500	.....
Deuda de 1875.....	Conversión de las emisiones internas por trabajos públicos.	5	1,133,000	.....
Deuda de 1885.....	Cancelación del empréstito de 1866.....	4½	808,900	706,900
Deuda de 1886.....	Conversión de los empréstitos de 1858, 1867, 1870, 1873, y 1875, y pagar tenedores de bonos peruanos.	4½	6,010,000	5,350,000
Deuda de 1887.....	Pago de certificados salitreros.....	4½	1,160,200	1,040,100
Deuda de 1889.....	Construcción de ferrocarriles.....	4½	1,546,400	1,439,380
Deuda de 1892.....	Pago de la deuda flotante.....	5	1,800,000	1,704,300
Internacionaldeuda de 1892.	Rescate de papel moneda.....	6	149,000	135,060
Deuda de 1893.....	Pago á la Peruvian Corporation.....	4½	630,000	592,800
Deuda de 1895.....	Pago de las deudas municipales.....	4½	2,000,000	1,928,500
Deuda de 1896.....	Compra del Ferrocarril de Coquimbo.....	4½	265,000	257,040
Deuda de 1896.....	Obras públicas.....	5	4,000,000	3,901,800
Vales del tesoro 1898.	Servicio público.....	5	500,000	.....
Empréstito de Peñuelas 1894.	Agua potable de Valparaiso.....	5½	200,000	174,800
Total.....	.....	.....	31,307,920	17,230,680

La tabla que antecede muestra que el total general de las deudas extranjeras contraídas desde la fundación de la República, fué £31,307,920, de las cuales á principios de 1899 todavía estaba pendiente la suma de £17,230,680.

La deuda interior de la República contraída desde 1820 hasta fines de 1898, ascendió á \$170,484,020.67, moneda nacional.

ECUADOR.

MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

El Congreso de la República del Ecuador decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. El artículo 1º de la Ley sobre Marcas de Fábrica, expedida en 1899, dirá: “Establécese un registro de marcas de fábrica, en el Ministerio que designe el Poder Ejecutivo.”

ART. 2º. El artículo 2º: “La solicitud sobre inscripción se presentará con dos ejemplares de la marca al respectivo Ministerio.”

ART. 3º. El artículo 4º: “El Ministro examinará si la solicitud es conforme á lo prescrito en los artículos 2º y 3º.”

Si lo es, ordenará la inscripción y que se archive el proceso.

La inscripción comprenderá las designaciones enumeradas en el artículo 2º.

“Si la marca fuere extranjera, á la inscripción precederá el pago de treinta sucres; y el de diez, si la marca fuere nacional.”

ART. 4°. El artículo 5°: “Hecha la inscripción, el Subsecretario, á solicitud verbal del interesado, le dará, en papel del sello 9°, copia de la inscripción y le devolverá, anotado, uno de los ejemplares de la marca.”

ART. 5°. El artículo 6°: “La copia puntualizada en el artículo precedente se publicará en el Periódico Oficial; y si dentro de los treinta días de conferida no se publicare, caducará la inscripción.

“Publicada la copia, los efectos de la inscripción se retrotraen á la fecha en que ha sido solicitada.”

ART. 6°. El artículo 9°: “La cesión del derecho de marca, se inscribirá en el Registro.

“Si constare de instrumento privado, se reconocerá éste antes de la inscripción.

“La inscripción se publicará en el Periódico Oficial.”

ART. 7°. Suprímase el artículo 10.

ART. 8°. Derógase la ley reformatoria de la de Marcas de Fábrica, expedida en 1900.

Dado en Quito, á nueve de octubre de mil novecientos uno.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

MANUEL B. CUEVA.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

ABELARDO POSSO.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

N. A. CORREA.

El Diputado Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

MANUEL E. RENGEL.

Palacio Nacional, en Quito, á doce de octubre de mil novecientos uno.
Ejecútese.

LEONIDAS PLAZA G.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Encargado del Despacho de Fomento,

JULIO ARIAS.

Es copia.

El Subsecretario de Fomento,

NICOLÁS F. LÓPEZ.

ESTADOS UNIDOS

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 934 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en abril.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN FEBRERO DE 1902.

Un resumen del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos durante el mes de febrero de 1902, muestra que, comparado con el mismo mes en 1901, hubo un aumento de \$3,778,349 en las importaciones, y una disminución de \$11,431,282 en las exportaciones. El aumento en las importaciones fué debido casi enteramente á la introducción de artículos que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación doméstica, según lo comprueba el hecho de que el aumento en los artículos manufacturados sólo ascendió á \$97,611, y en los artículos de lujo sólo llegó á \$387,226, en tanto que las importaciones de comestibles sufrieron una disminución de \$3,485,295.

En el mes de febrero de 1902 las importaciones se clasificaron generalmente como sigue, estableciéndose una comparación con el mes de febrero de 1901:

Clasificación.	1902.	1901.
Comestibles y animales.....	13, 517, 553	\$17, 002, 828
Artículos en bruto que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación doméstica.....	26, 168, 648	19, 534, 322
Artículos entera ó parcialmente manufacturados que se emplean en los procedimientos de fabricación y en los artes mecánicos.....	6, 202, 131	6, 057, 652
Artículos manufacturados ya listos para el consumo.....	11, 974, 521	11, 876, 910
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	10, 417, 215	10, 029, 987
Total.....	68, 280, 048	64, 501, 699

El promedio de las importaciones libres de derechos, en el mes de febrero de 1902, fué 45.63 por ciento, contra 39.84 en febrero de 1901. La cantidad total de derechos cobrados en las aduanas, ascendió á \$20,213,930 en el mes de febrero de 1902, y á \$18,719,598 en el mes de febrero de 1901. En los ocho meses del año económico (es decir, de julio hasta febrero inclusive), las importaciones muestran un aumento de \$70,857,206, comparadas con las del mismo período del año económico anterior. El aumento en las importaciones de materia prima que se emplea en los procedimientos de fabricación en los Estados Unidos, ascendió á \$57,124,831; el de los artículos de lujo, ascendió á \$11,021,290; el de los artículos manufacturados, ascendió á \$9,347,108, al paso que la disminución en los comestibles fué de \$6,636,043. Las importaciones totales correspondientes á los dos períodos de ocho meses fueron las siguientes: En 1902, \$594,397,046; en 1901, \$523,539,840. El promedio de las importaciones libres de derechos en los dos períodos mencionados fué de 43.66 y 38.79 por ciento respectivamente. El total de derechos recaudados en las aduanas en los ocho meses de 1902, ascendió á \$168,571,246, y á \$159,175,618 en 1901.

Durante el mes de febrero de 1902 las exportaciones se clasificaron bajo los títulos generales siguientes, estableciéndose una comparación con las del mismo mes en 1901:

Clasificación.	1902.	1901.	Disminución.
Productos agrícolas.....	\$60,662,119	\$73,054,202	\$12,392,083
Productos de las manufacturas.....	31,740,842	30,302,592	* 1,438,250
Productos de las minas.....	2,433,704	2,723,794	290,090
Productos de los bosques.....	3,383,217	3,846,385	453,168
Productos de la pesca.....	518,031	405,482	* 112,549
Productos diversos.....	939,096	667,230	* 271,866
Productos extranjeros.....	1,848,723	1,957,329	108,606
Total.....	101,525,732	112,957,014	11,431,282

* Aumento.

Las exportaciones correspondientes á los ocho meses del año económico de 1902, se valoraron en \$974,185,414, lo cual muestra una disminución de \$41,009,570, comparadas con las exportaciones en el mismo período en 1901. La disminución en las exportaciones se debe á una baja muy marcada en las exportaciones de maíz y de artículos manufacturados de hierro y de acero, comparadas con las exportaciones del año económico anterior. En los ocho meses de 1902, las exportaciones de maíz ascendieron á 23,146,599 de bushels, al paso que durante el período correspondiente en el año económico anterior ascendieron á 132,625,656 de bushels. Además, las exportaciones de harina de maíz sólo llegaron á 251,505 barriles, comparadas con los 653,766 barriles que se exportaron en los ocho meses de 1901. Estas exportaciones representaban un valor de \$14,580,585 y \$62,122,901, respectivamente. La disminución en las exportaciones de maíz asciende á \$47,542,324, y

puede atribuirse á la escasa cosecha de este grano en los Estados Unidos en 1901.

El valor de las exportaciones de artículos de hierro y acero durante los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1902, fué \$64,668,424 y en el mismo período en 1901 ascendió á \$81,575,685. Por consiguiente, la disminución en estas exportaciones fué \$16,807,261. Esta merma se atribuye á la poca demanda del extranjero, unida á la demanda considerablemente mayor que estos productos han tenido en el mercado doméstico.

RELACIONES COMERCIALES CON ESPAÑA.

Las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y España se han reanudado con mayor cordialidad, á lo que parece, y ciertamente con mayor actividad, que nunca. Las cifras de la Oficina de Estadística muestran que tanto las importaciones en los Estados Unidos de artículos procedentes de España, como las exportaciones de artículos de los Estados Unidos para España, fueron mayores durante el año de 1901, con una sola excepción, que en ningún otro año anterior. Las importaciones de España durante el año que terminó en diciembre de 1901, ascendieron á \$7,040,758 y las exportaciones para dicho país representaron un valor de \$16,785,711. Comparando el año de 1901 con el de 1891, resulta que las importaciones de España han aumentado de \$4,906,475 á \$7,040,758, y que las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para España han aumentado de \$12,887,477 á \$16,785,711. Comparando las condiciones actuales con las de 1898, aparece que las importaciones para los Estados Unidos de artículos de España han aumentado de \$3,608,308 á \$7,040,758, y que las exportaciones para España han aumentado de \$8,059,475 hasta \$16,785,711.

GUATEMALA.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1902.

* * * * *

Es muy grato al Jefe del Ejecutivo manifestaros, ante todo, Señores Representantes, que la paz y la tranquilidad se han mantenido inalterables en toda la República, y que para ello, sin duda, ha sido elemento eficacísimo el imperio de la libertad en todas sus manifestaciones, desde que el Gobierno ha querido hacer del goce de ella la verdadera pauta de su política interior.

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Á grandes rasgos me permitiré describir la marcha general de la administración pública, y en cuanto á cada uno de sus ramos, los

Señores Secretarios de Estado informarán en detalle en sus respectivas Memorias.

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Por lo que respecta á la América Central, cabe decir que las relaciones fraternales se hacen más íntimas por el sentimiento común de nacionalidad y por las convenciones celebradas para ello últimamente, las cuales han venido con la expresión franca y explícita de ese mismo sentimiento á disipar las nubes que amenazaban obscurecer su cielo. Guatemala tomó parte directa en esas convenciones por la excitativa de los demás países de Centro América, expresando su voto de adhesión con la única reserva de todo aquello que pudiéra ser contrario á las resoluciones tomadas en el Congreso Pan-Americano celebrado en México.

También es un acontecimiento que viene á corroborar lo dicho, la visita que sucesivamente se han servido hacer á la República de Guatemala los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de Costa Rica y El Salvador, visita que será fecunda en resultados prácticos para la paz y tranquilidad de Centro América, y que dice, á voz en cuello, que no puede haber motivo ya para temer que se perturben.

Merced al decidido apoyo que la Delegación de Guatemala al Congreso Pan-Americano recibió de parte de las Delegaciones de los Estados Unidos del Norte y de México, pudo en esa Ilustre Asamblea obtenerse, con satisfacción general, una solución digna y sabia en el difícil problema del arbitraje, que fué uno de los principales asuntos en que se ocupó el Congreso.

El importante trabajo que á este respecto presentó nuestro Delegado, Licenciado LAZO ARRIAGA, que fué aceptado y aprobado, merece especial elogio, no sólo porque entraña la solución de un problema general, sino especialmente porque vino á robustecer, de una manera real y efectiva, las relaciones cordiales que felizmente cultivamos con nuestra vecina del Norte, la heroica Nación Mexicana.

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Ardua y penosa por cierto es la labor de la Hacienda Pública por el estado de crisis en que se halla la Nación; pero en medio de todo esto, me complace hacer presente que, con las prudentes economías introducidas en el Presupuesto general y con la pureza en el manejo de los fondos públicos, se han venido á mejorar en mucho las rentas para atender á los servicios ordinarios, y para satisfacer en una gran parte la enorme deuda que, por diferentes servicios, recibí como legado al encargarme del poder.

Se ha pagado por esas causas la suma de cerca de 10,000,000 de pesos, sin tener para ello que exigir ni aumento de contribuciones, ni préstamos onerosos, sino solamente, como he dicho, cuidando en lo posible de la cabal recaudación de las rentas y economizando en muchos de los servicios que se estimaron superfluos; pero estos medios por sí

solos no pueden ser suficientes para llenar los deseos del Gobierno de salvar el crédito nacional, y por esa circunstancia para el arreglo de la deuda flotante en favor de nacionales y extranjeros, se estudia en la actualidad la manera de pagarlas sin grandes sacrificios para la Nación y con la mayor ventaja posible para los acreedores; descargando así, al Estado, aun cuando sea paulatinamente, pero de manera segura, de una buena parte de ese cuantioso pasivo que pesa sobre él desde hace ya muchos años.

Por lo que atañe á los intereses y amortización de las deudas externa é interna, bien es que exprese aquí que van muy adelantadas las gestiones que se hacen para lograr satisfactoria solución en ese difícil como delicado asunto que, llegando á feliz término, sostendrá el buen nombre del país al llenar las atendibles solicitudes de los acreedores; de lo cual inmediatamente daré cuenta á la Representación nacional.

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Los servicios de comunicaciones para el interior y el exterior, así por correo como por telégrafo y teléfono, han conseguido una regularización tan notable que ya muy poco dejan que desear, consiguiéndose que los productos de esos servicios alcancen á sufragar las erogaciones causadas por el personal que los desempeña, con excepción del material que necesitan.

La agricultura, como fuente única de nuestra riqueza, ha merecido, como es muy justo, toda la protección que necesita, ya impulsando para mayor escala otros cultivos fuera del café, ya auxiliando de una manera decidida á todos los agricultores, facilitándoles la manera de adquirir brazos y haciendo que se mejore la remuneración de éstos, para su más pronta adquisición; distribuyendo la propiedad, aun baldía, entre gran número de personas que han pasado á la condición de propietarios; y, en fin, mejorando las vías de comunicación existentes y abriendo nuevas para establecer el comercio entre las diferentes secciones de la República.

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La industria minera, en que tan poco se había fijado la atención, ha despertado en estos últimos tiempos singular interés, porque ha venido á probarse por estudios de profesores de competencia, y ha sido bien conocido de nuestros antepasados, que todo el subsuelo de Guatemala contiene, en las mejores condiciones para la explotación, toda clase de metales preciosos, que algunos pocos han conseguido aprovechar en grande escala, pero sin ostentación, como sucede con los lavaderos de oro y placeres de Las Quebradas y otros que podrán dar muchísimas riquezas, si la mano del hombre se aplica á esos inagotables y escondidos tesoros que se hallan distribuidos, por fortuna, en toda la cordillera y ramales que atraviesan nuestro país.

En este día, hace un año, exactamente, se daba el primer picazo con que se reanudaban los trabajos de la importante y grandiosa obra del

Ferrocarril del Norte, en cumplimiento del contrato que, con vuestra aprobación, celebró el Ejecutivo; y sin duda que habrá de complaceros, Señores Diputados, la noticia de que esos trabajos, seguidos con perseverancia por la Compañía constructora, alcanzan hasta tres millas más del pueblo de Sanarate; es decir, están concluidas veinte millas de terraplén y dispuestas por la construcción de las obras de mampostería, de arte, arcos de desagüe, muros de los puentes grandes, etc., para recibir los durmientes, rieles y lastre que están ya preparados.

En los almacenes existen en la actualidad mil setecientas sesenta toneladas de rieles, que serán suficientes para cubrir esas veinte millas.

La carretera también está próxima á llegar al pueblo de Sanarate, donde se unirá á la línea férrea tal vez á fines de julio próximo, quedando entonces, esto es, á principios de agosto siguiente, como lo establece el contrato celebrado con los constructores del ferrocarril, abierta la comunicación del norte, provisionalmente, con la parte de carretera construida y las ciento cincuenta y cinco millas de vía férrea.

Muy digno de mención es también el hecho de haberse iniciado el 17 de diciembre último los trabajos para la construcción del ferrocarril que unirá á los departamentos de Escuintla y Mazatenango, y que se llama línea de Los Cocales. Con verdadera actividad se prosiguen tales trabajos que avanzan con rapidez y prometen, por estas circunstancias, que antes del término fijado en el contrato que se celebró con la Compañía del Sur, que es la constructora, esté concluido este importante ramal, que dejará en comunicación completa á toda la costa del sur de la República con el centro y norte de ella.

En lo que toca al ferrocarril que se construirá de Retalhuleu á Quetzaltenango, hay trabajos ya muy adelantados en el replanteo de esa línea, y todo augura un éxito feliz para la existencia de tal vía, que tan valiosos servicios habrá de prestar á la sección de occidente.

HONDURAS.

EL DEPARTAMENTO DE ATLÁNTIDA.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Utila, con fecha 3 de marzo, informó al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, que el Congreso Nacional de Honduras ha creado un nuevo departamento ó provincia en la costa del norte de la República, que se denomina Atlántida. Este departamento se extiende desde Tela, por el oeste, hasta Belfata, por el este, ó sea una distancia de 60 millas, y por el este, en un trayecto de 50 millas de norte á sud, que comprende las grandes fincas de plátanos en la costa del Mar Caribe. La cabecera ó capital se establecerá en La Ceiba, situada en la costa, como á la mitad de la distancia entre los dos puertos mencionados.

La Ceiba debe su origen como puerto de entrada al desarrollo del comercio de frutas. En dicho puerto entran vapores con regularidad y se hace un gran comercio de exportación de plátanos y frutas tropicales. El Cónsul manifiesta que se están dando los pasos necesarios para efectuar allí la instalación de obras hidráulicas é introducir otras mejoras, y que este cambio dará por resultado que se construyan muchos edificios, sobre todo por el hecho de haberse incluido la madera en la lista de los artículos declarados libres de derechos durante un año. La ley por virtud de la cual se crea el nuevo departamento y se establece su capital empezará á regir el día 15 de septiembre de 1902.

MÉXICO.

EXPOSICION DE MINERALES EN TORREÓN.

La exposición de los recursos minerales y metalúrgicos del Estado de Coahuila, que ha de tener lugar en Torreón bajo la dirección del Señor M. DE CORRELLY, ha obtenido el apoyo de un número de capitalistas y vecinos distinguidos de dicha ciudad, y ya los trabajos se han inaugurado con éxito. Á fin de que se perpetúen los beneficios de la exposición, se ha resuelto, según anuncia el "Miner and Manufacturer" de El Paso, fundar un periódico que sea el órgano oficial de la "Gran Exposición de Minería y Metalurgia de Torreón," el cual se ha de publicar en castellano y en inglés, y se le enviará á todas las personas interesadas en México, los Estados Unidos y Europa.

La ciudad de Torreón está situada en la línea del Ferrocarril Central y también en la ruta de la vía férrea de Coahuila y el Pacífico que en la actualidad se está construyendo. Cuando esta vía se concluya, Torreón tendrá comunicación directa con el puerto de Tampico. Debido á la creciente explotación de minas en sus cercanías, Torreón, que hace cinco años era una pequeña aldea, se ha convertido en una ciudad floreciente de 30,000 habitantes. La loable ambición del pueblo es hacer que la proyectada Exposición resulte digna del Estado y de la ciudad.

DATOS RELATIVOS Á LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE MINAS EN MONTEREY.

El mineral de hierro del distrito de Solonduna, México, donde se obtiene el abastecimiento para la fábrica de acero de Monterey, se ha de remitir en lo sucesivo á las fábricas de acero de Maryland (Maryland Steel Works), establecidas en Sparrows Point, Maryland. Según anuncian de México, ya se están haciendo los preparativos necesarios para empezar pronto el envío de dicho mineral. Dícese que la construcción de la fábrica de Monterey ha llegado ya á un estado de ade-

lanto tal que puede vaticinarse con certeza que comenzará á entregar rieles de acero en septiembre del corriente año. Esta Compañía ha resuelto hacer propuestas á fin de conseguir órdenes de las tres principales líneas de ferrocarril de México, prometiendo hacer los rieles de modo que correspondan en peso á los varios modelos que dichas líneas usan. Dícese que el riel que usa el Ferrocarril Central Mexicano pesa 81 libras, y el que usan respectivamente el Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano, y el Ferrocarril Nacional Mexicano 75 y 70 libras.

Se ha anunciado recientemente que la "Mexican Mining and Smelting Company," que hace poco se organizó con un capital de \$10,000,000 en oro, está haciendo los preparativos debidos para instalar una fundición en la ciudad de Monterey. Se dice que esta Compañía también se propone explotar minas en el Estado de Nuevo León y en otros puntos de México.

NICARAGUA.

**EL MENSAJE QUE EL PRESIDENTE, SEÑOR DON JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, ENVIÓ Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CON
FECHA 1º DE ENERO DE 1902.**

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: En el corto período de cuatro meses que han transcurrido desde vuestra última reunión á la fecha, son pocos los acontecimientos de importancia con que puedo daros cuenta en cumplimiento del precepto constitucional.

También ahora, como en épocas anteriores, concurre gustoso al recinto de la Asamblea á informaros de los actos del Gobierno verificados desde aquella fecha á la presente, y mi satisfacción crece de punto porque al hacerlo puedo aseguraros que nos hallamos bajo la influencia bienhechora de una paz estable, alcanzada tan sólo con haber llevado al ánimo de los ciudadanos nicaragüenses, por la aplicación imparcial y serena de la ley, el vehemente deseo por el trabajo. Mi confianza en el porvenir es todavía mayor porque no dudo que en vuestras deliberaciones tendréis por única guía el bien de la nación y que las resoluciones que dictéis serán altamente beneficiosas para ésta.

Es indudable que han pasado entre nosotros los tiempos de las revueltas y las turbulencias. Cada día se afianza más el amor al orden y el apego al trabajo; y hoy que se descubren nuevos horizontes para todas las actividades y para todo género de empresas con la perspectiva halagadora de la próxima apertura de un canal interoceánico á través de nuestro suelo, debemos tener fe en que los que todavía pudieran pensar en conspiraciones, asonadas y desórdenes, dedicarán sus energías á toda clase de industrias.

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La obra del Canal por tanto tiempo codiciada y que tantos esfuerzos nos cuesta, parece que se convertirá en no lejano día en un hecho tangible y práctico, pues ya hemos suscrito con el Gobierno americano, por medio de su representante diplomático el Excelentísimo Señor Ministro Mr. WM. LAWRENCE MERRY, un protocolo en el cual se estipulan las concesiones que hace Nicaragua al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para su construcción y las obligaciones que este último contrae en compensación de lo que se le cede. Debo agregaros, que en ese convenio el Gobierno no omitió medio para garantizar de una manera formal y completa la soberanía é integridad de la Nación; y cuando el Señor Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores os dé cuenta con el protocolo aludido, podréis convenceros de que el celo del Gobierno no fué ineficaz y de que ni la magnitud ni la importancia de la empresa fueron motivos bastantes para que cediéramos nada más que lo necesario á facilitar la realización de la obra.

La vigencia del tratado Clayton-Bulwer entre los Estados Unidos é Inglaterra, que fué durante mucho tiempo uno de los mayores obstáculos para que el Canal pudiera ser construido por los Estados Unidos con fondos del Estado, ha sido últimamente sustituido por el conocido con la denominación de Hay-Pauncefote; que ha recibido ya la sanción del Senado americano; y como la nueva estipulación allana los obstáculos anteriores y permite al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos entrar de lleno en la ejecución de la obra, debemos creer que se ha salvado la primera dificultad y que la apertura del Canal que hasta aquí ha sido siempre la más halagüeña esperanza de todo nicaragüense honrado y patriota, está próxima á ser la más lisongera realidad.

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Atendiendo á la cortés invitación que recibimos para que concurriésemos á la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búffalo, el Gobierno se hizo representar en aquel certamen continental por medio de su comisionado especial, el Ingeniero Don ALEJANDRO BERMÚDEZ, bajo la dependencia de nuestro Ministro en Wáshington, y envió una colección de productos naturales é industriales.

La representación de Nicaragua cumplió digna y brillantemente con su cometido, y el éxito que obtuvo fué más que satisfactorio, pues el número de premios otorgados á nuestro país colocan á Nicaragua en el sexto lugar entre todas las naciones de América que concurrieron á aquel certamen.

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El Gobierno de Chile, como una demostración de exquisita cortesía, mandó el crucero *Ministro Zenteno* en visita al puerto de Corinto, trayendo á su bordo al excelentísimo Señor Don GALO IRRARRAZÁBAL ZAÑARTU, quien fué recibido como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile ante nuestro Gobierno.

Tanto el Señor IRRARRAZÁBAL ZAÑARTU como los distinguidos marinos del *Zenteno*, fueron objeto de las atenciones oficiales á que eran acreedores, aparte de las manifestaciones de regocijo público que recibieron de los ciudadanos nicaragüenses.

El Señor Ministro IRRARRAZÁBAL ZAÑARTU y los oficiales del *Zenteno*, por su distinción y cultura, dejaron grata impresión en el Gobierno y han contribuido á despertar más la simpatía especial que en Nicaragua existía ya por Chile.

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El Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica por medio de su Encargado de Negocios, Mr. RALPH PAGET, ha presentado un tratado de navegación y comercio; pero como pareció conveniente pasarle un contraproyecto, todavía no se ha llegado á nada definitivo.

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Las relaciones de amistad que ligan á Nicaragua con los países civilizados se han mantenido firmes y cordiales, y cuando algo nuevo se ha hecho, sólo ha sido para robustecerlas. Con tal motivo se ha restablecido la legación de Nicaragua en varias Cortes de Europa, designando para que la sirva al distinguido ciudadano Señor Don CRISTIANO MEDINA.

La administración pública, en sus demás ramos, ha seguido su marcha regular sin mayores tropiezos, impulsada únicamente por las ideas de adelanto y progreso que son la mira constante del Gobierno.

Los Secretarios de Estado en las respectivas carteras os darán cuenta detallada de los actos del Gobierno. Podréis de esa manera ver que mi sola aspiración ha sido obtener el bienestar de los Nicaragüenses.

Nada tendría que agregar á lo que dejo dicho, porque en estos pocos meses de administración, son los hechos relacionados con los acontecimientos más salientes que se han realizado, sino fuera que debo repetirlos que abrigo profunda confianza en el buen resultado de vuestras discusiones, y que al esperar tranquilo vuestro fallo, es porque he cumplido mi deber y porque sé que solo tenéis por guía la justicia.

COMERCIO ENTRE SAN FRANCISCO DE CALIFORNIA Y NICARAGUA EN 1901.

El Doctor V. M. ROMÁN, Cónsul de la República de Nicaragua en San Francisco de California, ha proporcionado al BOLETÍN MENSUAL un estado detallado que muestra el comercio habido en 1901 entre el puerto de San Francisco y los puertos nicaragüenses de Corinto y San Juan del Sur. El comercio total entre dichos puertos durante el año mencionado representó un valor de \$264,027.20, y consistió de 54,094 bultos de mercancías que pesaron 3,682,903 de kilogramos. La tabla que se copia á continuación indica detalladamente la cantidad, peso y valor de las mercancías exportadas:

A CORINTO.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Abarrotes.....	1, 678	72, 479	\$11, 607.37
Aceites.....	299	36, 803	4, 496.35
Acidos.....	17	1, 430	72.18
Agua mineral.....	3	155	13.00
Aguarrás.....	118	5, 241	754.96
Agua salada.....	3	142	10.70
Alambre espigado.....	116	5, 144	430.78
Alfombras.....	13	601	49.00
Alquitrán.....	4	616	17.00
Anuncios.....	37	871	-----
Arros.....	4, 446	282, 001	13, 061.93
Artefactos de madera.....	2	165	44.35
Barniz.....	93	4, 399	822.83
Bejuco.....	10	313	198.00
Bicicletas.....	3	67	120.00
Bombas.....	1	75	13.00
Brochas.....	-----	5	2.74
Calzado.....	1	52	7.50
Cañería de zinc.....	1, 000	77, 585	1, 905.57
Cebollas.....	21	1, 119	42.14
Cemento.....	100	18, 100	245.00
Cerveza.....	582	44, 069	3, 214.00
Cohetes.....	312	7, 113	1, 293.50
Cola.....	4	336	76.50
Corchos.....	6	92	85.00
Cueros.....	34	3, 443	4, 442.70
Curiosidades.....	10	349	363.24
Desperdicios de algodón.....	8	236	41.30
Drogas.....	81	4, 012	3, 493.69
Duelas.....	103	7, 587	570.00
Escobas.....	5	111	23.00
Esteras.....	20	1, 299	97.67
Etiquetas.....	10	210	203.80
Ferretería.....	937	73, 462	10, 539.66
Fósforos.....	4	100	22.00
Frijoles.....	12	505	48.75
Fuegos artificiales.....	4	289	27.30
Fulminantes.....	2	92	27.00
Ganado.....	6	-----	690.00
Géneros.....	236	48, 145	19, 117.99
Grampas.....	3	144	11.70
Grasa.....	4	64	8.00
Harina.....	28, 551	1, 899, 611	73, 600.47
Herramientas.....	3	10	47.65
Hilo.....	2	88	100.50
Jabón.....	660	22, 000	1, 425.00
Joyería.....	1	40	57.00
Juguetes.....	2	49	21.57
Loza.....	12	819	66.68
Maderas.....	181	10, 018	212.70
Máquinas de coser.....	4	273	94.00
Maquinaria.....	40	2, 930	1, 113.50
Material de buques.....	104	7, 670	173.72
Mecate.....	117	3, 000	611.82
Monturas.....	1	40	35.65
Muebles.....	8	546	77.00
Papas.....	2, 220	128, 252	3, 682.78
Papel.....	19	1, 251	147.91
Papel de lija.....	6	467	64.26
Paraguas.....	3	317	312.50
Pasto.....	73	4, 741	87.00
Periódicos.....	79	5, 630	94.80
Petroleo.....	215	9, 863	462.50
Pez.....	52	11, 256	325.50
Pinturas.....	164	8, 508	1, 053.69
Plantas.....	10	1, 512	245.60
Pólvora.....	196	3, 048	389.00
Remos.....	5	245	50.22
Sacos de papel.....	1	58	8.00
Sacos vacíos.....	13	2, 165	210.75
Sebo.....	700	151, 559	15, 731.23
Sedas.....	78	3, 901	38, 635.92
Semillas.....	1	10	1.60
Soda cáustica.....	15	4, 278	272.54
Sulfato de cobre.....	100	760	825.00
Tabaco.....	1	40	6.87
Tipos.....	1	44	42.00
Útiles de escritorio.....	100	5, 005	1, 497.33
Útiles de fotografía.....	4	135	109.35
Varios.....	38	1, 217	599.20
Velas.....	50	1, 000	265.75
Vidrios.....	12	360	59.00
Vinos y licores.....	884	92, 006	11, 850.59
Total.....	45, 075	3, 084, 173	232, 479.35

A SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Abarrotes.....	305	11,614	\$1,952.17
Aceites.....	14	602	107.15
Agua mineral.....	9	743	86.35
Aguarrás.....	6	228	33.60
Alquitrán.....	2	111	4.00
Arroz.....	2,594	116,930	6,187.50
Barniz.....	11	533	114.95
Botes.....	1	220	240.00
Cebollas.....	13	674	34.85
Cerveza.....	40	5,510	329.50
Corchos.....	4	49	64.50
Drogas.....	6	247	172.17
Ferretería.....	14	652	83.26
Frijoles.....	12	903	84.78
Harina.....	5,988	407,184	16,701.61
Hilo.....	1	14	7.50
Maderas.....	181	8,633	260.58
Material de tanque.....	35	5,059	225.00
Molduras.....	2	205	7.50
Muebles.....	1	9	7.00
Papas.....	350	20,612	563.70
Papel de lija.....	4	241	37.08
Petroleo.....	6	130	33.50
Pez.....	73	2,814	336.52
Pólvora.....	2	185	24.00
Vinos y licores.....	213	14,628	3,043.08
Total.....	9,887	598,730	31,547.85

PARAGUAY.

ESTUDIO SOBRE LA POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA.

[Extractado de un artículo publicado por el Doctor Don Manuel Benítez en la *Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay*, é impreso luego en castellano en forma de folleto en La Asunción, en 1901, con el título de *El Paraguay*.]

El gran enemigo del Paraguay es el poco conocimiento que de él se tiene en el extranjero.

A nadie debe inculparse por esto. Un concurso de circunstancias, al parecer fortuitas, han producido este resultado; y para combatirlo, hay que llevar la verdad á los centros donde ahora es desconocida.

Acaso ningún remedio convenga tanto á los intereses paraguayos como el gran remedio de la publicidad. Hacer conocer la verdad continua y sistemáticamente, si es posible en el lenguaje de los números, porque éste no admite controversia, es volver al terreno perdido, despertar la confianza y reintegrar el crédito.

Cuando se discute el saldo que los países dan en beneficio de la civilización desde el punto de vista social, económico y político, no tiene porque esquivar la luz el Paraguay ni temer la crítica. Como país nuevo, recién organizado, de escasa población, ha hecho tanto, cuando menos en ciertos respectos, como muchos otros juzgados de muy diferente manera. Así lo dice la estadística comparada. Por eso se exponen en este trabajo datos estadísticos comparados, sin entrar en comentarios, y dejando á los lectores en la libertad de formular juicios, en el sentido que crean más conveniente.

La población del Paraguay, exceptuando á la Asunción, es de 583,852 habitantes, y como según el censo de 1899 la población de la capital es de 51,719, resulta un total de 635,571.

La superficie del territorio, que aun no es posible fijar con precisión, por que no está trazada la línea divisoria con Bolivia, es aproximativamente de 315,994 kilómetros cuadrados.

Hecha la clasificación, tenemos para el Paraguay la siguiente sinópsis:

Densidad de la población por kilómetro cuadrado	1, 839
Paraguayos	por mil.. 968. 92
Extranjeros	do.... 31. 08
Varones	do.... 471. 29
Mujeres	do.... 528. 71
Solteros	do.... 444. 20
Casados	do.... 528. 40
Viudos	do.... 27. 40
Alfabetos	do.... 369. 50
Analfabetos	do.... 630. 50

Consígnase aquí la proporción por mil, que es la base común adoptada.

El observador no averigua cuántos casados hay, por ejemplo, para juzgar de la organización y la moral social del Paraguay. Lo que busca es la proporción en que están los casados con el total de la población. Así tiene el mérito absoluto y relativo de la sociedad paraguaya, desde este punto de vista.

Si no debieran tenerse en cuenta sino cifras absolutas, sería de todo punto imposible una comparación racional. El mayor número produciría siempre un espejismo que llevaría á un examen superficial y conclusiones completamente erróneas.

Así no se dirá que la República Argentina está más poblada que el Paraguay, aún cuando el último censo haya dado á aquella 4,044,911 habitantes y á éste 583,852 (excluyendo la capital), porque la primera tiene una población específica de 1.4 por kilómetro cuadrado, y el segundo 1,839. La diferencia es de 0.439 á favor del Paraguay.

Háse dicho por esto con fundamento que sólo la estadística rutinaria se concreta á la tabulación de las cifras absolutas, porque el cálculo de las relativas le es demasiado penoso.

Es sensible que en la sinópsis no aparezcan ni la natalidad ni la mortalidad. Estos datos demográficos son importantísimos, no solamente para hacer constar una vez más las excelentes condiciones climatéricas del país y el porvenir que desde este punto de vista espera á su población, sino también para demostrar al extranjero cómo el Paraguay ofrece fácil aclimatación y completa garantía á los hombres de todas las latitudes.

No debe consentirse con el silencio la desgraciada especie que se ha dejado correr, acaso inconcientemente, de que la mortalidad en el

Paraguay es más elevada que la natalidad. El incesante crecimiento vegetativo de la población, acusado en todos los censos anteriores, lo mismo que en el presente, es una refutación categórica de semejante aserto.

En el año 1872 tuvo el Paraguay 231,000 habitantes. En 1899, que es el del último censo, 583,852, con exclusión de la capital. Y si se asignan á ésta 60,000 almas, que no es exagerado, resulta un total de 643,852 habitantes.

Se ve que en 27 años ha triplicado próximamente la población, lo que es ciertamente un aumento extraordinario.

Y no se diga que este fenómeno se deba á la inmigración, que tiene muy escaso coeficiente en el movimiento que se está estudiando. Según la sinopsis formada del censo de 1899, apenas hay un 31.08 por ciento. Esta proporción es una de las más bajas de la América.

La población distribuida por nacionalidades es como sigue:

	Número total.	Por ciento.
<i>Población nacional.</i>		
Civilizada	517, 285	80.93
Indígena (calculada)	100, 000	16.20
	617, 285	97.13
<i>Población extranjera.</i>		
Europeos	6, 855	1.07
Americanos	11, 431	1.80
	18, 286	2.87

La proporción por nacionalidad en la capital y campaña, es respectivamente como sigue:

	Nacionales.	Extranjeros.	Total.
Capital	47, 075	4, 644	51, 719
Campaña	570, 210	13, 642	583, 852
Suma	617, 285	18, 286	635, 571

Así, pues, la proporción total del elemento extranjero de 28.70 por mil en vez del 31.08, esto es, más á favor de la conclusión que se sostiene.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra el lugar que corresponde el Paraguay en cuanto á la extensión de su territorio.

1. Egipto	994	9. Japón	382
2. Marruecos	812	10. Noruega	325
3. Siam	800	11. Paraguay	315
4. Chile	753	12. Beluchistan	315
5. Afghanistan	550	13. Reino Unido (sin sus posesiones)	314
6. Francia (sin sus posesiones)	536	14. Ecuador	307
7. Abisinia	508	15. Transval	294
8. Suecia	450	16. Italia (sin sus posesiones)	286

17. Dinamarca	232	28. Grecia	65
18. Corea	218	29. Costa Rica	54
19. Uruguay	178	30. Liberia	49
20. Turquía Europea	175	31. Santo Domingo	48
21. Rumania	131	32. Servia	48
22. Orange	130	33. Suiza	41
23. Guatemala	125	34. Bélgica	29
24. Nicaragua	123	35. Haití	28
25. Honduras	119	36. San Salvador	21
26. Bulgaria	96	37. Hawai	16
27. Portugal	92	38. Montenegro	9

No se mencionan Andorra, San Marino y Mónaco, porque tienen menos de mil kilómetros cuadrados—507, 86 y 22 respectivamente.

El cuadro demuestra que el Paraguay se aproxima mucho á Francia y Japón por su extensión territorial, y está sobre el Reino Unido, Italia, Dinamarca, Uruguay, Portugal, Suiza y Bélgica, para no citar sino los países de mayor nombradía.

Una extensión superficial casi equivalente ocupan Francia y el Japón y una menor el Reino Unido y la Italia.

Hay mucha distancia entre la población actual y la que puede caber en el Paraguay.

La proporción, desde este punto de vista, pone al Paraguay en los grados inferiores de la densidad en todos los países de la tierra.

Hé aquí la comparación:

1. Bélgica	218.0	28. Marruecos	9.8
2. Países Bajos	148.4	29. Abisinia	8.8
3. Reino Unido	126.0	30. Suecia y Noruega	8.8
4. Italia	109.4	31. Egipto	7.7
5. Japón	107.4	32. Estados Unidos	7.5
6. Alemania	91.4	33. Congo	6.3
7. Francia	71.8	34. México	6.0
8. Suíza	70.9	35. Hawai	5.9
9. Austria-Hungría	66.3	36. Persia	5.4
10. Dinamarca	56.6	37. Costa Rica	4.7
11. Portugal	55.0	38. Uruguay	4.6
12. Servia	48.1	39. Ecuador	4.5
13. Rumania	41.2	40. Chile	4.4
14. Salvador	38.0	41. Honduras	3.3
15. España	35.0	42. Colombia	3.2
16. Turquía en Europa	34.4	43. Perú	2.6
17. Corea	34.2	44. Transval	2.5
18. Grecia	33.6	45. Nicaragua	2.5
19. Haití	33.0	46. Venezuela	2.2
20. Bulgaria	32.6	47. Paraguay	1.8
21. China	32.2	48. Brasil	1.8
22. Montenegro	28.0	49. Bolivia	1.7
23. Liberia	23.4	50. Orange	1.6
24. Rusia europea	19.7	51. Argentina	1.4
25. Guatemala	11.0	52. Beluchistan	1.3
26. Santo Domingo	10.4	53. Trípoli	1.0
27. Afghanistan	10.0		

Este cuadro muestra que el país más poblado es actualmente Bélgica, que tiene 218 habitantes por cada kilómetro cuadrado, y el menos poblado es Trípoli, que no tiene más que uno por la misma unidad superficial.

La población del Paraguay es una de las más escasas con relación al territorio; apenas llega á 1.8 por kilómetro cuadrado.

¿Cuál debe ser el principal deber del Gobierno del Paraguay en presencia de este hecho?

Así como al que tiene hambre es necesario darle de comer, así también es preciso fomentar y atraer la inmigración; tal es el único medio de reponer el equilibrio roto en el cataclismo del 65.

Es excusado esperar de la fuerza vegetativa el enorme contingente que hace falta. Como extraordinaria fué la pérdida, extraordinario debe ser también el remedio. La política del Paraguay debe propender tenaz y sistemáticamente á abrir una gran corriente de inmigración, que reponga las energías del país y arranque á sus extensas zonas los tesoros reservados á la inteligencia y el trabajo.

La República Argentina da el ejemplo. Con 1.4 de población específica, es naturalmente llevada á buscar en el exterior los elementos que tanta prosperidad le han conquistado. Pocos estadistas americanos se preocupan más de la inmigración que los gobernantes argentinos. El tiempo ha dicho ya si era ó no la política que más convenía á los intereses de la República.

En la sinopsis aparecen los siguientes datos: Paraguayos, 968.92 por mil; extranjeros, 31.08 por mil.

La escasa cifra que se obtiene para los extranjeros es altamente elocuente.

La emigración europea se halla solicitada por el Africa, la Oceanía y la América. Y en la América hay muchos centros de atracción, no mejores sin duda que los que el Paraguay ofrece, pero más conocidos, que desvían la corriente de nuestras playas.

El extranjero dirige su vista donde la perspectiva sea más halagadora. Esto es natural y legítimo.

Por eso mismo hay necesidad de fomentarla y ayudarla por todos los medios posibles.

La inmigración es como una dama á quien hay que atraerla á costa de cualquier sacrificio. El predominio de la población indígena no es el mejor síntoma para los países americanos. Es necesario infiltrar nueva sangre en un organismo constantemente combatido por la prodigalidad de la naturaleza.

La experiencia no necesita de comentarios. Los Estados Unidos han asombrado al mundo con su portentoso desarrollo. La República Argentina entra resueltamente en la vía de positivos progresos. La Australia pesa ahora de una manera decisiva en el mercado universal.

Los grandes ejemplos de la historia contemporánea demuestran, pues, que los países nuevos, como el Paraguay, extensos y poco pobla-

dos, deben buscar la prosperidad por el camino de la inmigración. La exuberancia de la naturaleza no puede ser combatida con las exclusivas fuerzas de la diezmada población nativa. Por eso el Paraguay tiene que ser ante todo y sobre todo partidario decidido de la inmigración y de la inmigración en gran escala. Sólo grandes masas pueden formar núcleos de resistencia. Sin el auxilio europeo, no es posible pensar seriamente en explotar el seno virgen de los desiertos.

No han faltado quienes atribuyeran desventajas al Paraguay en la lucha por la vida, á causa del señalado predominio de las mujeres sobre los varones.

La sinopsis dice: Varones, 471.29 por mil; mujeres, 528.71 por mil.

La proporción total de los sexos en la parte censada de la campaña y la capital, es á saber:

	Campaña.	Capital.	Total.
Varones	206, 991	23, 174	230, 165
Mujeres	232, 009	28, 545	260, 554
Total	439, 000	51, 719	490, 719

La proporción por 1,000 es por consiguiente:

	Campaña.	Capital.	Total.
Varones	471.29	443.07	469.03
Mujeres	528.71	551.93	530.97

Sostienen algunos que la prosperidad de las naciones está en razón directa del exceso de la población masculina sobre la femenina.

Los pueblos atrasados—agregan—faltos de industria, pobres de comercio y vías de comunicación, tienen por lo general menor número de hombres, porque éstos, naturalmente más emprendedores, emigran á los países que ofrecen ocupación más lucrativa á su actividad.

Pero los hechos no autorizan un principio tan absoluto.

En el cuadro siguiente se encuentran países de prosperidad indiscutible, de industria desarrollada, gran comercio y buenas vías de comunicación en cuya población hay un exceso de mujeres sobre hombres.

Hé aquí el cuadro:

	Por mil.		Por mil.
1. Bélgica	499	10. España	490
2. Estados Unidos (N. y S.)	499	11. Austria	489
3. Francia	496	12. Dinamarca	488
4. Hungría	496	13. Suiza	486
5. Guatemala	496	14. Gran Bretaña	485
6. Holanda	494	15. Suecia	484
7. Irlanda	493	16. Escocia	483
8. Honduras	493	17. Noruega	482
9. Alemania	490	18. Paraguay	471.29

Otros creen que el predominio de los varones es peculiar de los países que tienen exceso de territorio respecto á la población. Y aducen, en abono de esta tesis, que las migraciones se dirigen de los centros poblados á los despoblados. Las migraciones se componen en su inmensa mayoría de varones.

Este argumento es atendible; pero no parece decisivo. No todos los países extensos y poco poblados reciben el contingente extraordinario de varones que supone la inmigración. El solo hecho de tener mucho territorio y poca población no explica satisfactoriamente el desequilibrio.

La Italia, por ejemplo, que tiene 109.4 de habitantes por kilómetro cuadrado, es uno de los países más poblados con relación á su territorio; y sin embargo, el censo arroja mayor número de varones que mujeres. Lo mismo puede decirse del Japón.

Si de la República Argentina se descarta la población extranjera, resulta también un exceso de mujeres. Solamente seis provincias, las que han recibido mayor contingente extranjero, tienen exceso de varones. Las demás se encuentran con el predominio de la población femenina, que es la característica de la actual población indígena americana.

El análisis lleva á afirmar que el desnivel de los sexos, predominio de uno ú otro, no determina ninguna diferencia sensible, que dé base á juicio alguno, lanzado á priori, respecto á las condiciones de una sociedad ó su mayor ó menor aptitud para la vida.

Si el Paraguay tiene 471.29 por mil de varones en la totalidad de su población, esto no puede autorizar presunción alguna de inferioridad respecto á los otros países.

En primer lugar nada dice en cuanto á las condiciones físicas del medio: territorio, clima, etc. Después nada dice tampoco respecto á la aptitud de la población, su cultura, riqueza, etc.

Nada más interesante que el estudio de los sexos en la población de la República.

Si en vez de tomar en cuenta únicamente el conjunto de la población se considera ésta dividida en grandes grupos por edades se descubre que existe una proporción rigurosamente progresiva hacia la nivelación de los sexos á medida que se va llegando al año 1900, y que la diferencia desaparece en los últimos nacimientos.

La proporción por 1,000 en los nacimientos más recientes es en efecto la siguiente:

	Capital.	Campaña.	Total.
Varones	506.40	484.80	485.12
Mujeres	493.60	515.20	514.88

El exceso del sexo femenino en el total censado correspondiente á los nacimientos del 1870 al 1890, es de 5.58 por ciento y solo de 2.97 por ciento en los últimos años.

En cambio dicho exceso es de 15.20 por ciento en los correspondientes al período de 1850 al 1870 y de 54.26 por ciento, diez veces mayor, en los correspondientes á los años anteriores.

La proporción de los varones que es sólo de 17.23 por 1,000 en los octogenarios sobrevivientes y que se reduce á cero por ciento en las edades más avanzadas, sube en escala siempre ascendente hasta nivelarse en los últimos años, como queda expuesto.

Un dato más suministrado por las confirmaciones hechas por la Curia, es el siguiente:

	Varones.	Mujeres.
1879-1891	49.10	50.90
1895-1901	49.28	50.72
Promedio	49.19	50.81

Sobre un total de 264,786 confirmaciones anotadas (1879 á 1901), sólo existe una diferencia de sexos de 1.62 por ciento por exceso de mujeres.

Respecto al alcance del exceso de mujeres, milita un dato decisivo que de propósito se deja para cerrar esta parte del presente estudio.

La guerra del 1865, sostenida por el Paraguay durante cinco largos años, exterminó casi por completo su población masculina. En 1872, dos años después de concluida la guerra, el país no tenía más que 231,000 habitantes, mujeres en su inmensa mayoría, ó niños, ó viejos, ó inválidos.

Librado después el equilibrio al crecimiento vegetativo, claro es que no puede restablecerse aún en plazo relativamente corto. Y la escasa inmigración ha ejercido influencia principalmente en la Asunción, cuya estadística no aparece en el censo.

Descúbrese así cuán injusta es la acusación que al pueblo paraguayo se dirige por el predominio del sexo femenino. La causa es esencialmente histórica. No cabe, pues, invocarla, para despertar aprehensión en el extranjero que pone su vista en el Paraguay.

Hallábase en Madrid el año 1896 el Doctor Don RAMÓN DE OLASCOAGA, profesor de Economía en la Universidad Nacional del Paraguay, y uno de los que con todo desinterés han hecho conocer el nombre del Paraguay en el mundo científico europeo.

En el deseo de rectificar los numerosos errores y desvanecer las especies que pasaban como moneda de ley, aun entre los más autorizados representantes de la ciencia en Europa, publicó una obra así titulada: "Capítulos entresacados de la geografía universal, por ELISEO RECLUS;

prólogo, traducción y notas por RAMÓN DE OLASCOAGA, profesor de la Universidad del Paraguay.”

Por supuesto, el traductor, con el conocimiento personal que tenía del Paraguay, abonado con muchos y muy serios estudios, llenó de rectificaciones y notas la obra del eminente profesor de la Universidad de Bruselas.

Causa en verdad admiración, así la cantidad de inexactitudes que se dicen del Paraguay, en la citada obra de RECLUS, como el tono poco caritativo con que le trata la culta Europa, por el órgano de sus más dignos representantes.

En el capítulo III de su libro, dice el Sr. RECLUS lo siguiente: “Es ella quien manda”—se refiere el autor á la mujer paraguaya en el seno de la familia—“y cuando las uniones, en su mayor parte desprovistas de sanción legal, llegan á romperse, los hijos siguen siempre á la madre.”

Añade el escritor que los paraguayos, que tomaron la parte que tomaron en una guerra sin cuartel, se dejan sin embargo arrebatarse hoy sus tierras sin protestar. El Doctor DE OLASCOAGA rectificó estos asertos que carecen de fundamento.

El viejo mundo no siempre se muestra muy nervioso por conocer á detalle la organización social de los países lejanos. Y este desconocimiento parece que da una autorización tácita para que se lancen especies más ó menos amenas, casi siempre injustas, contra pueblos situados en lugares remotos, de contacto menos frecuente con los grandes centros europeos.

El censo publicado tiene, sin embargo, abundante material para destruir la acusación de que se trata.

Según la sinopsis que sirve de base á este estudio, existen en el Paraguay: Solteros, 442.20 por mil; casados, 528.40 por mil; viudos, 27.40 por mil.

Sobre el total censado, las cifras del estado civil son las siguientes:

	Campaña.	Capital.	Total.
Solteros.....	113, 939	18, 167	132, 106
Casados.....	135, 566	6, 101	141, 667
Viudos.....	7, 050	1, 682	8, 732
Impúberes.....	256, 555	25, 950	282, 505
	182, 445	25, 769	208, 214
	439, 000	51, 719	490, 719

La proporción por mil es:

	Capital.	Campaña.	Total.
Solteros.....	700. 06	444. 20	467. 62
Casados.....	235. 13	528. 40	501. 47
Viudos.....	64. 81	27. 40	30. 91

Si se compara esta proporción de 528.40 por mil con el número de casados en los países cuya estadística se ha podido encontrar, se halla el sitio que corresponde al Paraguay desde este punto de vista.

Hé aquí la comparación:

	Por mil.		Por mil.
1. Francia	549	8. Argentina	511
2. Italia	537	9. Suiza	479
3. Inglaterra y Gales.....	534	10. Bélgica.....	477
4. Paraguay.....	528. 40	11. Estado de Rio Janeiro.....	320. 26
5. Alemania	528	12. Departamento y ciudad de	
6. Austria	528	Montevideo	310. 10
7. Holanda	517		

Este cuadro demuestra que el Paraguay no tiene por qué ceder en punto á uniones legítimas. Solamente Francia, Italia, Inglaterra y Gales, de los países nombrados, están sobre el Paraguay. Los otros están debajo: Alemania, Austria, Holanda, etc.

No es posible sostener la acusación de Sr. RECLUS en presencia de esta terminante conclusión de la Estadística. No hay argumento capaz de eclipsar la verdad asentada sobre los números.

La última parte de la sinopsis se refiere á los alfabetos y analfabetos del Paraguay.

Felizmente es un punto en que no se ha tratado tan mal al Paraguay.

Sólo la prensa política ha dicho alguna vez, en las ardientes luchas partidistas, que los analfabetos abundan en proporción poco menos que desesperante.

Hé aquí lo que dice la estadística: Alfabetos, 369.50 por mil; analfabetos, 630.50 por mil.

Están excluidos de este resultado los que aun no han llegado á la edad legal para concurrir á las escuelas.

Las cifras correspondientes á este punto, en el total censado, son estas:

	Campaña.	Capital.	Total.
Alfabetos.....	135, 219	26, 899	162, 118
Analfabetos	230, 836	15, 916	246, 752
Menores de 5 años.....	366, 055	42, 815	408, 870
Flotante.....	72, 945	6, 562	79, 507
		2, 342	2, 342
	439, 000	51, 719	490, 719

La proporción total por mil es así:

	Campaña.	Capital.	Total.
Alfabetos.....	369. 40	628. 26	396. 52
Analfabetos	630. 60	371. 74	608. 48

El Paraguay, celebrado en épocas no lejanas por la gran difusión de la enseñanza primaria en la masa de la población, no ha descendido en lo más mínimo, en el sentido de desandar el trecho recorrido. Lo que hay es que el último cuarto del siglo próximo pasado, que el Paraguay ha tenido que consagrar á la reconstitución del organismo nacional, ha sido útilmente empleado por los demás países del Plata, en esparcir por todos los ámbitos de su territorio la luz de la civilización.

Con todo, no hay por qué estar cohibido cuando se habla de la llamada educación común. La estadística demuestra que el puesto que ocupa el Paraguay no está muy lejos del de los países más adelantados, ó es igual ó superior á algunos centros que dignamente figuran al frente del movimiento intelectual sudamericano.

PERÚ.

EL ORO EN EL PERÚ.

De magnífica puede calificarse la mina de oro que explota la Compañía Inca Mining, en la provincia de Carvaya, con el nombre de Santo Domingo.

En sólo dos meses ha remitido á uno de los bancos de Lima 8,200 libras de oro, que representa un valor de 36,000 libras esterlinas.

Este valioso yacimiento minero fué vendido ha dos años por sus propietarios Sres. VELASCO y ESTRADA, en 53,000 libras á Mr. HARDISON, quien formó en los Estados Unidos un sindicato que hasta hoy lo ha explotado, conocido con el nombre de Inca Mining Compañía, el que á su vez lo ha vendido recientemente á una Compañía inglesa en la enorme suma de 600,000 libras.

Según datos recientes, produce á sus felices poseedores 4,100 libras de oro mensualmente, ó sea 18,000 libras con indicios de aumento. La empresa ha gastado más de 70,000 libras tan sólo en abrir camino para llevar la maquinaria.

Esta mina posee una línea telegráfica que la pone en comunicación con las principales ciudades vecinas y con el mundo entero.

El alza en los precios del cobre ha dado un gran impulso á la industria minera.

SALVADOR.

CONVENCIÓN DE DERECHOS DE ADUANA CON LA REPÚBLICA FRANCESA.

El Presidente de la República de El Salvador y el Presidente de la República Francesa, igualmente animados por el deseo de favorecer el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países, han

decidido llevar á cabo una convención para tal fin y han nombrado para que sean sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos:

El Presidente de la República de El Salvador, al Doctor Don RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de El Salvador ante el Presidente de la República Francesa, Gran Oficial de la Orden de la Legión de Honor, y el Presidente de la República Francesa, á M. TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Francesa; quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo que sigue:

ARTÍCULO I. Los cafés y otros géneros enumerados en la Tabla A adjunta á la presente Convención, originarios de la República de El Salvador, gozarán, al ser importados en Francia, en Argelia, en las colonias y posesiones francesas, en los países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, de los derechos de aduana más bajos aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

ART. II. Recíprocamente, los productos naturales y fabriles, originarios de Francia, de Argelia, de las colonias y posesiones francesas, de países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, gozarán, al ser importados en la República de El Salvador, de los derechos de aduana más bajos, aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

La tarifa de aforo vigente en El Salvador será, en lo que atañe á los productos franceses enumerados en la Tabla B adjunta á la presente Convención, rebajada de modo que esos productos no sean, en ningún caso, susceptibles, á su entrada á El Salvador, de aforos más elevados que los estipulados en la dicha Tabla B.

ART. III. Los certificados de origen que fueren exigidos para la admisión de las mercancías á un régimen de favor aduanero, serán visados por los Cónsules salvadoreños y por los Cónsules franceses, libres de todo derecho consular de Cancillería.

ART. IV. La presente Convención será ratificada por los dos Gobiernos tan pronto como pueda hacerse, y las ratificaciones serán cambiadas en París. La dicha Convención entrará en vigor inmediatamente después del cambio de las ratificaciones y permanecerá ejecutiva hasta la expiración de un año, contado desde el día en que una de las altas partes contratantes hubiere notificado su intención de hacer cesar sus efectos.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios arriba mencionados han firmado la presente Convención y le han puesto sus sellos.

Hecho en doble ejemplar en París, el 9 de enero de 1901.

(F.) RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR.

(F.) DELCASSÉ.

TABLA A.—*Productos originarios de la República de El Salvador que gozarán, al ser importados en Francia, de los derechos de la tarifa mínima.*

Café, cacao, chocolate, pimienta, pimientos, anomos y cardamomos, canela, cassia lignea, nuez moscada, macís, clavo, vainilla, té, añil, caucho, bálsamo; aceites de palma, de coco, de palmiche, de ricino, de sésame, y otros análogos.

TABLA B.—*Derechos que deben cobrarse (el kilogramo) á la entrada de las mercancías francesas importadas á El Salvador, de acuerdo con los siguientes aforos.*

Vinos blancos de mesa.....	\$0. 05
Licores de todas clases en envases de litro ó menos de 1 litro.....	. 40
Los mismos en envases de 1 litro	1. 00
Sardinas de todas clases.....	. 20
Aguas minerales.....	. 01
Sulfato de quinina y alcaloides de todas especies.....	. 40
Bebidas embreadas, como el "Goudron de Guyot," y otras no mencionadas..	. 10
Libros impresos.....	. 01
Aguas de olor de toda clase alcoholizadas, tales como Agua de Colonia, de Florida, Agua divina, de Kananga, de Lavanda, de Melisa, y otras análogas..	. 30
Aceitunas.....	. 22
Alcaparras.....	. 22
Conservas en vinagre .....	. 22
Mostaza preparada .....	. 22
Cari.....	. 22
Salsas de todas especies.....	. 22
Legumbres, trufas, mantequillas, pescados y carnes de todas clases, preparadas en cajas de lata, en envases de vidrio, de tierra y otros.....	. 22
Frutas secas sin cáscara, pasas, higos, ciruelas, dátiles.....	. 20
Frutas conservadas en aguardiente y en almíbar.....	. 22
Galletas de todas clases secas y azucaradas.....	. 20
Quesos de todas clases.....	. 22
Azúcar.....	. 20
Bombones, pastillas, chocolate y otros dulces de azúcar.....	. 22
Frutas en aguardiente.....	. 22
Perfumería de toda especie no denominada.....	. 30
Bastones con mango de marfil, de carey, de nácar, de plata ú oro, con ó sin estoque.....	3. 00
Bastones ordinarios.....	1. 50
Brochas para pintores, de toda especie.....	. 45
Carteras de materiales no denominadas.....	. 45
Carteras de cartón.....	. 22
Artículos de caucho no denominados.....	. 45
Cepillos de ropa, para pelo, los dientes, las uñas y usos análogos.....	. 45
Cepillos para calzado, para caballos y similares comunes.....	. 11
Porta-cigarros de materiales no denominados.....	. 45
Joyería de oro y de doublé.....	7. 50
Botones dorados y plateados.....	1. 50
Instrumentos de cirugía.....	Libres.

[L. S.]

RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR.

[L. S.]

DELCASSÉ.

MOVIMIENTO DE BUQUES EN 1901.

La Oficina de Estadística de la República de El Salvador ha publicado una interesante tabla que muestra que en 1901 entraron en los puertos de la República 515 buques, que condujeron 204,157 bultos de mercancías y 2,626 pasajeros. Durante el período mencionado de los mismos puertos salieron 514 buques, que condujeron 424,304 bultos de mercancías y 2,567 pasajeros. La siguiente tabla muestra detalladamente las entradas y salidas por los puertos:

Puertos.	Estados Unidos.	Chile.	Inglaterra.	Alemania.	Total.	Bultos.	Pasajeros.
ENTRADAS.							
Acajutla.....	79	50	47	35	211	118,895	1,786
La Libertad.....	76	37	36	29	178	50,607	293
La Unión.....	46	23	34	23	126	34,655	547
Total.....	201	110	117	87	515	204,157	2,626
SALIDAS.							
Acajutla.....	77	50	47	36	210	268,569	1,758
La Libertad.....	76	37	36	29	178	64,455	373
La Unión.....	46	22	35	23	126	91,280	436
Total.....	199	109	118	88	514	424,304	2,567

MOVIMIENTO POSTAL.

En 1901, según datos estadísticos publicados en el “Diario del Salvador,” circularon en el interior de la República 1,623,561 piezas de correspondencia y 61,893 balijas. El servicio exterior consistió de 494,900 piezas de correspondencia y 7,390 balijas. El movimiento de paquetes postales ascendió á un total de 6,033, de los cuales se certificaron 5,873.

En la cuenta de paquetes postales es donde se nota el mayor aumento de entradas en efectivo, habiendo sido en el año de 1899 de \$22,485.10; en 1900 de \$29,205.20, y en el que acaba de transcurrir (1901) de \$44,538.45.

Servicio de giros postales.—El movimiento de giros postales expedidos en San Salvador durante el año de 1901 fué de 125, por valor de \$1,728.69 oro, equivalentes á \$4,054.33 plata.

El número de los giros pagados por dicha oficina fué de 23, por valor de \$478.67 oro, ó sean \$1,080.80 plata.

Rezagos y posta restante.—Cartas rezagadas, 1,209; cartas devueltas, 512.

URUGUAY.

MENSAJE QUE EL PRESIDENTE CUESTAS ENVIÓ Á LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL EL 15 DE FEBRERO DE 1902.

Honorable ASAMBLEA GENERAL: Finalizado el año 1901 cúmpleme presentar á Vuestra Honorabilidad la exposición y resumen de los trabajos administrativos llevados á cabo.

* * * * *

LA PRODUCCIÓN NACIONAL.

Las cosechas en general han sobrepasado todo cálculo, y se espera que los productos exportables representen una suma de 35,000,000 de pesos, cifra á que no había llegado el país hasta ahora.

El consumo del exterior ha sido en el año alrededor de 25,000,000 de pesos, de modo que la fortuna pública del país habrá sido aumentada en 10,000,000 de pesos, resultado que supera al de cualquier otro país, en relación con sus habitantes.

El valor superior de la propiedad rural justifica la producción en las proporciones que se ofrece.

* * * * *

EL CRÉDITO PÚBLICO.

Las obligaciones de la Nación han sido atendidas con toda regularidad. El servicio de la Deuda Pública, así como los presupuestos en general, han recibido el cumplimiento debido á sus vencimientos, y en cuanto á la Deuda que se cotiza en Londres, en previsión de los servicios futuros que le corresponden, hay allá fondos bastantes para toda eventualidad.

* * * * *

EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Es de notoriedad que el 18 de julio del año fenecido tuvo lugar la colocación de la piedra fundamental del Puerto de Montevideo, verdadera aspiración nacional.

* * * * *

EL BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Los beneficios líquidos bien saneados del Banco exceden, según cálculos, de \$360,000, los cuales permitirán distribuir para el Estado un dividendo de más de \$270,000, quedando la diferencia como aumento de las reservas. Todas estas sumas representan un considerable aumento sobre el ejercicio precedente.

* * * * *

RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

El Poder Ejecutivo ha prestado siempre preferente atención á todo lo que se relaciona con la política y comercio en el exterior, propendiendo á vincular á la República con los demás Estados, muy especialmente en lo que se relaciona con su intercambio comercial, sus fuentes de producción y nacientes industrias, favoreciendo el desarrollo de los capitales, protegiendo la inmigración laboriosa y dando impulso á toda empresa que se considere benéfica para los intereses económicos y financieros del país.

* * * * *

CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS.

En el año 1901 se ha notado un progreso considerable en los servicios de Correos y Telégrafos, como lo pone de manifiesto el cuadro siguiente:

	Piezas de correspondencia.	Número de giros.	Valor girado.	Telegramas.
1900	44, 751, 916	31, 445	3, 416, 771	144, 613
1901	53, 503, 389	34, 642	3, 671, 743	180, 302
Á favor de 1901.....	8, 751, 973	3, 197	254, 972	35, 689

La renta ha seguido también un movimiento ascendente, que demuestra la vigorosa vitalidad de la institución. El importe de lo recaudado asciende en 1901 á \$390,027.55, representando, por consiguiente, un crecimiento de \$28,454, con respecto al año anterior, debiendo consignarse que en el segundo semestre el aumento de la renta fué de \$18,000, debido, en gran parte, á la organización que se ha implantado por la nueva Dirección.

* * * * *

HACIENDA.

La situación de la hacienda ha mejorado sensiblemente. Los cuadros que á continuación se expresan ponen de manifiesto lo que se afirma, á pesar de que la renta de Aduana ha ofrecido una diferencia en contra de lo que se había establecido en el cálculo de recursos.

Cuadro comparativo de rentas calculadas y de su producido.

Rubros.	Calculado en la Ley de Presupuesto vigente hasta el 30 de noviembre de 1901.	Producido en el año civil de 1901.
Aduana y receptorías	\$10,200,000.00	\$9,639,653.12
Contribución inmobiliaria	1,850,000.00	1,820,192.36
Patentes de giro	940,000.00	945,890.27
Patente adicional, 2½ por ciento	258,866.00	86.00
Banco de la República, utilidades	270,000.00	203,764.43
Impuesto y productos de fabricación nacional	530,000.00	774,248.29
Impuestos internos á tabacos y cigarrillos	420,000.00	422,710.34
Dirección general de instrucción pública (incluso impuesto sobre herencias y donaciones)	500,000.00	569,793.16
Papel sellado	370,000.00	355,319.17
Dirección general de correos y telégrafos	340,000.00	387,719.61
Timbres	200,000.00	222,411.33
Derecho de herencias, anteriores á la ley de 1893, de firmas, etc.	30,000.00	53,172.57
Patentes de invención y marcas de fábrica	10,000.00	6,343.36
Consejo nacional de higiene	6,287.95	6,287.95
Patentes de sanidad	10,512.05	10,512.05
Impuesto de faros, parte de esa renta destinada á servir su planilla de presupuesto	16,900.00	16,900.00
Emolumentos consulares, parte destinada á servir el presupuesto de la Legación en la República Argentina	11,398.86	11,398.86
Montepío Civil y Militar	50,000.00	44,321.02
Marcas y señales para ganado	10,000.00	5,604.17
Comandancia de marina	360.00	521.00
Ley 18 de octubre de 1898—impuesto de 5 por ciento sobre sueldos ..	40,000.00	46,433.86
	16,124,324.86	15,543,282.92

RESULTADO.

Calculado por el presupuesto	\$16,124,324.86
Producido en el año civil de 1901	15,543,282.92
Menos en el año civil de 1901	581,041.94

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

El día 9 de diciembre de 1901 la Dirección General de Aduanas expidió el siguiente aviso relativo á los derechos de importación sobre ciertas mercancías:

El artículo 1º de la ley de 11 de junio de 1901 determina que: “El papel de color en general (con excepción del de cromó especial para obras) plegado ó abierto, cualquiera que sea su tamaño, el de estraza, estracilla, de paja y para bolsas y similares para envolver ó embalaje, pagará un derecho específico de peso 0.07 por kilogramo.”

El artículo 2º de la misma preceptúa que: “La anilina pagará el 5 por ciento ad valorem.”

Por lo que respecta á los aceites de abedul, no ha habido recientemente ninguna modificación.

Por el artículo 2º de la ley de 11 de enero de 1896, los aceites vegetales pagarán el derecho uniforme y específico de \$0.10 por kilogramo, más el 5 por ciento adicional sobre su avaluación.

IMPORTACIÓN DE GANADO.

El Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay, con fecha 24 enero de 1902, promulgó el siguiente decreto:

“Mientras no se pronuncie expresamente la declaración de caducidad del decreto fecha 11 de mayo de 1901, continuarán rigiendo sus dispo-

siciones á efecto de prohibir la introducción de ganado procedentes de países de ultramar, que no se encuentren en las condiciones establecidas por el artículo 2º del expresado decreto. Las expediciones que hubieran sido embarcadas con anterioridad á la fecha del actual decreto y las que se embarquen antes del 1º de febrero entrante, procedentes de países de ultramar, sufrirán una cuarentena de cuarenta días como minimum, quedando en lo demás sujetas á las disposiciones del decreto fecha 21 de octubre de 1899.”

El artículo 2º del decreto de mayo 11 de 1901, á que se refiere el decreto que precede, dice lo siguiente: “Quedan exceptuados de lo que se dispone en el artículo anterior, los animales procedentes de países de ultramar, cuyos representantes certifiquen en forma, que la afta epizootica no existe en ellos y que toman las medidas de precaución indispensables para evitar el contagio.”

PRODUCCIÓN DE CEREALES EN 1900-1901.

Segun muestra la estadística publicada por el Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de la República Oriental del Uruguay, la producción de cereales durante el año económico de 1900-1901 fué como sigue:

	Kilogramos sembrados.	Hectáreas cultivadas.	Kilogramos cosechados.
Trigo.....	19, 108, 530	276, 511	99, 719, 771
Lino.....	143, 993	4, 002	2, 313, 935
Avena.....	10, 267	177	68, 334
Cebada.....	48, 000	763	438, 263
Alpiste.....	57, 407	1, 858	709, 485
Centeno.....	580	11	2, 910
Maíz.....	2, 277, 927	181, 558	141, 647, 916

La tabla siguiente indica, por Departamentos, la producción de trigo y maíz durante el período mencionado, así como el promedio de rendimiento por hectárea:

Departamentos.	Trigo.	Maíz.	Promedio por hectárea.	
			Trigo.	Maíz.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Artigas.....	.....	1, 059, 132	.....	437
Salto.....	42, 056	328, 865	253	390
Paysandú.....	1, 564, 619	848, 544	329	464
Rio Negro.....	145, 700	527, 160	495	463
Tacuarembó.....	173, 589	2, 786, 128	259	514
Rivera.....	101, 289	1, 038, 360	294	492
Treinta y Tres.....	206, 020	2, 323, 278	341	535
Cerro Largo.....	821, 239	4, 654, 637	376	669
Minas.....	7, 119, 441	12, 577, 759	487	989
Florida.....	6, 624, 946	7, 969, 420	422	733
Rocha.....	487, 572	3, 136, 778	457	596
Maldonado.....	1, 908, 755	3, 494, 319	423	649
Durazno.....	708, 422	2, 994, 960	251	542
Flores.....	107, 215	1, 314, 306	168	618
Canelones.....	20, 209, 655	58, 165, 235	327	898
San José.....	26, 963, 760	18, 977, 989	411	795
Soriano.....	6, 313, 521	3, 300, 015	425	807
Colonia.....	26, 145, 483	15, 266, 721	304	736
Montevideo.....	76, 489	884, 310	449	708
Total.....	99, 719, 771	141, 647, 916	357	780

El Cónsul General de la República Oriental del Uruguay en Baltimore, Maryland, anuncia que la producción de trigo en dicha República en 1901 fué 1,200,000 fanegas, ó sean 9,331,200 bushels, comparada con 4,000,000 fanegas (calculadas), ó sean 31,103,000 bushels producidos en 1902.

CONTRIBUCIÓN Á LOS AGENTES VIAJEROS.

El día 23 de septiembre de 1901 se publicó una ley de patentes de giro aplicable á la capital, Montevideo, durante el año de 1901-2, que modifica el actual Reglamento de contribuciones que se imponen á los agentes viajeros. La contribución comercial establecida sobre la base de 100 pesos anuales (es decir, los doce meses completos) queda vigente. Pero anteriormente se pagaba todo el impuesto sólo en el caso de que las operaciones cubriesen la primera mitad del año; del tercer trimestre se exigía sólo la mitad, y del cuarto trimestre sólo se exigía el pago de la cuarta parte de la cantidad total de la contribución.

El artículo 16 priva oficialmente de esta prerrogativa á los agentes viajeros y dispone que tienen que pagar la cantidad total en cualquier época del año. El recibo que se expide de la cantidad de la contribución y que sirve de pase para ir de un punto á otro, no es personal, y es válido para quienquiera que lo presente. Cualquiera agente viajero que se encuentre sin este documento, pagará una multa ó estará obligado á obtener una nueva copia á su costo.

RENTAS DE ADUANA.

Importación en 1900.....	\$8, 314, 471. 29
Importación en 1901.....	8, 237, 699. 27
Disminución en 1901	76, 772. 02
Exportación en 1901.....	1, 416, 742. 59
Exportación en 1900.....	1, 118, 797. 64
Aumento en 1901	297, 944. 95

IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN.

En 1901	9, 654, 441. 86
En 1900	9, 433, 268. 93
Aumento en 1901	221, 172. 93

VENEZUELA.

MENSAJE QUE PRESENTA AL CONGRESO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA EL PRESIDENTE PROVISIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA, GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, EN FEBRERO DE 1902.

Ciudadanos SENADORES Y DIPUTADOS:

Inclínome respetuosamente ante los augustos poderes que os han confiado los pueblos.

Vuestra reunión en Congreso es hoy más que nunca oportuna, porque de las decisiones de vuestra superior autoridad, están pendientes importantes asuntos relacionados con la vida normal de la República.

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Paso á informaros en resumen sintético de la sorprendente labor administrativa de estos diez meses últimos, en la cual se ha atendido á los principales gastos, sin gravar el crédito del Gobierno ni un céntimo.

Para reparaciones, aumento y material de guerra de la armada nacional que se encuentra inservible, mi Gobierno ha erogado la cantidad de B. 1,363,837.39, y para equipo, armamento y vestuario de nuestro ejército B. 1,810,708.48.

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Del mismo modo el telégrafo nacional ha sido objeto de la preferente atención del Gobierno, pudiendo deciros hoy que las ramificaciones de su inmensa red, unen entre sí en estrecha y rápida comunicación á todas las poblaciones de los cuatro extremos del país, y apenas si á estas horas hay en la República pueblo alguno que no goce de sus beneficios, no obstante de que aun no he terminado mi labor en ese sentido. En esta obra tan vasta como benéfica se ha empleado la suma de B. 1,368,300.32.

Se han erogado asimismo B. 2,859,721.23 para el servicio de la deuda; B. 2,049,926.83 para gastos de la acuñación de la plata; B. 561,200 para el pago de las comisiones que demarcaron nuestros límites con la Guayana Inglesa y con la República de Colombia de conformidad con los laudos que ya conocéis; B. 34,200 para gastos de nuestra representación en el Congreso Panamericano; B. 3,219,543.34 en el situado de los Estados; B. 1,087,305.71 para cancelar los arreglos especiales con MALLET PREVOST, el Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela, VAN DISSEL Y CA., STEINWORTH Y CA. de San Cristóbal, BRENER MOLBER Y CA. de la misma plaza, A. ERMEN Y CA. de Puerto Cabello, GENARO MAICA y el Ferrocarril de Puerto Cabello á Valencia; B. 1,650,000 para el Banco de Venezuela destinados á ser abonados á la cuenta de excesos, según convenio que se hizo con aquel instituto; B. 899,500 para pagar el empréstito de guerra de 1900, y B. 189,400 en el fomento de otros ramos.

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A la cuenta de Salinas se han aplicado por el Banco de Venezuela el año de 1901 B. 1,439,975 en remates, intereses y premios; y las existencias de títulos de Salinas para 31 de diciembre último es de 10,503 de á B. 500, cada uno, que forman en conjunto la cantidad de B. 5,251,500.

El producto líquido de este ramo sobre una venta de K. 13,457,423 es, en el año económico de 1900 á 1901, de B. 2,827,579.56, que, comparado con el producto líquido de B. 1,077,412.96 del año económico anterior, da un resultado favorable de B. 1,750,166.10.

Efectuados tres remates de títulos del uno por ciento mensual, en virtud del decreto ejecutivo de 5 de diciembre de 1900, fué ofrecida en dinero efectivo, la cantidad de B. 59,442.60 por dichos títulos, alcanzándose la amortización de B. 119,000 en billetes, más la suma de B. 35,800 por intereses vencidos, lo que da un resultado de B. 154,800 en total. También se efectuaron tres remates de deuda nacional interna consolidada del 6 por ciento anual, en que se ofrecieron B. 531,163.88 en dinero efectivo, alcanzándose rematar en billetes de dicha deuda la cantidad de B. 1,769,500, más B. 290,857.50 en cupones vencidos, lo que da un total de B. 2,060,357.50. Sensible es que el Gobierno no hubiera podido continuar dichos remates, debido á la disminución de la renta y á la perturbación del orden público, pues con ellos no sólo se beneficiaba el país como queda demostrado, sino que estos valores tuvieron una alza considerable en el mercado.

Constituida una junta de examen y calificación de créditos por decreto ejecutivo fecha 24 de enero de 1901 para el estudio y examen de los créditos que hubiera contra el Tesoro Nacional, provenientes de la guerra iniciada el “23 de mayo de 1899,” y fenecido el lapso acordado por el mismo decreto, para la presentación de solicitudes, dicha junta rindió su informe, calificando de entre 725 solicitudes por la cantidad de B. 16,438,034.73—tan sólo el número de 212, que aunque alcanzaban á B. 3,676,202.12, juzgó la junta calificadora equitativo reconocerles en conjunto B. 1,223,200, dictando el Ejecutivo nacional con fecha 4 de julio de 1901 el decreto, por el cual se mandó expedir á los interesados un certificado por el monto de la suma reconocida, hasta la reunión del actual Congreso Constitucional, á quien tocará determinar la manera y forma de pago del capital é intereses respectivos.

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Así y todo, se ha atendido á la conservación de empedrados, adoquinados y aceras de la ciudad; se hizo la instalación y equipo de maquinarias en el nuevo Matadero y las obras complementarias para la terminación del edificio; se reconstruyó el piso de madera y se le hicieron reparaciones accesorias al Puente del Paraíso en esta capital; se demolió el antiguo Cuartel Miranda, y sobre su área se ha levantado ya la armadura de hierro para el nuevo edificio de la Comandancia de Armas; se ha engranzonado la primera sección de la espaciosa calzada

que constituye el hermoso paseo del Paraíso y se le han construido á uno y otro lado aceras de cemento en todo su trayecto; se han hecho importantes reparaciones en las cuatro carreteras que parten de la capital hacia el este, norte, sur y occidente; se atiende á la reparación general que se le está haciendo al edificio de la Universidad Central en todas sus obras y departamentos deteriorados por el terremoto; se hace igualmente la total reparación de la Casa del Registro Público que amenazaba ruinas; se atendió á la conclusión de las reparaciones generales que se hacían en el edificio del Ministerio de Fomento, techos, muros, entresuelos y desagües; se hizo lo mismo con el vasto edificio del Cuartel San Carlos, el cual fué reformado en sus dependencias para facilidad y comodidad del servicio; se completó la refacción de los techos y muros del Panteón Nacional, Hospital Vargas, Hospital Militar y edificio del Ministerio de Hacienda, todo lo cual reclamó serias erogaciones; y en fin, se hizo el Acueducto de Independencia y se han empezado los trabajos del nuevo lazareto de Michelena, así como se ha construido el gran edificio de la casa de Gobierno en San Cristóbal, que no existía, se contribuyó á la erección de los monumentos de Falcón y Dallacosta en Ciudad Bolívar, se reconstruyó la casa del Resguardo y Cárcel Pública de La Guaira, se atendió con B. 30,000 á la refacción del edificio de la Universidad de Maracaibo, se erogaron B. 10,000 para obras públicas en el Guarico, B. 19,743 para los muelles de Puerto Cabello, B. 16,000 para el Lazareto de Maracaibo, B. 4,000 para limpias de las bocas del Neverí, B. 6,000 para los muelles de la Vela de Coro, B. 5,376 para la alameda Castro en La Victoria; B. 28,890 para el acueducto de Asunción á Pampatar y B. 80,000 para Isiro en Coro.

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COMERCIO DE LA GUAIRA EN 1901.

El “Venezuelan Herald” de Caracas ha publicado recientemente los siguientes datos estadísticos relativos al comercio del puerto de La Guaira en 1901:

IMPORTACIONES.

Nacionalidades.	Buques.	Cantidad.
		<i>Kilos.</i>
Alemán.....	25	8,417,500
Norteamericano.....	43	24,562,855
Dinamarqués.....	3	1,161,575
Español.....	12	358,609
Francés.....	37	2,117,845
Holandés.....	31	3,452,658
Inglés.....	64	5,471,935
Italiano.....	10	1,134,163
Noruego.....	3	1,883,688
Ruso.....	7	3,853,143
Sueco.....	1	414,765
Venezolano.....	4	139,226
Totales.....	240	53,967,962

EXPORTACIONES.

Exportaciones hechas en 182 buques, que condujeron 12,523,824 kilogramos de las siguientes mercancías:

Artículos.	Cantidad.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Café	7,290,600
Cacao	3,744,220
Cueros	782,023
Varios	676,981

Clasificación de las importaciones.

Artículos.	Cantidad.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Mercancías	8,609,296
Ferretería	2,250,033
Viveres y licores	17,146,417
Aceites excepto el petróleo	538,600
Petróleo	1,940,650
Maderas	1,696,271
Cemento	3,419,920
Carbón de piedra	16,674,163
Maquinaria	129,311
Material de ferrocarril	562,631
Totales	52,967,962

La siguiente tabla muestra las importaciones extranjeras correspondientes al año de 1901, así como la procedencia de las mercancías:

	Cantidad.
	<i>Kilos.</i>
Alemania	7,666,138
España	1,539,330
Estados Unidos	24,613,870
Francia	1,567,759
Holanda	3,680,502
Inglaterra	13,077,393
Italia	812,643
Bélgica	167
Colombia	1,435
Dinamarca	8,725
Totales	52,967,962

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN 1901.

Por la memoria que el Ministro de Hacienda presentó al Congreso Nacional que se reunió el 20 de febrero de 1902, aparece que los ingresos del Gobierno durante el año de 1901 ascendieron á 35,813,846.93 bolívares, en tanto que el total de egresos ascendió á 44,371,875.56 bolívares, mostrándose así un déficit de 8,558,028.63 bolívares. De esta última suma deberán rebajarse los depósitos que el Gobierno ha hecho en el Banco de Venezuela, ó sean 4,000,000 de bolívares y la

ganancia obtenida en la acuñación de la plata que ascendió á 1,950,073.17 bolívares ó sean un total de 5,950,073.17 bolívares, que dejan 2,607,955.46 bolívares, cantidad que el Gobierno ha gastado realmente además de la cantidad total referida. Los datos correspondientes al mes de diciembre de 1901 eran incompletos en la fecha en que se presentó este Informe al Congreso, porque el Ministro de Hacienda todavía no había recibido todas las relaciones de las aduanas, ni el Banco de Venezuela había recibido todos los informes de sus agentes. Sin embargo, se cree que los ingresos procedentes de las distintas fuentes de renta correspondientes al mencionado mes, son aproximadamente exactos.

Las fuentes de las cuales el Gobierno obtuvo dichas rentas fueron las siguientes:

De las aduanas, 24,267,778.04 bolívares; de contribuciones internas, 7,309,434.72 bolívares; de la contribución sobre el ganado, 405,334 bolívares; de las demás fuentes 3,831,300.17 bolívares.

Los ingresos por meses fueron como sigue:

	Bolívares.		Bolívares.
Enero	4,040,301.44	Julio	3,197,610.78
Febrero	3,198,706.24	Agosto	2,752,112.20
Marzo	3,058,067.37	Septiembre	2,510,006.40
Abril	3,097,174.03	Octubre	2,188,546.33
Mayo	3,429,111.21	Noviembre	3,045,988.07
Junio	2,747,009.61	Diciembre	2,549,212.32

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

La Universidad de Chicago ha enviado á la Biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas varios folletos y publicaciones, entre los cuales se cuentan los siguientes: "Consideraciones sobre la Arqueología Mexicana," por FREDERICK STARR (la Imprenta de la Universidad, 1894), que contiene una descripción de la "Casa pintada" de San Juan de Teotihuacan, de Mitla y de Monte Alban, con un número de láminas; "Los Pequeños Artículos Cerámicos del Lago Chapala," que es el lago más grande que hay en México, y está situado en el Estado de Jalisco, á una distancia de 250 millas al norte de la capital nacional, cuyo folleto es obra del mismo autor y está impresa en la misma Imprenta; y el "Mapa de Cuauhtlantzinco ó Códice de CAMPOS,"

también del mismo autor (Imprenta de la Universidad, 1898), que contiene una descripción de varios cuadros que comprenden escenas de la conquista y retratos de los aborígenes, teniendo cada retrato un lema escrito en el idioma nahuatl, que el Padre CAMPOS ha traducido al castellano. Los indios dicen que estos cuadros pertenecen al siglo diez y seis y que los hizo un tal Tepoztecatl. El pueblo de San Juan de Cuauhtlantzinco está situado entre Puebla y Cholula, en el Estado de Puebla, México. “Estudio Reciente de los Idiomas Nativos de México,” es otro trabajo del mismo Señor FREDERICK STARR (Imprenta de la Universidad, 1900), enviado á la Biblioteca y muy interesante desde el punto de vista bibliográfico y etnográfico, puesto que contiene una lista de los escritores mexicanos cuyo número total asciende á 75, y los nombres de los libros publicados en los idiomas nativos mexicanos, sin contar los publicados en el idioma maya.

El Dr. W. GOLDEN MORTIMER, ha dado á la stampa un grueso tomo en octavo, de 576 páginas, adornado con 178 grabados, que contiene la historia de la coca. Este libro (publicado en 1901 por la casa editora de J. H. VAIL y Cía., de Nueva York) lleva el título de “El Perú: Historia de la Coca, la Divina Planta de los Incas.” Á pesar de su índole científica, es evidente que la obra no se ha escrito exclusivamente para los hombres de ciencia. Á la historia que hace de la expresada planta, precede una descripción de los Incas, sus ritos y ceremonias, su conquista por los españoles y un estudio sobre los indios de la época presente. Uno de los capítulos trata del aspecto físico del Perú y otro capítulo está consagrado á la región del país donde crece la coca. El autor presenta amplias pruebas de que la coca no sólo es una sustancia inocente, como lo es el té ó el café, sino que es infinitamente superior á estas sustancias y más digna de usarse generalmente, por la acción depurativa que ejerce en la sangre, así como por la propiedad que posee de provocar un cambio químico-fisiológico en los tejidos, por virtud del cual los nervios y músculos se hacen más capaces de desempeñar sus funciones. El libro contiene un extenso índice en el que se halla comprendido un glosario de términos incas ó quichuanos.

La biblioteca de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un tomo de 472 páginas, primorosamente ilustrado, escrito por Señora ALEC TWEEDIE, viajera inglesa de alguna nombradía. Esta obra, publicada en 1901 por la casa editora de MACMILLAN, de Nueva York, se titula “Mexico, as I saw it” (México, tal como lo ví), y se consagra principalmente á relatar escenas comunes en la vida mexicana y las impresiones que hicieron en la escritora. Hay un capítulo consagrado á Don PORFIRIO DÍAZ y su administración, otro trata de la historia del país y otro del Emperador MAXIMILIANO y de

la Emperatriz CARLOTA. Entre los numerosos restos de la antigua civilización, que tanto abundan dentro de los confines de la República, los que más entusiasmaron á la escritora fueron las minas aztecas de Xochicalco y las antiguas ruínas de Mitla. Dicha obra va acompañada por dos apéndices, á saber: el apéndice A, que trata de la estadística minera y comercial hasta el año de 1899, y el apéndice B, que contiene algunos informes muy útiles para los que viajen en la República. Los grabados que embellecen el libro, son fotografías tomadas por la misma autora, y además, un magnífico mapa.

“A Summer Journey to Brazil” (Un viaje de verano al Brasil) es el título de un tomo de 150 páginas, escrito por ALICE R. HUMPHREY, y publicado por los Sres. BROWNELL, SILVER Y CÍA., en Londres, en 1900. Además de la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, esta escritora estuvo en Petrópolis, Pernambuco, Santos y São Paulo, cuyas ciudades describe á grandes rasgos. En un capítulo que trata de “hechos sobre el Brasil,” se hace constar que la República “comprende como la décima-quinta parte del planeta habitable, una quinta parte de ambas Américas y tres séptimas partes de Sud-América;” que tiene cerca de 5,000 millas de costa y que posee 52 puertos de mar, entre los cuales se cuentan los más grandes y mejores del mundo, que sus recursos naturales son casi incalculables, pues comprenden tanto los productos de la zona templada como los de la tórrida, en tanto que el clima es variado y—considerado en conjunto—muy benigno. El libro contiene varios grabados que lo embellecen.

“The Jewelers’ Circular,” de Nueva York, como un suplemento á su número correspondiente al 5 de febrero de 1902, contiene una interesante “tabla de los rasgos característicos y las localidades donde se encuentran las piedras preciosas,” preparada por el Señor LEOPOLDO CLAREMONT. Según ella las diamantes se hallan en el Brasil; los safiros comunes y de fantasía, en Montana, Estados Unidos; las topacios, granates, crisoberilos, alejandrinas, ojos de gato y trifanos, en el Brasil; las esmeraldas y aguas marinas, en Sud-América; las fenaquitas, en el Perú; las enclasias, en el Brasil y el Perú; las hiddenitas, en la Carolina del Sur, Estados Unidos; las cristal amarillo, en todas las Repúblicas; la titanita, en los Estados Unidos; las turquesas, en toda la América del Norte, y los ópalos finos, en México.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha publicado un Boletín preparado por Mr. EDWIN S. HOLMES, hijo, que contiene un artículo titulado “Datos Estadísticos Relativos á la Industria de Frutas en California.” Esta industria comenzó de hecho durante el establecimiento de las misiones de los frailes franciscanos, y ya en 1792 tenían como 5,000 árboles frutales. Sin embargo, la era del

comercio de frutas no empezó hasta el descubrimiento de las grandes minas de oro en 1849, cuya explotación trajo al Estado millares de personas en busca del precioso metal. Tanto el clima como el suelo de California se prestan admirablemente para esta industria y la inmensa diversidad de frutas que allí se produce comprende las manzanas, los albaricoques, las cerezas, los higos, las uvas de todas clases, los melocotones, las peras, las ciruelas, las aceitunas, los membrillos, y toda clase de frutas ácidas. En 1900 el número de árboles frutales que ya daban frutas ascendió á 16,192,876, en tanto que el número de árboles que todavía no estaban en estado de producción, ascendió á 13,209,411, ó sea un total de 29,402,287 árboles frutales. Estos árboles cubrían un área de 409,557 acres, á las cuales deben agregarse los viñedos que comprendían 157,000 acres y las huertas consagradas al cultivo de las almendras que comprendían 22,852 acres, y las dedicadas al de nueces, que comprendían 19,843 acres, todas las cuales hacen un total general de 609,252 acres.

El “*Berichte über Handel und Industrie*” (Informes del Comercio y la Industria), en su edición correspondiente al 8 de marzo de 1902, publica dos artículos cortos, uno de ellos relativo á las fábricas de acero de Monterey, México, y el otro al cultivo de plátanos en Centro América. El primero de estos artículos lo ha escrito el Ministro belga en México, y el segundo se ha tomado de un Informe del Consulado alemán en Managua. El mismo periódico, en su edición del 11 de marzo de 1902, publica un extenso artículo sobre las condiciones agrícolas y la industria de minas y de fundición en la provincia de La Rioja, República Argentina. Dicho artículo lo ha escrito el perito comercial agregado á la Legación alemana en Buenos Aires. Da un informe más extenso de las minas y fundiciones que de la agricultura, habiéndose esmerado el autor en dar los últimos datos estadísticos sobre la materia.

La Imprenta de la Universidad de Princeton, Estado de New Jersey, publicó (en 1901) una monografía que consta de 43 páginas y 10 láminas que representan “*Los Invertebrados Cretáceos Marinos*,” recogidos por la expedición que la expresada Universidad envió á Patagonia en 1899. Los fósiles que en dicha época se consiguieron han resultado ser sumamente interesantes por el hecho de que representan una especie de la fauna cretácea de Sud-América que hasta ahora no se había descrito. En la colección patagónica que posee la Universidad de Princeton, hay como 40 especies de moluscos, 31 de las cuales están representadas lo bastante para poder nombrarse y describirse. Ellas indican el período cretáceo inferior de los lechos ó capas, de que procedieron.

El Departamento de Agricultura ha publicado un folleto de 30 páginas, embellecido con 10 láminas que representan "Los Productos de las Lecherías en la Exposición de París de 1900." Este folleto es una reimpresión de una parte del informe anual de la Oficina de Industria pecuaria del Departamento. Sólo dos países americanos, á saber, los Estados Unidos que exhibieron 152 artículos de esta industria, y México que exhibió 9 artículos, estaban representados en dicha Exposición. Hubo dos países que sobrepusieron á los Estados Unidos en el número de artículos de esta industria, á saber, Francia, que exhibió 800, y Suiza, que exhibió 160.

"La Etno-Botánica de los Indios de Coahuila del Sur de California," por DAVID PRESCOTT BARROWS, Imprenta de la Universidad, 1900. Esta monografía constituye un estudio de la cultura de una de las tribus indias que habita en los áridos llanos y montañas del desierto de California. Los asuntos estudiados comprenden las afinidades lingüísticas y de tribu de los indios de Coahuila, sus hábitos, hogares y la construcción de sus casas, sus cestos ó canastas y la fabricación de éstos; los materiales que usan en la manufactura de artículos y en las artes, la recogida, preparación y depósito de los alimentos, plantas alimenticias y bebidas, narcóticos y medicinas.

La Sección de Ciencia Política de la Universidad de Chicago ha publicado, en un tomo, la traducción al inglés de las Constituciones de la República Argentina y de los Estados Unidos del Brasil. Este trabajo consta de dos partes, precediendo á la Constitución de cada país, en el orden mencionado, una introducción histórica y las notas de la traductora, ELIZABETH WALLACE. Las traducciones se hicieron en 1894 de los textos castellano y portugués, respectivamente, tales como los publicó la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.

"Los Aztecas, su Historia, Maneras y Costumbres" es el título de un libro escrito originalmente en francés, por LUCIEN BIART, traducido al inglés por J. L. GARNER, y publicado en 1900 por los Sres. A. C. McCLURG y Cía., de Chicago. Si bien es verdad que el México moderno es muy conocido, no es menos cierto que los escritores del día casi pasan por alto el México antiguo, es decir, el México de los Aztecas. En esta obra se consagran capítulos al culto, la educación, las instituciones militares, las faenas agrícolas, el comercio, el idioma, la poesía y el arte de los Aztecas.

El Señor DON FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Ministro de Bolivia, ha regalado á la Biblioteca de Colón, anexa á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas las obras siguientes: Constitución Política de la República de Bolivia; Diccionario de la Constitución Política de Bolivia; Leyes Administrativas: Ley de Organización Política, Ley

Reglamentaria de Policía, Ley y Reglamento de papel de multas; Leyes y Disposiciones Administrativas: Acta de la Independencia, Constitución Política, Elecciones, Régimen Interior, Policía, Municipalidades, Correos, Caminos, Ingenieros, Colonización; Código Civil; Procedimiento Civil y Organización Judicial; Procedimiento Criminal; Procedimiento Legislativo para hacer efectivas las responsabilidades de los altos funcionarios del Estado; Procedimiento que debe observarse para imponer responsabilidad á los Magistrados de la Corte Suprema; Legislación Minera.

Gracias á la cortesía de la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires al Pacífico, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un mapa de los ferrocarriles existentes en la República Argentina en 1901. Dicho mapa no sólo muestra la localidad de las líneas que están en operación en la actualidad, sino también las rutas de las líneas que se intenta construir. La escala es de $2\frac{2}{3}$ pulgadas por cada 100 kilómetros ó $3\frac{2}{3}$ pulgadas por cada 100 millas inglesas. Un mapa de Buenos Aires (en una escala de 1 en cada 300,000) aparece como una adición al mapa de los ferrocarriles propiamente dicho.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

ABRIL DE 1902.

Nº. 4.

REORGANIZAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

RESOLUÇÃO ADOPTADA PELA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA PARA A REORGANIZAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Os Governos representados nesta Conferencia, convencidos da utilidade da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, estabelecida em Washington, convem em que a dita Secretaria se governe durante dez annos contados desde o encerramento da actual Conferencia, pelo seguinte Regulamento, o qual, sem embargo, ficará sujeito á revisão da proxima Conferencia das Republicas Americanas, ou á das Republicas mesmas, segundo o modo estabelecido no paragrapho 16 das resoluções adoptadas pela Primeira Conferencia Internacional das Republicas Americanas em 14 de Abril de 1890.

Artigo 1º. A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas estará sob a direcção de um Conselho Directivo constituido pelos representantes diplomaticos de todos os Governos das ditas Republicas, acreditados junto do Governo dos Estados Unidos de America, e pelo Secretario de Estado desta mesma nação, que funcionará como Presidente do dito Conselho. Este Conselho deverá reunir-se em sessão ordinaria uma vez por mez, e extraordinariamente, sempre que fôr convocado pelo Presidente, por si ou á moção dos membros do Conselho. Bastará o comparecimento de cinco membros do dito Conselho á qualquer das sessões ordinarias ou extraordinarias, para que o Conselho possa funcionar regularmente em todos os assumptos de sua competencia, e nomeará as commissões que julgar conveniente.

ART. 2º. Todos os cargos da Secretaria serão preenchidos, depois de exame dos candidatos por uma junta examinadora composta de tres membros nomeados pelo Conselho. Os pretendentes deverão fazer seus pedidos em guias que lhes serão fornecidas pelo Director da Secretaria, nas quaes será especificado o serviço especial que se trate de prover, e inscreverão seus nomes em um registro que o director tera para esse fim, em que serão mencionados todos os pormenores relativos ás materias do exame; e a junta examinadora só poderá recommendar para o cargo especial que pretende preencher os que se mostrarem habilitados para o desempenho do mesmo. As nomeações serão feitas pelo conselho e assignadas pelo presidente.

ART. 3º. O Conselho Directivo preparará todos os annos, com a collaboração do Director da Secretaria um orçamento detalhado das despesas do anno subsequente. Este orçamento deverá ser remettido a cada Governo com um relatorio indicando a proporção das quotas que deve pagar cada um delles, de conformidade com o convenio de 14 de Abril de 1890; e os Governos ficam na obrigação de remetter suas respectivas quotas ao Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, com seis mezes de antecipação.

ART. 4º. Quando o Conselho Directivo o julgar conveniente, poderá designar um ou dous de seus membros para examinarem as contas da Secretaria, devendo submeter ao Conselho o relatorio correspondente.

ART. 5º. A Secretaria fica auctorizada para manter correspondencia, por intermedio dos representantes diplomaticos em Washington, com os departamentos do Executivo das differentes Republicas Americanas, e deverá proporcionar os dados que possua ou possa obter, a qualquer das ditas Republicas que o solicitar. Estas convêm em facilitar á Secretaria, quanto fôr possivel, as informações que solicitar, e em remetter-lhe opportunamente dous exemplares de suas publicações officiaes, que se conservarão na bibliotheca da Secretaria, e bem assim subministrar quaesquer informações que lhes pedir o Director da Secretaria.

ART. 6º. A Secretaria publicará um **BOLETIM MENSAL** que deverá ser impresso nos idiomas hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez, conjuncta ou separadamente, que conterà informações estatisticas, commerciaes e sobre legislação, que sejam de interesse especial para os habitantes das differentes Republicas. Tambem publicará os folhetos, mappas, cartas geographicas ou topographicas, e qualquer outra publicação que o Conselho Directivo julgar conveniente.

ART. 7º. Logo que terminem os contractos pendentes para annuncios, cessará a publicação delles no **BOLETIM**.

ART. 8º. Todas as publicações da Secretaria serão consideradas como documentos publicos e serão transportadas gratuitamente pelos correios das Republicas.

ART. 9º. A Secretaria será encarregada especialmente do cumprimento de todas as obrigações que lhe imponham as resoluções adoptadas pela presente Conferencia Internacional.

ART. 10°. O Director da Secretaria poderá assistir ás sessões do Conselho Directivo e ás das Commissões, assim como ás das Conferencias Internacionais das Republicas Americanas, para dar as informações que se lhe peçam.

ART. 11°. A Secretaria terá sob sua custodia os archivros das Conferencias Internacionais das Republicas Americanas.

ART. 12°. As resoluções da Primeira Conferencia Internacional das Republicas Americanas, adoptadas no dia 14 de Abril de 1890, permanecerão vigentes uma vez que não sejam oppostas á estas disposições, e ficam revogadas as demais resoluções e planos referentes á organização da Secretaria.

ART. 13°. Fica creada, sob a autoridade do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e como uma secção da Secretaria das ditas Republicas, uma Bibliotheca latino-americana que será designada com o nome de “Bibliotheca de Colombo.”

Feito e assignado na cidade de Mexico, aos vinte e nove dias do mez de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous, em tres exemplares escriptos, respectivamente, em hespanhol, inglez e francez, os quaes serão depositados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos de Mexico, afim de que sejam tiradas copias delles para envial-as por via diplomatica a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

PRIMEIRA REUNIÃO DO CONSELHO DIRECTIVO DA SECRETARIA.

SYNOPSIS DA PRIMEIRA SESSÃO DO CONSELHO DIRECTIVO DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

A primeira reunião do Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas realizou-se no Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos no dia 19 de Março de 1902. Presidiu a sessão o Honrado Senhor Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, e estiveram presentes os seguintes senhores:

O Senhor MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Embaixador do Mexico, representando tambem a Republica do Salvador.

O Senhor MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Ministro da Republica Argentina.

O Senhor JOAQUIM WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro do Chile.

O Senhor JOAQUIM BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, representando tambem a Republica de Honduras.

O Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Equador.

O Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala.

O Senhor J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haiti.

O Senhor LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua.

O Senhor MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro de Peru.

O Senhor ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, Encarregado de Negocios de Bolivia.

O Senhor R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Encarregado de Negocios do Brazil.

O Senhor AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Encarregado de Negocios de Venezuela.

O Senhor JOHN STEWART, Consul geral do Paraguay.

O Senhor W. W. ROCKHILL, Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, tambem esteve presente na reunião.

Manifestou o Senhor Secretario de Estado que o objecto da reunião era apresentar o relatorio annual da Secretaria correspondente ao anno que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901, cujo documento não tinha sido apresentado antes por razão da ausencia da maioria dos senhores representantes, que haviam sahido para o Mexico com o objecto de celebrar alli a Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

O relatorio foi declarado inteiramente satisfactorio e foi approved por unanimidade.

Em seguida, se considerou a resolução adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana sobre a reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e se resolveu que a referida Resolução se puzesse desde logo em pratica; que ao publicar-a no BOLETIM se lhe accrescentasse o preambulo, tal como consta da acta da conferencia; que se nomeasse o pessoal da Junta Examinadora dos empregados da Secretaria, resultando eleitos os Senhores MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro do Perú, ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala, e LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua.

O Senhor Secretario de Estado chamou a attenção do Conselho Directivo para as resoluções adoptadas pela Conferencia em Mexico relativos á convocação de um Congresso Aduaneiro, uma Convenção Sanitaria e um Congresso para o estudo da producção e consumo do café. Estas resoluções foram lidas pelo Director da Secretaria, e se resolveu que o Congresso Aduaneiro fosse convocado para o dia 10 de Outubro proximo, a Convenção Sanitaria para o dia 15 do mesmo mez e o Congresso do café para o dia 1º de Novembro seguinte.

A moção do Senhor LÉGER, Ministro de Haítí, se concordou que a primeira segunda-feira de cada mez tenham lugar no futuro as sessões ordinarias do Conselho Directivo, começando ás tres horas da tarde.

RELATORIO ANNUAL DO DIRECTOR.

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Washington, 1º de Dezembro de 1901.

Ao Senhor Secretario de Estado, Presidente da Commissão Executiva da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e aos membros da mesma.

SENHORES: Ao submetter-vos meu relatorio annual, tenho a satisfação de declarar-vos que os Governos representados na União Inter-

nacional das Republicas Americanas, continuam a mostrar a mesma apreciação dos trabalhos desta Secretaria que sempre tem manifestado. Essa apreciação foi manifestada na Conferência Internacional das Republicas Americanas, actualmente em sessão na cidade de Mexico, em que foi concedida á Secretaria representação de accordo com sua importancia e em que o proposito de ampliar o escopo de suas funcções foi francamente apoiado.

AGENCIA NO MEXICO.

Em cumprimento das resoluções da Commissão Executiva, as quaes foram approvadas por Sua Excellencia o Embaixador do Mexico nesta capital e por elle submittidas ao seu Governo, foi estabelecida na cidade de Mexico, em connexão com a Conferencia uma agencia da Secretaria. Esta repartição foi organizada e provida de grande collecção de livros de consulta e de um pessoal habilitado, suppridos pela cortezia do Governo Mexicano.

FALLECIMENTO DO DOUTOR GUZMÁN.

Durante o anno a Secretaria perdeu com o fallecimento do Doutor HORACIO GUZMÁN seu Secretario, um valioso coadjutor cujo interesse nos trabalhos da Secretaria e perfeito conhecimento de todas as questões a seu cargo foram sempre apreciados.

CONTAS.

As contas da Secretaria durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901, são como segue:

Receitas e despesas durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901

RECEITAS.

Quantia annual votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, 1901	\$36, 000. 00
Saldo proveniente de vendas, aluguel, etc., 1º de Julho de 1901	1, 971. 72
Quotas das Republicas Latino-Americanas.....	15, 452. 57
Entradas por annuncios.....	\$3, 289. 35
Entradas por venda de publicações	1, 408. 66
	<hr/>
	4, 698. 01
Entradas totaes.....	<hr/>
	58, 122. 30

DESPEZAS.

Da quantia annual votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos,	
1901	\$36, 000. 00
Da receita proveniente de vendas, aluguel, etc.....	18, 921. 47
	<hr/>
	54, 921. 47
Saldo o 1º de Julho de 1901	<hr/>
	3, 200. 83

Quadro detalhado das despesas durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901.

	Da quantia annual vota- da pelo Con- gresso dos Es- tados Unidos, 1901.	Da receita provenien- te de ven- das, alu- guel, etc.	Total.
Vencimentos	\$32, 194. 54	\$931. 00	\$33, 125. 54
Artigos de escriptorio		581. 35	581. 35
Aluguel	1, 833. 34	166. 66	2, 000. 00
Bibliotheca		1, 315. 71	1, 315. 71
Sellos de correio	42. 26	1, 287. 46	1, 329. 72
Mobilia		218. 58	218. 58
Impressões		12, 006. 90	12, 006. 90
Liquidação do contracto feito com o Sr. Charles E. Locke para fazer annuncios	1, 929. 86		1, 929. 86
Despesas miscellaneas		2, 413. 81	2, 413. 81
Total	36, 000. 00	18, 921. 47	54, 921. 47

Ao começar o anno financeiro de 1901, como se vê do relatorio annual anterior, havia um saldo a favor da Typographia Nacional de \$3,314.71. O quadro que se publica em seguida mostra que a Secretaria tem podido liquidar esta divida, assim como todas as obrigações que assumiu por trabalhos typographicos durante o exercicio proximo passado.

Conta apresentada pelo director da Typographia Nacional para o exercicio que terminou no dia 30 de Junho de 1901.

Saldo do exercicio de 1900	\$3, 314. 71
Somma total das contas apresentadas para o exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901	10, 183. 66
	<u>13, 498. 37</u>
Quantia a deduzir da somma cobrada por composição e trabalho typo- graphico (Manual do Mexico), segundo arranjos feitos com o director da Typographia Nacional e acreditada á Secretaria	1, 097. 55
Somma paga da receita proveniente de vendas, aluguel, etc., durante o exercicio do 1901	\$6, 000. 00
Quantia paga durante o actual exercicio	6, 400. 82
	<u>12, 400. 82</u>
	<u>13, 498. 37</u>

Apresento-vos em seguida o orçamento da receita e despesa para o exercicio que terminará no dia 30 de Junho de 1902:

Orçamento da receita:

Quantia votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos	\$36, 000. 00
Quotas das Republicas Americanas	15, 157. 73
Annuncios	3, 000. 00
Venda de publicações	1, 400. 00
Total	<u>55, 557. 73</u>
Calculo das despesas na proporção actual:	
Vencimentos	\$33, 600. 00
Aluguel	2, 000. 00
Impressões	13, 000. 00
Artigos de escriptorio e mobilia	900. 00
Bibliotheca	1, 200. 00
Sellos de correio	1, 300. 00
Despesas miscellaneas	2, 400. 00
	<u>54, 400. 00</u>
Saldo	1, 157. 73

O BOLETIM MENSAL.

A circulação do BOLETIM foi igual a do anno passado. O quadro que se publica em seguida mostra o numero de exemplares do BOLETIM que foram remittidos a diversos paizes no mez de Outubro de 1901.

Distribuição do Boletim no mez de Outubro.

Republica Argentina.....	455	Europa	87
Bolivia	99	Guatemala.....	497
Brazil	359	Haiti	197
Honduras Britannica	29	Honduras.....	209
Canada	169	Jamaica	60
Mexico	4,517	Salvador.....	37
Nicaragua.....	102	Santo Domingo.....	140
Paraguay	30	Estados Unidos.....	1,686
Peru.....	137	Uruguay	157
Porto Rico	180	Venezuela	473
Chile	228	As Pequenas Antilhas.....	47
Colombia	190	Diversos paizes	17
Costa Rica	97		
Cuba	268	Total	10,583
Equador	116		

Durante o ultimo anno economico as Republicas de Bolivia e do Paraguay concederam á Secretaria a franquia postal para suas publicações. Deste privilegio goza já a Secretaria em treze Republicas, assim como no Canadá, Cuba, Porto Rico e Ilhas Philippinas.

OUTRAS PUBLICAÇÕES.

Desde que apresentei meu ultimo relatorio, a Secretaria preparou e publicou uma obra intitulada “United States of Brazil: A Geographical Sketch, with Special Reference to Economic Conditions and Prospects of Future Development,” e como um supplemento a esta uma bibliographia do paiz (“A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps relating to Brazil, 1800–1900”). É de esperar que esta obra bibliographica seja seguida por outras relativas aos differentes paizes da America. Um pamphleto intitulado “Report on Coffee, with Special Reference to the Costa Rica Product,” preparado pelo Sr. Dr. JOAQUIM BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica nos Estados Unidos, foi publicado durante o anno e tem tido grande circulação.

A publicação do Manual dos Estados Unidos em hespanhol tem sido retardada, entre outros motivos, por causa do desejo da Secretaria de aproveitar das estatisticas do recenseamento de 1900. Espero que esta importante obra sahira á luz durante o proximo anno. Na preparação dos capitulos que tratam de assumptos technicos, a Secretaria tem a collaboração de homens de reconhecida competencia.

A maior parte dos manuaes publicados pela Secretaria deixam de ser de utilidade devido ao facto de que as estatisticas que contêm foram organizadas ha oito ou dez annos. Por conseguinte, a procura dessas

publicações não é tão grande como devia ser, e torna-se necessario revisal-as. Com este objecto em vista, foi solicitada a collaboração dos membros correspondentes honorarios da União Internacional nos differentes paizes, assim como a de outros escriptores de reputação. É de esperar que essas edições revisadas saiam á luz antes de muito tempo.

Um motivo serio que impediu a publicação dos manuaes foi a retirada muito sentida, dos Senhores ARTHUR W. FERGUSON e FRANCISCO J. JÁNES, os quaes foram nomeados para occupar importantes cargos nas Philippinas.

MEMBROS CORRESPONDENTES HONORARIOS.

A esperanza que manifestei em meu ultimo relatorio annual de que a Secretaria seria representada por um membro correspondente honorario em cada um dos paizes da União Internacional, tem sido realizada e as informações por elles subministradas tem sido de grande valor ao BOLETIM.

MAPPAS.

Tendo recebido bom acolhimento os dous mappas do Mexico que a Secretaria publicou durante o anno, fui animado a emprehender a preparação de mappas similares dos outros paizes da União. Os de Guatemala e Costa Rica estão muito adiantados e em breve estarão em mão-do impressor. O mappa do Brazil, que foi enviado á Exposição Pan-Americana em Buffalo, ainda que não terminado, será concluido dentro de poucos mezes.

BIBLIOTHECA.

Conta actualmente a bibliotheca 8,948 volumes. A collecção que constituia a bibliotheca quando apresentei meu ultimo relatorio, tem sido augmentada com o acrescimo de 1,456 volumes e pamphletos, dos quaes 991 foram offerecidos gratuitamente. O numero de periodicos, incluindo os diarios que se recebem com regularidade na bibliotheca tem sido augmentado de 169. O numero total dessas publicações que actualmente se recebem, é de 2,000.

A Secretaria continúa a fazer esforços no sentido de obter dos Governos dos diversos paizes da America Central e do Sul uma collecção completa de todas as leis, decretos, relatorios ministeriaes e outros documentos officiaes por elles publicados. Estes esforços têm tido certo gráo de exito, mas ainda ha muito a fazer antes que a Secretaria receba todas as publicações que, de conformidade com as regras estabelecidas pela União, lhe deverão ser remettidas. Espera-se que a Conferencia que está actualmente em sessão no Mexico, depois de concluidos seus trabalhos, transferirá á Secretaria as obras que lhe forem offerecidos e apresentará meios para facilitar os trabalhos da bibliotheca.

A Secretaria tem publicado, além de listas mensaes de entradas da bibliotheca, listas semi-annuaes para a conveniencia dos leitores.

EXHIBIÇÃO FEITA PELA SECRETARIA NA EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA DE
BUFFALO.

Tenho a satisfação de informar-vos que a exhibição da Secretaria, na Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo, sob a direcção do 1º official da Secretaria, o Sr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, foi muito apreciada. A Secretaria será representada na “South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition” que se celebrará em Charleston por um periodo de seis mezes, desde o dia 1º de Dezembro de 1901. Em 1903 uma exhibição será enviada á “Louisiana Purchase Exposition,” de St. Louis, as despezas com essa exhibição serão comprehendidas na verba que o Congresso votou para a representação dos diversos Departamentos do Governo.

Tenho a honra de ser, Senhores, vosso obediente servidor.

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director*.

CONGRESSO ADUANEIRO.

RESOLUÇÃO.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente auctorizados por seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte resolução:

A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

I. Que dentro de um anno, contado desde o encerramento das sessões da Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reuna na cidade de Nova York, Estados Unidos de America, um Congresso Aduaneiro composto de um ou mais Delegados nomeados por cada Governo entre seus directores ou chefes de alfandegas, consules, presidentes ou empregados de camaras de commercio, commerciantes notaveis ou outras pessoas que se julgarem dotadas de conhecimentos technicos em materia de alfandegas.

O Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas fixará a data em que tera de reunir-se o Congresso Aduaneiro, o qual será organizado como se decidir, com o auxilio dos empregados da dita Secretaria Internacional, e terá por objecto resolver sobre as proposições que lhe apresentarem os Delegados ou as commissões que se nomeiem, respeitando o systema aduaneiro de cada paiz e a legitima percepção de seus direitos fiscaes.

II. As materias sobre que hão de versar as resoluções do Congresso Aduaneiro são as seguintes:

(a) Uniformidade das regras para dar entrada, despacho e sahida ás embarcações que se empregam no commercio internacional.

(b) Uniformidade e simplificação das formalidades aduaneiras referentes a manifestos de navios, sua redacção e dados de facturas consulares e declarações feitas ás alfandegas.

(c) Simplificação e uniformidade das formalidades aduaneiras para o despacho de mercadorias e bagagens.

(d) Meios adequados para estabelecer uma nomenclatura commum dos productos e mercadorias das Republicas da America, em hespanhol, inglez, portuguez e francez;

1º. Para que sirva de base á estatistica de importação e exportação, de conformidade com um modelo uniforme e sem prejuizo das regras que cada nação tenha adoptado para sua estatistica particular; e

2º. Para que, com mais amplos detalhes e especificações, seja adoptada nas tarifas e nas demais leis aduaneiras de ditas Republicas, e sirva de base á percepção dos direitos que cada uma dellas tenha estabelecido.

(e) Adopção de um systema uniforme e simples para as declarações e o despacho aduaneiro das amostras e mercadorias que circulem em volumes ou pacotes postaes.

(f) Simplificação e uniformidade das formalidades aduaneiras a que tenham de sujeitar-se as mercadorias que atravessem simplesmente o territorio de uma nação, com destino ao consumo de outra ou outras, respeitando o principio do livre transito mercantil pelas vias terrestres ou fluviaes das nações de America, sem cobrança de outros direitos ou impostos que não sejam justa compensação de serviços effectivos.

(g) Conveniencia de estabelecer a periodicidade na reunião de futuros Congressos aduaneiros.

(h) Quaesquer outros assumptos que se relacionam com os que ficam indicados, ou que o Congresso Aduaneiro considerar uteis ou convenientes para favorecer ou desenvolver o trafico mercantil.

(i) Organização de uma Commissão permanente de Alfandegas, composta de pessoas dotadas de conhecimentos technicos, e que, como uma dependencia da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, ou em outra forma que o proprio Congresso julgar adequado, se encarregue, principalmente, da execução dos accordos ou resoluções que este houver tomado, e da comparação e estudo das leis aduaneiras e tarifas das nações de America, com o fim de iniciar perante seus Governos a expedição de leis e medidas que, em relação a formalidades de Alfandega, possam simplificar-as e facilitar o commercio.

III. Que afim de fazer proveitoso e completo o estudo pelo Congresso Aduaneiro da questão a que se refere a lettra *D* da presente resolução, cada um dos Governos das Republicas de America faça estudar pela administração superior de Alfandegas, a nomenclatura ou vocabulario formado pela Secretaria Internacional de ditas Republicas, e remetta com a maior brevidade possivel ao Conselho Directivo da dita Secretaria as observações ou correções ao vocabulario que julgar conveniente suggerir.

A dita Secretaria Internacional apresentará ao Congresso Aduaneiro, na forma mais concreta e simples que fôr possivel, as observações que

os Governos tiverem feito, e além disto, uma traducção em francez da nomenclatura já publicada.

IV. A ratificação da presente resolução por parte dos Governos das Republicas Americanas que a approvarem, será communicada ao Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das ditas Republicas antes de seis mezes contados da data em que se encerrar esta conferencia.

Feito e firmado na cidade de Mexico, aos vinte dous dias do mez de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous, em tres exemplares escriptos respectivamente em hespanhol, inglez e francez, os quaes serão depositados na Secretaria de Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, afim de que delles se tirem copias certificadas para serem enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

POLICIA SANITARIA.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente auctorizados por seus Governos, approvaram a Resolução seguinte:

A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recommenda com urgencia a adopção pelas Republicas representadas nella das resoluções seguintes:

I. Que todas as medidas sobre assumptos relacionados com a Policia Sanitaria Internacional, as destinadas a evitar a invasão de enfermidades contagiosas em um paiz e o estabelecimento e vigilancia das detenções maritimas e terrestres internacionaes, ou seja das estações de saude, fiquem por completo sob a dependencia dos Governos nacionaes.

II. Que se estabeleçam nos portos de cada paiz duas classes de detenção: A, a de inspecção e observação, e B, a de desinfecção.

III. Que se supprima a quarentena prohibitiva respeito aos artigos manufacturados e demais mercadorias; que as mercadorias procedentes de portos ou lugares limpos e que tenham atravessado um territorio infestado, sem terem sido detidas nelle mais tempo do que o necessario para o transito, não estejam sujeitas á detenção nem outra precaução sanitaria, senão a inspecção indispensavel no lugar de seu destino, e que a dita inspecção e a demora que ella implique, não excedam do tempo absolutamente necessario ao effeito, applicando-se a mesma regra ás communicações internacionaes por estrada de ferro, exceptuando-se unicamente das disposições anteriores, o gado, as pelles crúas, os trapos e effectos dos immigrants.

IV. Que os Governos representados nesta Conferencia se prestem mutua cooperação, auxiliando, tanto quanto fôr possivel, as auctoridades municipaes, provinciaes e locaes estabelecidas em seus respectivos territorios, afim de conseguir o estabelecimento e a conservação de

condições sanitarias adequadas em seus respectivos portos e dependencias, para reduzir, tanto quanto fôr possível, as restricções inherentes á quarentena, até lograr sua completa suppressão. Que, além disto, seja ordenado a todas e cada uma de suas respectivas instituições de sande, que á maior brevidade communicuem aos representantes diplomaticos ou consulares das Republicas representadas nesta Conferencia, a existencia das seguintes enfermidades: cholera, febre amarella, peste bubonica, variola e qualquer outra epidemia de caracter grave, impondo-se ás auctoridades sanitarias de cada um dos portos, a obrigação de fazer constar na carta de sande dos navios, antes que estes partirem, as molestias contagiosas existentes em ditos portos.

V. A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recommenda igualmente, em beneficio de todas as Republicas Americanas, e afim de que estas cooperem prompta e efficazmente em tudo relativo ás materias mencionadas nas anteriores resoluções, que se convoque pelo Conselho Directivo da União de ditas Republicas, a reunião em Washington, D. C., de uma convenção geral de representantes das Repartições de Saude de ditas Republicas, dentro de um anno contado desde a data em que a conferencia adoptar estas resoluções; que cada um dos Governos representados nesta Conferencia designe um ou mais Delegados para que assistam á dita Convenção, conferindo-lhes os poderes necessarios, afim de que, em união dos Delegados das demais Republicas, celebrem os convenios sanitarios e formulem os regulamentos que a juizo da mesma Convenção forem mais beneficos aos interesses de todos os paizes que nella estejam representados; que os votos em dita Convenção sejam computados por Republicas, tendo cada uma dellas um voto; que a Convenção adopte as medidas mais convenientes com o objecto de que se reünam outras Convenções sanitarias, nas datas e nos lugares que se julgar mais adequados, e por ultimo, que nomeie um Conselho Executivo de cinco membros, pelo menos, que funcione até que se reunir a seguinte Convenção, renovando-se, então, o pessoal do Conselho com um Presidente que será eleito em escrutinio secreto pela mesma Convenção. O dito conselho se denominará “Repartição Sanitaria Internacional,” e residirá em Washington, D. C.

VI. Que afim de que a Repartição Sanitaria Internacional possa prestar serviços positivos ás diferentes Republicas representadas na Convenção, ellas transmittam prompta e regularmente á dita Repartição, os dados de toda natureza relativos ás condições sanitarias de seus respectivos portos e territorios, e lhe subministrem todos os meios e auxilios a seu alcance para o estudo e investigação completos e cuidadosos, das molestias epidemicas que apparecerem no territorio de qualquer das ditas Republicas, afim de que a dita Repartição, com esses meios, coopere com sua experiencia á protecção, tão ampla quanto fôr possível, da saude daquellas Republicas, facilitando assim as relações commerciaes entre ellas existentes.

VII. Que os vencimentos e despezas dos Delegados á Convenção e os dos membros da Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, assim como os gastos da Convenção e Repartição referidas, sejam pagos pelos Governos respectivos, cobrindo-se os gastos de funcionamento da Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, cujo estabelecimento se recommenda, assim como os que resultarem de investigações especiaes e da tradueção, publicação e distribuição de informações, com os recursos de em fundo formado das quotas annuaes das Republicas representadas nas alludidas convenções, adoptando como base para calcular a proporção correspondente a cada uma, a que actualmente serve para a manutenção da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Recommenda-se, emfim, que, em virtude da economia, essa mesma Secretaria seja utilizada pelas Convenções referidas e pela Repartição Sanitaria Internacional para levar a correspondencia e a contabilidade, fazer os pagamentos e fazer o archivo dos trabalhos a que se referem as presentes recommendações.

Feito e assignado na Cidade de Mexico, aos vinte-e-nove dias do mez de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous, em tres exemplares escriptos, respectivamente, em hespanhol, inglez e francez, os quaes serão depositados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, afim de que delles sejam tiradas copias certificadas para envial-as por via diplomatica a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

Por Bolivia	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
Por Colombia	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por Chile	(Firmado) AUGUSTO MATTE. (Firmado) JOAQ. WALKER M. (Firmado) EMILIO BELLO C.
Pela Republica Dominicana	(Firmado) FED. HENRÍQUEZ I CARVAJAL. (Firmado) L. F. CARBO. (Firmado) QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.
Por Equador	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Pelo Salvador	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES. (Firmado) BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.
Pelos Estados Unidos de America	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN. (Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER. (Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Haiti	(Firmado) J. N. LÉGER.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD. (Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Mexico	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA. (Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

Por Mexico.....	(Firmado) E. PARDO, jr. (Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS. (Firmado) PABLO MACEDO. (Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA. (Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO. (Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. (Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CAL- DERÓN. (Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

RESOLUÇÃO RELATIVA Á REUNIÃO DE UM CONGRESSO ENCARREGADO DE ESTUDAR A PRODUÇÃO E O CONSUMO DO CAFÉ.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente auctorizados por seus Governos, approvaram a resolução seguinte:

A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

Primeiro. Que dentro de um anno, contado da data do encerramento das sessões da Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reuna na cidade de Nova York, Estados Unidos de America, uma commissão composta de um ou mais delegados nomeados por cada Governo que desejar estar representado nella, os quaes deverão ter conhecimentos technicos acerca da producção, distribuição e consumo do café.

Segundo. O Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas fixará a data em que ha de reunir-se esta commissão. A dita commissão será organizada como ella decidir, com o auxilio da Secretaria mencionada, e terá por objecto o estudo das causas que produzem actualmente a crise por que esta grande industria atravessa, e propor os meios praticos de evital-a ou diminuil-a.

Feito e firmado na cidade de Mexico, aos vinte-e-nove dias do mez de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous, em tres exemplares escriptos, respectivamente, em hespanhol, inglez e frances, os quaes serão depositados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos de Mexico, afim de que delles sejam tiradas copias certificadas para envial-as por via diplomatica a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

Pela Republica Argentina.....	(Firmado) ANTONIO BERMEJO. (Firmado) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Por Bolivia.....	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

Por Colombia.....	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica.....	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Pela Republica Dominicana.....	(Firmado) FED. HENRÍQUEZ I CAR- VAJAL.
	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
	(Firmado) QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.
Por Equador.....	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Pelo Salvador.....	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Firmado) BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN.
Pelos Estados Unidos de America.....	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	(Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	(Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala.....	(Firmado) FRANCISCA ORLA.
Por Haiti.....	(Firmado) J. N. LÉGER.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD.
	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Mexico.....	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
	(Firmado) E. PARDO, jr.
	(Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.
	(Firmado) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.
	(Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) T. DÁVILA.
Por Paraguay.....	(Firmado) CECILIO BAEZ.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CAL- DERÓN.
	(Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

SEGUNDA SESSÃO DO CONSELHO DIRECTIVO DA SECRETARIA.

No dia 7 de Abril de 1902, ás tres horas da tarde, reuniu-se de novo o Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, no salão diplomatico do Departamento de Estado, sob a presidencia do Honrado. Senhor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, estando presentes os Senhores seguintes:

O Senhor MANOEL DE ASPÍROZ, Embaixador do Mexico, representando seu paiz e a Republica do Salvador;

O Senhor MARTÍN GARCÍA MEROU, Ministro da Republica Argentina;

O Senhor JOAQUIM WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro do Chile;

O Senhor JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, representando tambem a Republica de Honduras;

O Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Equador;

O Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala;

O Senhor J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haiti;

O Senhor LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua;

O Senhor MANOEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro do Perú;

O Senhor JUAN CUESTAS, Ministro do Uruguay;

O Senhor FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Ministro de Bolivia;

O Senhor R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Encarregado de Negocios do Brazil;

O Senhor AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Encarregado de Negocios de Venezuela, e

O Senhor JOHN STEWART, Consul Geral do Paraguay.

Tambem esteve presente o Senhor W. W. ROCKHILL, Director da Secretaria Internacional.

Foi apresentado o Relatorio da commissão examinadora, nomeada na sessão anterior, e de conformidade com sua recommendação, e por unanimidade de votos, foi nomeado Secretario da Secretaria Internacional o Senhor NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA.

Por indicação do Senhor Director e pelo voto unanime dos Senhores concorrentes, o Doutor JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ foi nomeado traductor em chefe da Secretaria e Bibliothecario da Bibliotheca de Colombo.

Indicou o mesmo Senhor Director a conveniencia de fixar o dia em que deva ser remetido aos differentes Governos o orçamento annual de despesas da Secretaria Internacional, e á moção do Sr. Ministro Argentino, depois de ser considerado devidamente o ponto, se accordou por unanimidade que ficasse assignalado para este objecto o primeiro de Julho de cada anno.

Tambem se resolveu por unanimidade levar a effeito o disposto relativamente a que cada Governo remetta á Secretaria Internacional dous exemplares de todas suas publicações officiaes, e que o Senhor Director fique auctorizado para dar, por intermedio e com a cooperação dos respectivos Senhores Ministros os passos que forem necessarios neste sentido.

O Senhor Director disse que tinha escripto ao Senhor Secretario de Estado, pedindo-lhe que tivesse a bondade de informar o Senhor Ministro de Correios do accordo adoptado para que as publicações da Secretaria Internacional se admittam e remetam livres de porte; e que o Senhor Secretario de Estado tinha tido a bondade de acceder a isto. Só faltava agora que os Senhores Ministros, cujos Governos não o houvessem já determinado, escrevessem tambem no mesmo sentido, para que não houvesse obstaculo neste serviço.

Resolveu-se igualmente que para levar a effeito o accordado respeito á Policia Sanitaria, além de pedir ao Senhor Chefe do Serviço de Hos-

pitaes de Marinha dos Estados Unidos de America, um relatorio sobre a materia, se solicitasse de cada um dos Senhores Ministros a remessa á Secretaria dos regulamentos sanitarios de seus respectivos paizes, e dos tratados ou convenções sanitarias celebradas sobre o mesmo assumpto, quaes poderiam ser conservados na Secretaria Internacional para serem usados devidamente quando for necessario.

Em seguida, o Director deu leitura ao regulamento interior da Secretaria, de que fora encarregado de formular na sessão anterior, o qual foi approved por unanimidade, auctorizando-se ao Senhor Director para pol-o em observancia desde o dia 1º de Maio.

Tomou-se em consideração o importante ponto da Bibliotheca, e depois de numerosas observações dos Senhores LAZO, GUACHALLA e outros senhores, se resolveu fazer um esforço para que os respectivos Governos contribuam o mais prompto possivel para a realização do pensamento.

Não havendo mais assumptos de que tratar, levantou-se a sessão para reunir-se de novo a primeira segunda-feira de Maio proximo.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO ENTRE A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA E A REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DO URUGUAY.

JULIO A. ROCA, Presidente Constitucional da Republica Argentina.

A todos os que o presente virem, saude:

Considerando que entre a Republica Argentina e a Republica Oriental do Uruguay se negociou, concluiu e firmou na cidade de Buenos Aires no dia 8 de Junho de 1899, um tratado geral de arbitramento, assim como um Protocollo adicional, subscripto no dia 21 de Dezembro de 1901, que contem as modificações introduzidas pelo honrado Congresso da nação Argentina, cujos textos são os seguintes:

Os Governos da Republica Argentina e da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, animados do commum desejo de resolver por meios amistosos qualquer questão que se suscitar entre os dous paizes, resolveram celebrar um tratado geral de arbitramento, e com esse objecto nomeam como seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber: Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica Argentina, o Senhor Dr. AMANCIO ALCORTA, Ministro das Relações Exteriores e Culto, e Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica oriental do Uruguay, o Senhor Dr. GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario do Uruguay junto ao Governo da Republica Argentina; os quaes, depois de se terem communicado os seus respectivos plenos poderes, que foram achados em boa e devida forma, concordaram nos artigos que se seguem:

ARTIGO 1º. As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter a arbitramento, todas as controversias, de qualquer natureza, que por qualquer causa surgirem entre ellas, com tanto que não affectem os

preceitos da constituição de um ou outro paiz e sempre que não possam ser resolvidas mediante negociações directas.

ART. 2º. Não podem ser renovadas, em virtude deste tratado, as questões que tenham sido objecto de arranjos definitivos entre as partes. Em taes casos, o arbitramento limitar-se-há exclusivamente ás questões que se suscitarem sobre a validade, interpretação e cumprimento de ditos arranjos.

ART. 3º. Em cada caso occorrente será constituido o Tribunal arbitral que deva resolver a controversia suscitada.

Si não houver conformidade na constituição do tribunal, este será composto de tres juizes. Cada Estado nomeará um Arbitro e estes designarão o terceiro. Si não conseguirem pôr-se de accordo sobre essa designação, a fará o Chefe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os Arbitros nomeados pelas partes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, se solicitará sua designação do Presidente da Republica Franceza. O arbitro assim eleito será de direito presidente do tribunal.

Não poderá ser nomeado Arbitro terceiro a pessoa que nesse caracter ja tenha sentenciado em um juizo arbitral, de conformidade com este tratado.

ART. 4º. Nenhum dos Arbitros poderá ser cidadão dos Estados Contractantes, nem domiciliado em seu territorio. Tão pouco poderá ter interesse nas questões que sejam objecto do arbitramento.

No caso de não acceitação, renuncia ou impedimento de um ou mais dos Arbitros, se procederá do mesmo modo á sua substituição.

ART. 6. Os pontos compromettidos serão fixados pelos Estados Contractantes que poderão tambem determinar a amplitude dos poderes dos Arbitros e qualquer outra circumstancia relativa ao modo de proceder.

ART. 7. Em defeito de estipulações especiaes entre as Partes, corresponde ao Tribunal designar a data e o lugar de suas sessões fóra do territorio dos Estados Contractantes, escolher o idioma que deverá ser empregado, determinar os methodos de debate, as formalidades e termos que se prescreverão ás Partes, os procedimentos a seguir-se, e em geral, tomar todas as medidas que sejam necessarias para seu proprio funccionamento e resolver todas as difficuldades que surgirem no curso do debate.

As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a pôr á disposição dos Arbitros todos os meios de informação que delles dependam.

ART. 8º. Cada uma das Partes poderá constituir um ou mais mandatarios que a representem perante o Tribunal Arbitral.

ART. 9º. O Tribunal é competente para decidir sobre a regularidade de sua propria constituição, validade do compromisso e sua interpretação, e bem assim para resolver as controversias que surgirem entre

as Partes sobre si determinadas questões têm sido ou não pontos submettidos á jurisdicção arbitral, na escriptura de compromisso.

ART. 10°. O Tribunal deverá decidir de accordo com os principios do Direito Internacional, a menos que o compromisso imponha a applicação de regras especiaes ou auctorize os arbitros a decidir como arbitros amigos.

ART. 11°. Não poderá ser formado o Tribunal sem a concurrencia dos tres arbitros. No caso de que a minoria, devidamente citada, não quizesse assistir ás deliberações ou a outros actos do processo, se formará Tribunal com sómente a maioria dos arbitros, fazendo-se constar o não comparecimento voluntario e injustificado da minoria.

Será obrigatoria a sentença que pronunciará a maioria dos arbitros, mas si o arbitro terceiro não acceitasse o parecer de nenhum dos arbitros nomeados pelas partes, seu dictame será definitivo.

ART. 12°. A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio e com expressão de seus fundamentos.

Será redactada em duplicata e firmada por todos os arbitros. Si algum delles recusar-se a subscrevel-a, os outros deverão fazer menção em acta especial desta circumstancia e a sentença será obrigatoria sempre que fôr firmada pela maioria dos arbitros. O arbitro em dissidencia se limitará a fazer constar sua discordia no acto de firmar a sentença e sem expor seus fundamentos.

ART. 13°. A sentença deverá ser communicada a cada uma das partes por meio de seu representante perante o Tribunal.

ART. 14°. A sentença legalmente pronunciada decide dentro dos limites de seu alcance a controversia entre as partes.

ART. 15°. O Tribunal estabelecerá na sentença o prazo dentro do qual deve ser executada, sendo competente para decidir as questões que surgirem com motivo da execução da mesma.

ART. 16°. A decisão é inappellavel e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das nações signatarias desta convenção.

Sem embargo, se admittirá o recurso de revisão perante o mesmo Tribunal, que a pronunciou, sempre que se interponha antes de vencido o prazo estipulado para sua execução, nos seguintes casos:

1°. Si tem sido pronunciada sentença em virtude de um documento falso ou adulterado.

2°. Si a sentença tem sido em todo ou em parte a consequencia de um error de facto, que resulte das actuações ou documentos da causa.

ART. 17°. Cada uma das partes pagará os gastos proprios e a metade dos gastos geraes do Tribunal Arbitral.

ART. 18°. O presente tratado estará em vigor durante dez annos, a contar da troca das ratificações. Si não fôr denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, continuará por outro periodo de dez annos e assim successivamente.

O presente tratado será ratificado e a troca de suas ratificações effectuada em Buenos Aires dentro de seis mezes contados de sua data.

Em fé do que, os plenipotenciarios da Republica Argentina e da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, firmaram o mesmo Tratado e lhe puzeram os seus sellos.

Feito em duplicata na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos oito dias do mez de Junho de mil oitocentos noventa e nove.

[L. s.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

[L. s.]

GONZALO RAMÍREZ.

LEI No. 4044.

O Senado e Camara dos Deputados da Nação Argentina, reunidos em Congresso, etc., sancionam com força de lei:

ARTIGO 1º. Approva-se o tratado geral de arbitramento, firmado na cidade de Buenos Aires, o dia 8 de Junho de 1899, pelos Plenipotenciarios da Republica Argentina e da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, devidamente auctorizados para este fim, modificando-se o artigo terceiro como segue:

“ART. 3º. Em cada caso occorrente será constituido o Tribunal Arbitral que deva resolver a controversia suscitada. Si não houver conformidade na constituição do Tribunal, este será composto de tres juizes. Cada Estado nomeará um Arbitro e estes designarão o terceiro. Si não conseguirem pôr-se de accordo sobre esta designação, a fará o Chefe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os Arbitros nomeados pelas partes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, cada parte designará uma Potencia differente e a eleição do terceiro Arbitro será feita pelas duas Potencias assim designadas.

“O Arbitro assim eleito será de direito Presidente do Tribunal. Não poderá ser nomeada Arbitro terceiro a pessoa que nesse character já tenha sentenciado em um juizo arbitral de conformidade com este tratado.”

ART. 2º. Communique-se ao Poder Executivo. Dada na Sala das Sessões do Congresso Argentino, em Buenos Aires, aos dez e oito dias de Dezembro de mil novecentos e um.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

B. OCAMPO,

Secretario do Senado.

BENITO VILLANUEVA.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretario da Camara dos Deputados.

Reunidos no Despacho do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, Suas Excellencias o Senhor Doutor AMANCIO ALCORTA, Ministro das Relações Exteriores da Republica Argentina, e

o Senhor Doutor GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, conformes no proposito de modificar o Tratado Geral de Arbitramento celebrado entre os dous Governos o día 8 de Junho de 1899, na parte que trata da constituição do Tribunal arbitral, e com o objecto de assegurar sua constituição sem os inconvenientes proprios de um Tribunal permanente, convieram no seguinte:

O artigo 3º do Tratado referido fica modificado como segue:

“Art. 3º. Em cada caso occorrente será constituido o Tribunal arbitral que deva resolver a controversia suscitada. Si não houver conformidade na constituição do Tribunal, este será composto de tres juizes.

“Cada Estado nomeará um arbitro e estes designarão o terceiro. Si não puderem pôr-se de accordo sobre esta designação, a fará o chefe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os arbitros nomeados pelas partes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, cada parte designará uma potencia diferente, e a eleição do terceiro arbitro será feita pelas duas potencias assim designadas.

“O arbitro assim eleito será de direito Presidente do Tribunal.

“Não poderá ser nomeada arbitro terceiro a pessoa que nesse character tenha sentenciado já em um juizo arbitral de accordo com este tratado.”

O presente Protocollo será ratificado e suas ratificações trocadas simultaneamente com o Tratado de Arbitramento, do qual formará parte integrante.

Em fé do que o firmam em duplicata na cidade de Buenos Aires, aos vinte e um dias do mez de Dezembro de mil novecentos e um.

[L. S.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

[L. S.]

GONZALO RAMÍREZ.

Portanto, vistos e examinados o tratado e protocollo preinsertos, os acceito, confirmo e ratifico, comprometendo e obrigando-me, em nome da nação, a cumpril-os e fazel-os cumprir fiel e inviolavelmente.

Em fé do que, firmo o presente instrumento de ratificação, sellado com o grande sello das armas da republica, e assignado pelo Ministro do Departamento das Relações Exteriores e Culto.

Dado em Buenos Aires, capital da Republica Argentina, aos doze dias do mez de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous.

JULIO A. ROCA,

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

ACTA DE TROCA DAS RATIFICAÇÕES.

Reunidos no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores e Culto da Republica Argentina o Senhor Ministro do ramo, Doutor AMANCIO ALCORTA e o Senhor Encarregado de Negocios Interino da Republica Oriental do

Uruguay, Doutor PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR, com o objecto de effectuar a troca das ratificações do tratado geral de arbitramento e do protocollo addicional, firmados em Buenos Aires no dia 8 de Junho de 1899 e 21 de Dezembro de 1901 pelos Plenipotenciarios dos dous paizes, devidamente auctorizados para este fim, e depois de comparados cuidadosamente os textos das respectivas ratificações que foram achados conformes, effectuaram, previa apresentação dos correspondentes plenos poderes, a troca referida.

Em fé do que, firmaram em duplicata a presente acta de troca, na cidade de Buenos Aires, o dia 18 de Janeiro de 1902, e lhe puzeram seus sellos respectivos.

[L. S.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

[L. S.]

PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR.

AREA E PREÇOS DAS TERRAS PUBLICAS.

O Ministro da Agricultura enviou ao Consul Argentino em Sydney, Novo Galles do Sul, informações relativas á area das terras publicas nos territorios nacionaes consagrada á colonização. Segundo estas informações, a area das ditas terras é de 237,788,343 geiras, discriminadas assim: Chaco, 32,182,861 geiras; Chubut, 55,687,983 geiras; Formosa, 21,430,165 geiras; Misiones, 1,956,240 geiras; Neuquen, 15,249,923 geiras; Pampa, 7,718,261 geiras; Rio Negro, 37,266,057 geiras; Santa Cruz, 61,626,144 geiras, e Tierra del Fuego, 4,840,418 geiras. Os preços obtidos por geira de terras publicas nos territorios mencionados, segundo as ultimas vendas realizadas, foram os seguintes: Chubut, 16 centavos; Neuquen, 16 centavos; Santa Cruz, 30 centavos; Tierra del Fuego, 40 centavos.

Os territorios mencionados acham se situados assim: os territorios do Chaco e de Formosa, na parte nordeste confinando com o Paraguay; Chubut ao sul da parte central do paiz e desde o Atlantico até a fronteira do Chile; Misiones, no extremo nordeste limitando-se com o Brazil e o Paraguay; Neuquen, no extremo oeste; Pampa, immediatamente a leste do territorio do Neuquen; Rio Negro, ao sul do Neuquen e Pampa; Santa Cruz, immediatamente ao sul de Chubut, e Tierra del Fuego, no extremo sudeste do continente. Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz e Tierra del Fuego são subdivisões da porção do territorio outr'ora conhecido com o nome de Patagonia que foi concedida á Argentina.

Os que desejam immigrar no paiz podem obter mais informações relativas aos favores offerecidos pelo Governo aos colonos, dirigindo-se ao Ministro da Agricultura em Buenos Aires. O Ministro da Agricultura em sua communicação ao Consul argentino em Sydney, diz que a area dos terrenos actualmente em cultivo na Republica é de 17,174,250 geiras, contra 7,478,700 geiras em 1880. A maior parte das terras da Republica estão consagradas á industria pastoril e á criação de gado.

DIREITOS DE PORTO EM LA PLATA.

Diz o “Buenos Ayres Standard” que as auctoridades do porto de La Plata resolveram fazer importante redução dos direitos a cobrar sobre os navios que entrarem naquelle porto. O canal do porto tem sido dragado de modo a permittir a entrada de navios de 25 pés de calado. Os direitos de porto, segundo o “Standard,” são os seguintes:

Dez centavos (Papel-moeda) por tonelada de registro de navio á vela ou a vapor que entrar no porto para receber carregamentos de animaes ou cereaes ou que entrar em lastro para obter productos para exportação.

Vinte centavos (papel-moeda) por tonelada de arqueação de navios de vela que entrarem com carga e que de novo carregarem ao regressarem.

Os vapores que entrarem com o objecto unico de receber carvão, deverão pagar os direitos de porto e de doca de accordo com a quantidade de carvão que receberem, a qual não deve ser inferior a 100 toneladas, e não sob a base de sua tonelagem.

Os navios que já tiverem pago os direitos de porto e tiverem sahido para outros portos argéntinos, ao entrarem no porto de regresso de suas viagens, para completar seu carregamento, serão isentos de direitos.

Os barcos que entrarem com carregamentos para navios de alto mar serão isentos de taxas, assim como os navios naufragados.

Serão isentas da taxa de armazenagem, até 30 dias, as mercadorias nacionaes, e até 60 dias, as madeiras de construcção argentinas.

BRAZIL.

COMMERCIO DE IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

Segundo estatisticas officiaes, o movimento do commercio de importação e exportação do Brazil nos nove mezes findos em Setembro de 1901, foi o seguinte:

Paizes.	Importação.	Exportação.	Paizes.	Importação.	Exportação.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Allemanha	27,645,178	86,938,719	Portugal	18,129,128	3,423,061
Argentina	38,243,167	13,701,336	Suecia e-Noruega	3,489,682	.....
Austria-Hungria	5,428,497	15,289,576	Suissa	1,957,962	.....
Belgica	6,176,159	10,505,245	Uruguay	18,678,616	7,440,893
Estados Unidos	36,454,542	260,253,775	Canal á ordem .....	.....	2,696,651
França	22,048,873	51,223,770	Africa .....	.....	4,619,428
Grã Bretanha e possessões	89,462,328	76,544,337	Diversos paizes	2,651,251	7,845,576
Hespanha	1,564,428	1,102,290			
Hollanda	1,887,529	25,511,108			
Italia	11,653,458	5,047,130	Total	285,400,792	572,812,865

IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO, POR ESTADOS.

Estados.	Importação.	Exportação.	Estados.	Importação.	Exportação.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Amazonas	7, 089, 907	73, 214, 094	Bahia	18, 822, 879	52, 961, 393
Pará	18, 525, 394	60, 785, 330	Espírito Santo	398, 644	6, 350, 212
Maranhão	3, 782, 981	1, 490, 246	Rio de Janeiro	123, 761, 488	104, 655, 457
Piauí	291, 647	1, 803, 673	São Paulo	58, 804, 527	215, 148, 872
Ceará	1, 960, 271	1, 619, 410	Paraná	1, 819, 329	8, 935, 114
Rio Grande do Norte	296, 914	52, 786	Santa Catharina	1, 949, 959	2, 170, 048
Parahyba	1, 095, 221	831, 196	Rio Grande do Sul	16, 947, 902	10, 644, 205
Pernambuco	26, 334, 324	17, 979, 421	Matto Grosso	1, 900, 050	5, 838, 606
Alagoas	2, 273, 929	8, 052, 041			
Sergipe	321, 427	280, 800			
			Total	285, 490, 792	572, 812, 865

NOVAS FACILIDADES DE TRANSPORTE COM NOVA YORK.

Informa o Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Rio de Janeiro que a linha Lamport and Holt vai empregar mais seis vapores no serviço de navegação entre aquelle porto e Nova York. Dous d'esses paquetes terão cerca de 5,000 toneladas de registro cada um, com accommodações para 70 passageiros de 1ª classe e alojamento para 50 passageiros de 3ª classe. Os outros paquetes terão 6,350 toneladas de deslocamento e serão providos com accommodações para o transporte de gado.

A Prince Line tambem adquiriu um novo paquete para o seu serviço entre Nova York e Rio. Tem uma capacidade de 4,560 toneladas e 22 pés de calado, com accommodações para 12 passageiros e installação completa de luz electrica. Este é um dos quatro paquetes que se estão construindo para este serviço. Estes vapores poderão carregar até 70,000 saccas de café. Este paquete de que se trata é especialmente adoptado para o transporte de productos sujeitos a deterioração, e fará a viagem entre Nova York e Rio em cerca de dezoito dias.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 934 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Fevereiro de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os oito mezes findos em Fevereiro de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo

necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de Fevereiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Abril.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM FEVEREIRO DE 1902.

O resumo official do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos no mez de Fevereiro 1902, mostra que houve um augmento nas importações de \$3,778,349, e uma diminuição nas exportações de \$11,431,282, comparadas respectivamente com as importações e exportações do mesmo mez de 1901. O augmento nas importações foi devido principalmente á entrada de artigos que se empregam nas industrias manufactureras nacionaes, como se evidencia pelo facto de que o augmento havido nas importações de artigos manufacturados foi de só \$97,611 e os artigos de luxo mostram um augmento de só \$387,226, ao passo que as importações de productos alimenticios accusam uma diminuição de \$3,485,295.

As importações durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1902, comparadas com as do mesmo mez do anno anterior classificaram-se do modo seguinte:

Classificação.	1902.	1901.
Substancias alimenticias e animaes	\$13,517,553	\$17,002,828
Materia prima que se emprega nas industrias nacionaes	26,168,648	19,534,322
Artigos em todo ou em parte manufacturados que se usam como material nas fabricas.....	6,202,131	6,057,652
Artigos manufacturados promptos para o consumo.....	11,974,521	11,876,910
Artigos de luxo, etc.....	10,417,215	10,029,987
Total.....	68,280,048	64,501,699

As importações que entraram livres de direitos em Fevereiro de 1902, representaram 45.63 por cento do total, contra 39.84 por cento no mesmo mez do anno anterior. A quantia total de direitos cobrados nas alfandegas no mez de Fevereiro de 1902 foi de \$20,213,930, contra \$18,719,598 no mesmo mez de 1901.

As importações feitas nos oito mezes do anno financeiro (Julho-Fevereiro) mostram um augmento de \$70,857,206 sobre as do mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior. As importações de artigos que se usam nas fabricas nacionaes, feitas durante esse periodo, mostram um augmento de \$57,124,831; artigos de luxo, um augmento de \$11,021,290, e artigos manufacturados, um augmento de \$9,347,108, ao passo que as importações de substancias alimenticias e animaes accusam uma diminuição de \$6.636,043.

As importações totaes feitas durante os oito mezes de 1902 e 1901, foram avaliadas em \$594,397,046 e \$523,539,840, respectivamente. As importações que entraram livres de direitos durante os dous periodos

em comparação representaram 43.66 por cento e 38.79 por cento, respectivamente, das importações totaes. A quantia total de direitos cobrados nas alfândegas durante esse periodo em 1902 ascendeu a \$168,571,246, contra \$159,175,618 no mesmo periodo de 1901.

As exportações feitas durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1902, comparadas com as do mesmo mez de 1901, foram classificadas da maneira seguinte:

Classificação.	1902.	1901.	Diminuição.
Productos:			
De agricultura	\$60,662,119	\$73,054,202	\$12,392,083
De fabricas	31,740,842	30,302,592	*1,438,250
De minas	2,433,704	2,723,794	290,390
De florestas	3,383,217	3,346,385	453,168
De pesca	518,031	405,482	*112,549
Productos miscellaneos	939,996	667,230	*271,866
Productos estrangeiros reexportados	1,848,723	1,957,329	108,606
Total	101,525,732	112,957,014	11,431,282

*Augmento.

As exportações feitas durante os oito mezes do exercicio de 1902 foram avaliadas em \$974,185,414, que, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1901, mostram uma diminuição de \$41,009,570. A diminuição no valor das exportações deve-se a uma redução consideravel havida nas exportações de milho e de ferro e aço manufacturado, comparadas com as do exercicio anterior. Durante os oito mezes do anno financeiro de 1902, foram exportados 23,146,599 alqueires de milho, comparados com 132,625,656 alqueires no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As exportações de farinha de milho que se fizeram durante o periodo de que se trata, foram de só 261,505 barricas, comparadas com 653,766 barricas no periodo correspondente de 1901. Essas exportações de milho foram avaliadas em \$14,580,585 em 1902, contra \$62,122,901 em 1901, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$47,542,324, que é devido á reduzida colheita de milho nos Estados Unidos em 1901.

As exportações de manufacturas de ferro e de aço feitas durante os oito mezes que terminaram em Fevereiro de 1902, foram avaliadas em \$64,668,424, que, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1901, que se avaliaram em \$81,575,685, mostram uma diminuição de \$16,807,261. Atribue-se essa diminuição á reduzida procura no estrangeiro e o augmento havido no consumo nacional destes productos.

CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS EM 1º DE ABRIL DE 1902.

Segundo o relatorio mensal sobre as colheitas publicado pelo Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, a condição média do trigo de inverno em 1º de Abril de 1902, era 78.7 por cento, contra 91.7 por cento na mesma data do anno anterior, e 82.7 por cento, que

representa a média para Abril durante os ultimos dez annos. O chefe de Estatistica da Bolsa de Nova York calcula a producção de trigo de inverno este anno em 416,000,000 alqueires, ou em 13 alqueires por geira. No dia 1° de Dezembro se calculou a producção total de trigo de inverno em 457,600,000 alqueires, ou em 14.3 alqueires por geira. A area semeada foi calculada em 32,000,000 geiras. O calculo da producção de trigo de inverno em 1° de Abril de 1901, foi de 457,000,258 alqueires, ao passo que a colheita realizada attingiu a 413,000,000 alqueires.

A condição média do centeio de inverno em 1° de Abril era 85.4 por cento, comparada com 93.1 por cento na mesma data de 1901, e com 88.1 por cento, que representa a condição média para o mez de Abril durante os ultimos dez annos.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

“A Vanished Arcadia” (Uma Arcadia Desapparecida), por R. B. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, publicado por WILLIAM HEINEMANN, de Londres, 1901. Este livro dá conta dos trabalhos dos Jesuitas no Paraguay desde o tempo de sua introdução na America do Sul em 1607. até a data de sua expulsão por ordem da Coroa da Hespanha em 1767. Diz o auctor que “por bem ou por mal, mas no seu entender,” os Jesuitas esforçaram-se por ensinar aos indios o que havia de melhor no progresso da civilização europea, protegendo-os assiduamente de todo o contacto com o commercialismo, e oppondo-se a que os colonos hespanhoes os reduzissem á escravidão. Faz tambem notar que “durante um curto periodo os indios da tribu Guaraní, reunidos nas missões e sob a auctoridade dos padres que os trataram como meninos, ainda que com benevolencia, gozaram de uma vida meio-arcade, meio-monastica, recebendo tanto do que o mundo chama civilização quanto seria vantajoso para elles. Além da historia dos Jesuitas, o livro contem informações relativas á primeira historia politica daquella parte da America do Sul que está hoje dividida entre a Republica Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay e Paraguay.

“A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps relating to Central America, 1800-1900” (Uma Lista de Livros, Artigos publicados em

Revistas, e Mappas relativos á America Central, 1800-1900), preparado para a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas pelo Sr. P. LEE PHILLIPS, Membro da Real Sociedade Geographica e Chefe da Divisão de Mappas e Cartas, Bibliotheca do Congresso, Washington (typographia da Imprensa Nacional, 1902). Na linguagem do compilador, essa lista “não pretende ser completa, mas foi publicada com o objecto unico de servir como guia aos que desejam consultar livros sobre esta parte da America, que ordinariamente não figuram nos catalogos já publicados.” O pamphleto divide-se em seis secções, sendo a primeira consagrada á America Central, considerada em seu conjuncto, seguindo-se-lhe Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, e Salvador na ordem dada. No fim de cada secção ha uma lista de mappas, organizada em ordem chronologica.

Uma contribuição ás publicações sobre o projecto do canal do Isthmo, que attrahe consideravel attenção foi feita pelo Tenente J. W. G. WALKER, da Marinha dos Estados Unidos, em um livro intitulado “Ocean to Ocean” (Oceano a Oceano). O auctor deste livro fez o estudo do lado occidental do Canal de Nicaragua em 1898 e descreve com summa amenidade os episodios da viagem pelos rios e mattas tropicaes de Nicaragua. Além dos capitulos em que o Sr. WALKER descreve os acontecimentos de sua viagem na Republica de Nicaragua ha outros de character historico. O auctor faz o historico do Canal de Nicaragua desde o tempo de Philippe II, quando a idea do canal foi concebida, até o presente, e descreve resumidamente as diversas phases do projecto dos Estados Unidos, incluindo os resultados dos ultimos estudos; não faz porem uma argumentação partidaria em favor do Canal de Nicaragua. É de opinião que da construcção deste canal resultarão o desenvolvimento de grandes porções de Costa Rica e Nicaragua e relações commerciaes mais estreitas entre estas Republicas e os Estados Unidos. A parte mais interessante deste volume é a relativa á historia do povo de Nicaragua e a que descreve as principaes feições physicas do paiz e os productos do mesmo. O livro contem 14 reproducções photographicas e 4 mappas, e foi publicado por A. C. McCLURG & Co., de Chicago, 1902.

O Sr. HUGH ROBERT MILL, LL. D., enriqueceu a “New Land Series” com um volume intitulado “New Lands, their Resources and Prospective Advantages” (Novas Terras, seus Recursos e Opportunidades para seu Desenvolvimento), publicado por CHARLES GRIFFIN & Co., Limited, Londres, 1902. No prefacio deste livro diz o auctor que foi seu proposito dar conta simples e resumidamente das condições de vida naquellas partes do mundo em que ha vantagens

para os que desejam empregar seus capitaes em um novo paiz. Aos recém-chegados aconselha que não devam empregar seus capitaes ou explorar novas empresas por conta propria até que tenham residido por algum tempo no lugar e se tenham familiarizado com os costumes do paiz. Neste livro ha capitulos consagrados aos seguintes paizes americanos: Canadá, Terra Nova, Estados Unidos, Alaska, Mexico, Brazil do Sul e Chile do Sul (com um mappa da parte meridional da America do Sul), a Republica Argentina e as Ilhas Maluinhas. O Canadá é o unico paiz dos que se occupa o livro em que o auctor fez observações pessoaes. Quanto aos outros dependeu menos de relatorios officiaes do que das observações pessoaes de residentes ou visitantes. Na primeira parte do capitulo consagrado á America latina, o Sr. MILL chama a attenção para os importantes serviços prestados pela Secretaria das Republicas Americanas.

A revista "Chambers' Journal." em sua edição correspondente ao mez de Março de 1902, publica um artigo interessante intitulado "Undeveloped Bolivia; or, Between the Andes and the Amazon" (Bolivia Inexplorado, ou Entre os Andes e o Amazonas). Este artigo trata dos recursos do paiz, os quaes, como se sabe, são de grande diversidade, e das possibilidades do seu desenvolvimento. A Republica offerece boas oportunidades a pessoas com capital e que estejam dispostas a trabalhar e a viver de um modo primitivo durante alguns annos, posto que o estado inexplorado do interior do paiz assim o exige. As principaes industrias são a exploração de minas e o cultivo de assucar, o café e a borracha. O clima em geral é saudavel e as terras são baratas. O Governo, com o fim de desenvolver as provincias do interior, está construindo estradas publicas e vias ferreas e concedendo subvenções á navegação.

Outr'ora se attribuiu á Guatemala uma area muito maior que a que a Republica actualmente comprehende; devido a isto muitos livros que figuram nos catalogos como referentes á Guatemala referem-se mais propriamente a toda a America Central. Obras relativas a Honduras Britannica estão comprehendidas na lista de Honduras. Os estudantes da bibliographia da America Central ou de qualquer das cinco Republicas nella comprehendidas, acharão este um valioso catalogo de consulta. É a intenção da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas publicar edições revisadas desta obra quando lhe parecer necessario.

A revista "Pan-American Magazine," que foi publicada anteriormente e enquanto durou a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo, mudou de titulo no seu numero de Janeiro de 1902, sendo hoje denominada

“All American Commerce.” Esta publicação tem por objecto estreitar as relações sociaes e commerciaes dos povos da America do Norte, America Central e do Sul. Seis das 38 paginas da revista contem artigos na lingua hespanhola.

“A Gazetteer of Cuba” (Um Diccionario Geographico de Cuba), por HENRY GANNETT, geographo, é o titulo do Boletim No. 192, publicado pela Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos. O diccionario é illustrado com mappas e gravuras e consta de cerca de 100 paginas.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,
Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XII.

AVRIL 1902.

No. 4.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

WASHINGTON, le 1^{er} décembre 1901.

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Monsieur le Président et Messieurs les Membres du Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

MESSIEURS: En vous soumettant mon rapport annuel, je suis heureux de constater que les Gouvernements faisant partie de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines continuent à apprécier les travaux de ce Bureau, leur organe autorisé. Ce sentiment a été exprimé dès le début des sessions de la Conférence des Etats Américains qui se tient actuellement à Mexico, le Bureau ayant été autorisé à s'y faire représenter suivant son importance et dans laquelle le désir d'étendre le champ de ses travaux a été recommandé avec urgence.

SUCCURSALE À MEXICO.

Pour satisfaire au désir exprimé par le Comité Exécutif, appuyé chaleureusement près de son Gouvernement par Son Excellence l'Ambassadeur du Mexique à Washington, une succursale fut établie dans la ville de Mexico, en connexion avec la Conférence Pan-Américaine. Cette succursale fut organisée grâce à la courtoisie du Gouvernement Mexicain et pourvue de tous les livres de renseignements nécessaires et d'un personnel suffisant.

MORT DU DOCTEUR GUZMÁN.

Pendant l'année, le Bureau a perdu, par la mort lamentable de Señor Docteur HORACIO GUZMÁN, son Secrétaire, un de ses plus distin-

gués et intelligents collaborateurs dont les connaissances approfondies de toutes les questions intéressant le Bureau, dont il était l'ami et le partisan, étaient hautement appréciées.

FINANCES.

Compte rendu des Finances du Bureau pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901.

Recettes et dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901.

RECETTE.

Allocation annuelle des Etats-Unis 1901.....	\$36,000.00
Balance provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., 1 ^{er} juillet 1900.....	\$1,971.72
Des allocations des Républiques latines-américaines	\$15,452.57
Des annonces	\$3,289.35
Des ventes de publications	1,408.66
	4,698.01
	20,150.58
	22,122.30
Total des recettes.....	58,122.30

DÉPENSES.

Allocation annuelle 1901	\$36,000.00
Recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.....	18,921.47
	54,921.47
Balance au 1 ^{er} juillet 1901	3,200.83

Bordereau détaillé des dépenses pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901.

	Provenant de l'allocation annuelle de 1901.	Provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc.	Totaux.
Compensation	\$32,194.54	\$931.00	\$33,125.54
Fourniture de bureaux.....		581.35	581.35
Loyer.....	1,833.34	166.66	2,000.00
Bibliothèque		1,315.71	1,315.71
Affranchissement	42.26	1,287.46	1,329.72
Ameublement		218.58	218.58
Frais d'impression.....		12,006.90	12,006.90
Règlement final avec Charles E. Locke pour les annonces.....	1,929.86		1,929.86
Dépenses diverses		2,413.81	2,413.81
Totaux	36,000.00	18,921.47	54,921.47

Comme on le verra, d'après le dernier rapport annuel il restait à payer à l'Imprimeur Public, au commencement de l'année fiscale 1901, un solde de \$3,314.71. Le mémoire suivant montre qu'il a été possible au Bureau de liquider non seulement toutes les sommes dues, mais aussi de payer toutes les obligations pour travaux d'impression exécutés pour ce Bureau pendant l'année fiscale antérieure.

Mémoire de l'Imprimeur Public pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901.

Balance de l'année fiscale 1900, restant à payer.....	\$3, 314. 71
Total des mémoires remis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901....	10, 183. 66
Somme totale à payer.....	13, 498. 37
Réduction faite pour travaux de composition et de stéréotypage du Manuel du Mexique, qui d'après l'arrangement fait avec l'Imprimeur Public, sont portés au crédit du Bureau.....	\$1, 097. 55
Paiements provenant des recettes des ventes, loyers, etc., pendant l'année fiscale 1901	\$6, 000. 00
Paiements faits pendant l'année fiscale courante.....	6, 400. 82
	<u>12, 400. 82</u>
	13, 498. 37

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre ci-dessous, un aperçu des recettes et des dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin, 1902:

Aperçu des recettes:

Allocation des Etats-Unis	\$36, 000. 00
Allocation des Républiques latines-américaines.....	15, 157. 73
Annonces.....	3, 000. 00
Vente des publications.....	1, 400. 00
Total	<u>55, 557. 73</u>

Aperçu des dépenses sur la base actuelle:

Feuille d'émargement	\$33, 600. 00
Loyer	2, 000. 00
Imprimerie	13, 000. 00
Fourniture de bureaux et ameublement.....	900. 00
Bibliothèque.....	1, 200. 00
Affranchissement	1, 300. 00
Dépenses diverses	2, 400. 00
	<u>54, 400. 00</u>
Balance	1, 157. 73

BULLETIN MENSUEL.

La circulation du BULLETIN MENSUEL est, comparativement parlant, à peu près la même que pendant la dernière année fiscale. Le tableau suivant montre le nombre de copies envoyées dans les différents pays pendant le mois d'octobre 1901:

Distribution du Bulletin pendant le mois d'octobre 1901.

République Argentine	455	Mexique	4, 517
Bolivie	99	Nicaragua	102
Brésil	359	Paraguay	30
Honduras Britannique	29	Pérou	137
Canada	169	Porto-Rico	180
Chili	228	Salvador	37
Colombie	190	Saint-Domingue	140
Costa-Rica	97	Etats-Unis	1, 686
Cuba	268	Uruguay	157
Equateur	116	Vénézuéla	473
Europe	87	Antilles (Petites-Antilles).....	47
Guatémala	497	Divers envois	17
Haïti	197		
Honduras.....	209	Total	<u>10, 583</u>
Jamaïque	60		

Pendant la dernière année fiscale, les Républiques de Bolivie et du Paraguay ont accordé au Bureau la franchise postale pour ses publications, privilège dont il jouit aujourd'hui dans treize Républiques aussi bien qu'au Canada, Cuba, Porto-Rico et les Iles Philippines.

AUTRES PUBLICATIONS.

Depuis mon dernier rapport, le Bureau a complété et publié un ouvrage intitulé: "United States of Brazil: A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development" (Etats-Unis du Brésil: Esquisse géographique contenant des renseignements spéciaux relatifs aux conditions économiques et les perspectives d'un développement futur), et comme supplément à cet ouvrage une bibliographie du pays "A list of books, magazines, articles, and maps relating to Brazil, 1800-1900" (Une liste des livres, revues, articles et cartes relatifs au Brésil, 1800-1900).

Il faut espérer que ces bibliographies seront suivies par celles des différents pays de l'Amérique. Une brochure qui a pour titre "Rapport sur le café" (Report on coffee) ayant particulièrement trait au produit de la République de Costa Rica, préparée par Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de cette République près du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, a été publiée, mise en circulation et lue avec grand intérêt.

La publication du manuel des Etats-Unis en espagnol a été retardée pour plusieurs raisons et surtout afin de permettre au Bureau de se servir des statistiques du recensement de 1900. On pense que ce très important travail sera terminé et livré au public dans le courant de l'année prochaine. Un grand nombre de spécialistes éminents collaborent à la préparation de ses chapitres techniques.

La plupart des manuels du Bureau ne sont plus utiles, les statistiques qu'ils contiennent remontant à huit ou dix ans. C'est pourquoi les demandes de ces publications, quoique constantes, ne sont pas aussi grandes. Il est devenu cependant nécessaire de les modifier et corriger. En conséquence les membres correspondants honoraires de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines et autres écrivains de talent, ont été priés de vouloir bien prêter leurs concours. Il faut espérer que ces éditions revues et corrigées paraîtront bientôt et tendront à augmenter la demande des publications du Bureau.

Une des causes sérieuses du retard apporté dans la publication des manuels a été le départ très regretté de M. ARTHUR W. FERGUSON et plus tard de celui de M. FRANCISCO J. YÁNEZ, envoyés tous deux aux Iles Philippines, où ils remplissent actuellement des fonctions importantes.

MEMBRES CORRESPONDANTS HONORAIRES.

L'espoir exprimé dans mon dernier rapport d'avoir, dans chacun des pays faisant partie de l'Union, un Membre Correspondant Hono-

raire représentant le Bureau s'est réalisé, et leurs contributions au BULLETIN a grandement augmenté sa valeur.

CARTES.

Les deux cartes du Mexique publiées par le Bureau pendant l'année, ayant reçu l'approbation générale, m'ont encouragé à entreprendre la préparation de cartes semblables des autres pays de l'Union. Celles du Guatémala et de Costa Rica sont en voie de préparation et seront bientôt entre les mains de l'Imprimeur. La carte du Brésil, envoyée inachevée à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo, sera terminée dans quelques mois.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE.

La Bibliothèque du Bureau contient actuellement 8,948 volumes. Depuis mon dernier rapport le nombre a augmenté de 1,456 volumes et brochures dont 991 proviennent de présents. Le nombre d'ouvrages périodiques, revues, magasins, journaux ou autres publications paraissant à des époques déterminées et reçus régulièrement, a augmenté de 169. Le nombre de publications de cette classe reçues actuellement par le Bureau se monte approximativement à 2,000. Le Bureau continue ses efforts pour que les gouvernements de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud lui fournissent toutes les lois, décrets, les rapports des départements et autres documents officiels publiés dans leurs pays. Cette requête a déjà été, dans une certaine mesure, couronnée de succès; mais il y a encore beaucoup à faire avant que le Bureau soit certain qu'il reçoit toutes les publications qui, d'après les lois organiques de l'Union, devraient lui être transmises. Il faut espérer que la conférence qui a lieu en ce moment à Mexico, une fois terminée, transmettra au Bureau les résultats de ses travaux et trouvera les moyens pour faciliter le travail de la Bibliothèque.

Le Bureau a publié, à titre de renseignements, en dehors des listes mensuelles des ouvrages qui parviennent à la Bibliothèque, des catalogues semestriels.

EXPOSITION DU BUREAU.

Il m'est agréable de dire que l'Exposition du Bureau à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo, sous la direction du Chef de Division, M. WILLIAMS C. FOX, a reçu des éloges. Le Bureau sera représenté à la "South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition," qui aura lieu à Charleston, capitale de la Caroline du Sud, pendant une période de six mois à partir du 1^{er} décembre 1901. En 1903 ses travaux seront exposés à la "Louisiana Purchase Exposition" à St. Louis, le Congrès ayant voté les fonds nécessaires pour que toutes les différentes branches du Gouvernement y soient représentées.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Messieurs, votre obéissant serviteur,

Le Directeur,

W. W. ROCKHILL.

SECONDE SÉANCE DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le Conseil d'Administration a tenu sa seconde séance le 7 avril 1902, dans la Salle Diplomatique du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, sous la présidence de l'Honorable JOHN HAY, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Les membres suivants étaient présents:

Monsieur MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Ambassadeur du Mexique, représentant le Mexique et le Salvador.

Monsieur MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Ministre de la République Argentine.

Monsieur FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Ministre de Bolivie.

Monsieur JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministre de Costa Rica, représentant aussi la République de Honduras.

Monsieur JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministre de Chile.

Monsieur LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministre de l'Equateur.

Monsieur ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministre du Guatémala.

Monsieur J. N. LÉGER, Ministre d'Haïti.

Monsieur LUIS F. COREA, Ministre de Nicaragua.

Monsieur MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministre du Pérou.

Monsieur JUAN CUESTAS, Ministre de l'Uruguay.

Monsieur R. REIDNER DE AMARAL, Chargé d'Affaires du Brésil.

Monsieur AUGUSTO F. PULIDO, Chargé d'Affaires de Vénézuéla.

Monsieur JOHN STEWART, Consul-Général du Paraguay.

L'Honorable W. W. ROCKHILL, Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, assistait aussi à cette réunion.

Le jury d'examen a présenté son rapport qui a été approuvé et sur sa recommandation Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ GORTICOA a été nommé, à l'unanimité, Secrétaire du Bureau International.

Sur la proposition du Directeur, ainsi qu'à l'unanimité des voix, le Docteur JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ a été nommé traducteur en chef et Directeur de la Bibliothèque Colomb.

Le Directeur a ensuite appelé l'attention du Comité sur la nécessité de s'entendre pour fixer une date à laquelle on enverrait le budget approximatif des dépenses du Bureau aux Gouvernements respectifs. Sur la proposition du Ministre de la République Argentine, et après avoir mûrement considéré la matière, on a décidé de faire parvenir ledit budget à tous les Gouvernements intéressés le 1^{er} juillet de chaque année.

On a ensuite adopté la proposition suivante, savoir: que chaque

gouvernement sera requis, d'après ce qui a été convenu précédemment, de fournir au Bureau International deux exemplaires de ses publications officielles, le Directeur du Bureau étant autorisé à faire toutes les démarches nécessaires auprès des Ministres respectifs pour faire mettre ce projet à exécution.

On a fait connaître à la réunion que le Président du Conseil d'Administration, l'Honorable Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, s'était déjà adressé au Directeur Général des Postes afin d'obtenir le transport franco par la poste des Etats-Unis de toutes les publications destinées au Bureau; on a aussi voté la proposition de recommander aux représentants des pays où ces publications sont encore soumises aux droits de poste, de prier leurs gouvernements respectifs d'en obtenir la franchise postale.

Après avoir agité la question du Service de la Santé et du travail qui en résulte pour le Bureau, on a décidé de demander au Chirurgien Général du Service de l'Hôpital de la Marine de présenter un rapport y donnant son opinion à ce sujet. Ce rapport devra être soumis en temps opportun à la Convention et l'on priera les gouvernements de fournir au Bureau International des copies de tous les traités conclus par eux avec d'autres pays au sujet de règlements sanitaires. Un dossier composé de toutes ces pièces sera conservé dans le Bureau pour le consulter au besoin.

Le Directeur a soumis à la direction du Bureau International plusieurs règlements qu'il avait préparés d'après le vœu émis à la réunion précédente, et qui ont été, après due considération, approuvés à l'unanimité.

De plus, on a autorisé le Directeur à mettre dès maintenant ces règlements en vigueur.

On a ensuite discuté le sujet de la Bibliothèque Colomb, et on a décidé de faire des démarches pour obtenir la coopération efficace de tous les gouvernements afin de réussir dans cette entreprise.

Le Conseil s'est ensuite adjourné pour se réunir de nouveau le premier lundi du mois de mai.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

TRAITÉ D'ARBITRAGE ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE L'URUGUAY.

I. JULIO ROCA, Président Constitutionnel de la République Argentine.

A tous ceux que le présent concerne, salut:

Attendu que, Un traité général d'arbitrage entre la République Argentine et la République de l'Uruguay a été négocié, conclus et signé dans la ville de Buénos-Ayres, le 8 juin 1899 et un Protocole

additionnel souscrit le 21 décembre 1901, contenant les modifications faites par l'Honorable Congrès de la Nation Argentine, dont voici les textes:

Les gouvernements de la République Argentine et de la République de l'Uruguay étant également désireux de résoudre par des méthodes pacifiques tous les différends qui pourraient s'élever entre eux, ont décidé de conclure un Traité Général d'Arbitrage et, à cet effet, ont nommé leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs:

Son Excellence le Président de la République Argentine, le docteur Don AMANCIO ALCORTA, Secrétaire des Relations Extérieures et des Cultes, et Son Excellence le Président de la République de l'Uruguay, le docteur Don GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la République de l'Uruguay près le Gouvernement de la République Argentine.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont convenu de ce qui suit:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Les deux gouvernements sont d'accord pour soumettre à l'arbitrage tous les différends, quels qu'ils soient, qui pourraient s'élever entre eux, pourvu qu'ils ne soient pas en contravention aux lois constitutionnelles de l'un ou l'autre pays et pourvu qu'ils soient toujours réglés par le moyen de négociations directes.

ART. 2. Les questions qui ont déjà été définitivement résolues entre les parties, ne peuvent pas, en vertu de ce traité, être soulevées de nouveau. Dans de tels cas, l'arbitrage se bornera exclusivement à celles qui pourront être soulevées au sujet de la validité, de l'interprétation et de l'application desdites conventions.

ART. 3. Un Tribunal d'Arbitrage sera organisé pour chaque affaire et devra décider sur la dispute en question.

Dans le cas où l'on n'arrivera à aucun accord dans la constitution de ce tribunal, il devra être composé de trois juges. Chaque Etat devra nommer un arbitre et ces derniers devront en désigner un troisième ou tiers-arbitre. S'ils ne peuvent arriver à aucune entente dans le choix de cet arbitre, ce dernier sera désigné par le Président d'un troisième Etat qui devra être choisi par les arbitres nommés par les deux Républiques. Si aucune décision n'est prise quant au choix de ce troisième arbitre, le Président de la République Française sera prié de le désigner. L'arbitre ainsi nommé sera, de droit, Président du Tribunal.

Ne devra pas être nommée comme troisième arbitre aucune personne qui, en cette qualité, a prononcé un jugement arbitral en vertu de ce Traité.

ART. 4. Aucun des arbitres ne devra être un citoyen des Etats contractants ni y être domicilié ou intéressé dans les questions qui font l'objet de l'arbitrage.

ART. 5. En cas de non-acceptation, de renoncement ou d'autre

incapacité de la part de l'un ou plusieurs des arbitres, de remplir ses fonctions, il sera pourvu à son remplaçant en procédant de la même manière que pour sa nomination.

ART. 6. Les points contestés devront être déterminés par les Etats contractants qui pourront aussi déterminer l'étendue des pouvoirs des arbitres et n'importe quelles autres circonstances relatives à la façon de procéder.

ART. 7. En l'absence de stipulations spéciales entre les parties, le Tribunal devra choisir l'époque et la place où il devra siéger, en dehors du territoire des Etats contractants; désigner la langue qui devra être parlée; déterminer la manière dont devront avoir lieu les débats; les formalités et termes et les délais accordés aux parties; la manière de procéder, et en général adopter telles mesures nécessaires pour son fonctionnement, et décider enfin sur toutes les difficultés qui pourraient surgir dans le cours des débats.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à mettre à la disposition des arbitres tous les moyens d'information qui sont en leur pouvoir.

ART. 8. Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra désigner un mandataire qui la représentera devant le Tribunal d'arbitrage.

ART. 9. Le Tribunal a le droit de décider quant à la régularité de sa propre formation, la validité du Traité et de son interprétation. Il est également autorisé à trancher toutes les difficultés qui pourront surgir entre les deux Républiques et de décider si oui ou non, d'après les stipulations du Traité, certaines questions sont ou ne sont pas sujettes à l'arbitration.

ART. 10. Le Tribunal devra décider, en se conformant toutefois aux principes de la loi internationale, à moins que les parties contractantes aient convenu de prescrire l'application de règles spéciales, ou autorisé les arbitres à régler la question amicalement.

ART. 11. Le Tribunal ne pourra pas siéger sans le consentement des trois arbitres. Si la minorité, après avoir été régulièrement convoquée, ne désire pas prendre part aux délibérations ou autres actes de la procédure, le Tribunal devra alors être composé avec une majorité des arbitres et mention sera faite dans le procès-verbal de l'absence volontaire ou injustifiable de la minorité.

La décision de la majorité des arbitres devra être finale, mais s'il arrivait que le tiers-arbitre ne partageât pas l'opinion des deux autres arbitres nommés par les parties, alors ce serait son jugement qui serait décisif.

ART. 12. Le jugement arbitral devra décider définitivement sur chaque point contesté et dire pourquoi. Il devra être rédigé en deux originaux signés par tous les arbitres. Si l'un d'eux refuse d'y apposer sa signature, les autres devront constater le fait dans un rapport spécial de la procédure et la décision sera finale pourvu qu'elle soit toutefois signée par la majorité des arbitres.

L'arbitre dissident se bornera à exprimer son dissentiment au moment de la signature du jugement sans toutefois donner ses raisons.

ART. 13. Chaque partie devra être notifiée de la décision par son représentant devant le Tribunal.

ART. 14. La sentence, prononcée légalement, décidera dans les limites de ses pouvoirs, du différend qui s'est élevé entre les parties.

ART. 15. Le Tribunal devra fixer, dans le jugement, la période pendant laquelle ce dernier devra être exécuté, ayant aussi le droit de trancher les difficultés qui pourront surgir de son exécution.

ART. 16. Le jugement est sans appel et les nations signataires devront s'y conformer sur l'honneur.

Néanmoins, dans les cas suivants, on pourra en demander la révision devant le même Tribunal qui a prononcé la sentence, pourvu que cette demande soit faite avant l'expiration de l'époque fixée pour son exécution:

1°. Si le jugement a été rendu à la suite de documents faux et frauduleux.

2°. Si la décision a été prise, en totalité ou en partie, à cause d'une erreur de fait provenant de plaidoiries ou de preuves par écrit.

ART. 17. Chacune des parties devra payer ses dépenses personnelles et une moitié des frais généraux du Tribunal d'arbitrage.

ART. 18. Le présent Traité sera en vigueur pendant dix ans à partir de la date de l'échange de ses ratifications et s'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant la date de son expiration, il sera renouvelé pour une autre période de dix années et ainsi successivement.

Le présent Traité devra être ratifié et les ratifications échangées à Buenos-Ayres durant les six mois qui suivront sa date.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires de la République Argentine et de la République de l'Uruguay ont signé, en duplicata, le présent Traité et y ont apposé leur sceau dans la ville de Buenos-Ayres, le 8 juin 1899.

[Signé.]

AMANCIO ALCORTA. [SCEAU.]

[Signé.]

PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR. [SCEAU.]

LOI No. 4044.

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés de la République Argentine, réunis en Congrès, etc., sanctionne avec force de loi:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Le Traité Général d'Arbitrage signé dans la ville de Buenos-Ayres, le 8 juin 1899, par les Plénipotentiaires de la République Argentine et de la République de l'Uruguay, dûment autorisé dans ce but, l'art. 3 étant amendé comme suit: "Art. 3. Dans chaque contestation qui se présentera, un Tribunal d'Arbitrage sera constitué qui devra résoudre les questions soulevées. Si un désaccord existe dans la formation du Tribunal d'Arbitrage, ce dernier devra être composé de trois juges. Chaque Etat devra nommer un arbitre et

ces derniers devront à leur tour en choisir un troisième. S'ils ne peuvent pas s'entendre sur sa nomination, il sera désigné par le Président d'un troisième Etat qui sera choisi par les arbitres nommés par les parties intéressées. Si les arbitres ne sont pas d'accord sur le choix de la dernière nomination, chacune des parties devra désigner une nation différente et le troisième arbitre devra être nommé par les deux nations ainsi requises.

“L'arbitre choisi de cette manière sera, de droit, Président du Tribunal. Ne pourra être nommée troisième arbitre une personne qui, en cette qualité, aura prononcé un jugement dans une affaire judiciaire ayant rapport à ce Traité.”

ART. 2. Ce Traité sera communiqué au Pouvoir Exécutif.

Fait dans la chambre des sessions du Congrès Argentin à Buenos-Ayres, le 18 décembre 1901.

(Signé)

JOSÉ E. URIBURU,

B. OCAMPO,

Secrétaire du Sénat.

(Signé)

BENITO VILLANUEVA,

ALEJANDRO SORANDO,

Secrétaire de la Chambre des Députés.

A une réunion qui a eu lieu au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Argentine, Leurs Excellences, Señor Doctor Don AMANCIO ALCORTA, Secrétaire des Relations Extérieures de la République Argentine, et Señor Doctor Don GONZALO RAMÍREZ, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de l'Uruguay, étant d'accord sur les modifications apportées au Traité Général d'Arbitrage, dans la partie qui réfère à la formation du Tribunal d'arbitrage, passé entre les deux Gouvernements le 8 juin 1899, et dans le but de pouvoir l'instituer sans les objections que pourrait soulever l'établissement d'un Tribunal permanent, ont convenu de ce qui suit:

L'article 3 du Traité en question est ainsi modifié:

“Art. 3. Dans chaque affaire qui se présentera, un Tribunal d'Arbitrage devra être constitué qui devra régler les différends. Si un désaccord a lieu dans la formation du Tribunal d'Arbitrage, ce dernier sera composé de trois juges. Chaque Etat devra nommer un arbitre et ces derniers devront, à leur tour, en désigner un troisième. S'ils ne peuvent pas arriver à une entente quant au choix de ce troisième arbitre, cette nomination devra être faite par le Président d'un troisième Etat qui sera choisi par les arbitres déjà choisis par les parties. Si le choix de ce troisième arbitre ne convient pas aux autres arbitres, chacune des parties devra désigner une nation différente et le troisième arbitre sera choisi par ces deux nations.

“L'arbitre nommé de cette manière, sera, de droit, Président du Tribunal.

“Aucune personne ne pourra être troisième arbitre si elle a, en cette qualité, prononcé une sentence dans un procès ayant rapport à ce Traité.”

Le présent Protocole devra être ratifié et échangé simultanément avec le Traité d'Arbitrage dont il formera une partie intégrale.

En foi de quoi, deux copies de ce Traité ont été signées dans la ville de Buenos-Ayres, le 21 décembre 1901.

(Signé) AMANCIO ALCORTA. [SCEAU.]

(Signé) GONZALO RAMÍREZ. [SCEAU.]

Attendu que, ayant vu et examiné le Traité et Protocole précités, je les accepte, approuve et ratifie, promettant et acceptant au nom de la nation de les faire observer fidèlement.

En foi de quoi, je signe la présente ratification sur laquelle j'applique le Grand Sceau des Armes de la République et qui a été contresignée par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et des Cultes.

Fait à Buenos-Ayres, capitale de la République Argentine, le 12 janvier 1902.

JULIO ROCA.

AMANCIO ALCORTA.

ACTE DE RATIFICATION.

Réunis dans les bureaux du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et des Cultes de la République Argentine, le Secrétaire d'Etat de ce Département, le Docteur AMANCIO ALCORTA et le Chargé d'Affaires par intérim de la République de l'Uruguay, le Docteur PABLO PÉREZ GOMAR, dans le but d'effectuer l'échange des Ratifications du Traité Général d'Arbitrage et du Protocole additionnel, signé à Buenos-Ayres le 8 juin 1899 et 21 décembre 1901, par les Plénipotentiaires des deux pays dûment autorisés dans ce but, et après avoir comparé avec soin les textes des Ratifications respectives qui ont été trouvées en bonne et due forme, ont fait l'échange dont il s'agit, après la présentation de leurs Pleins Pouvoirs.

En foi de quoi, ils ont signé, en duplicata, le présent acte de ratification, dans la ville de Buenos-Ayres, le 18 janvier 1902, et y ont affixé leurs sceaux respectifs.

SUPERFICIE ET PRIX DES TERRAINS DANS LES TERRITOIRES NATIONAUX.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture vient d'adresser au consul argentin à Sydney, capitale de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Australie), des renseignements relatifs à la superficie, en acres, des terrains publics situés dans les territoires que les colons prévoyants peuvent acheter ou louer de leur Gouvernement. D'après ceci, on peut voir que le nombre total d'acres de ces terrains est de 237,788,343, divisés comme suit: Chaco, 32,182,861 acres; Chubut, 55,687,983 acres; Formosa, 21,430,165 acres; Misiones, 1,956,240 acres; Neuquen, 15,249,923 acres; Pampas,

7,718,261 acres; Rio-Negro, 37,266,057 acres; Santa-Cruz, 61,626,144 acres; Terre de Feu, 4,840,418 acres. Aux dernières ventes de ces terrains, voici les prix que l'on a obtenus, par acre, dans les territoires en question: Chubut, 16 cents; Neuquen, 16 cents; Santa-Cruz, 30 cents; Terre de Feu, 40 cents.

Les territoires en question sont situés ainsi: Formosa et Chaco, au nord-est sur la frontière du Paraguay; Chubut, au sud du centre du pays qui s'étend depuis l'Océan Atlantique jusqu'à la frontière chilienne; Misiones, à l'extrême nord-est adjacent du Brésil et du Paraguay; Neuquen, à l'extrême ouest; Pampa, immédiatement à l'est de la frontière de Neuquen; Rio-Negro, juste au sud de Neuquen et Pampa; Santa-Cruz, directement au sud de Chubut et Terre de Feu, se trouve à l'extrémité sud-est du continent. Rio-Negro, Chubut, Santa-Cruz et Terre de Feu (dans l'ordre cité, du nord au sud) sont des subdivisions des portions du territoire de l'Argentine, jadis connues sous le nom de Patagonie.

Les immigrants peuvent obtenir de plus amples renseignements relatifs aux avantages offerts par le Gouvernement aux colons, en s'adressant au Ministre de l'Agriculture à Buénos-Ayres. Dans sa communication au consul à Sydney, le Ministre de l'Agriculture dit que la superficie des terrains actuellement en culture dans la République est de 17,174,250 acres, contre seulement 7,478,700 acres en 1880. La plus grande partie des terres de la République est consacrée au pâturage et à l'élevage du bétail.

TRAFFIC DANS LE PORT DE LA PLATA EN 1901.

Le tableau suivant montre le nombre de bateaux à vapeur qui sont entrés dans le port de La Plata pendant l'année 1901: anglais, 192; allemands, 5; italiens, 8; français, 32; danois, 3; russes, 2; norvégiens, 1; espagnols, 8; argentins, 1; autrichiens, 4; hollandais, 2; total, 258.

Les navires à voile arrivés dans ce port pendant l'année appartenaient aux nations suivantes: Angleterre, 1; Italie, 1; Espagne, 2; Uruguay, 1; République Argentine, 1; total, 6.

Le même nombre de bateaux quittèrent aussi le port en emportant les articles suivants:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Articles.	1901.	1900.
Maïs .....kilogrammes..	53, 253, 503	30, 448	Langues ...kilogrammes..	244, 782	.....
Blé .....do.....	7, 044, 418	49, 868	Peaux de mouton...do....	390, 265	632
Graine de lin .....do....	853, 380	2, 094	Peaux de chèvre....do....	19, 707	.....
Son .....do.....	4, 247, 853	1, 971	Laine .....do.....	527, 299	140
Viande séchée .....do....	3, 754, 817	1, 295	Fruits.....do.....	74, 100	.....
Beurre .....do.....	109, 628	.....	Quebracho.....do....	9, 284, 046	.....
Peaux de bœuf séchées, kilogrammes .....	.....	137	Poils .....do.....	4, 849	.....
Foin .....kilogrammes..	49, 390	2, 560	Suif .....do.....	4, 334	.....
Bétail .....têtes.....	4, 662	.....	Viande conservée...do....	252, 417	.....
Moutons.....nombre.....	.....	15, 998	Viande congelée....do....	2, 580, 405	.....
Chevaux.....do.....	4	355	Caséine .....do....	3, 420	.....

UN BUREAU DE JOURNAL GRANDIOSE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Dans le "World's Work" du mois de février 1902, M. BERNARD MEIKLEJOHN fait la description d'un bureau de journal qui est probablement le plus remarquable du monde; il parle de celui de "La Prensa" de Buenos-Ayres. Situé sur le plus joli boulevard de la ville, cet édifice imposant par sa grandeur et sa beauté est construit de marbre blanc, a cinq étages et est surmonté d'une tour couronnée d'une figure en bronze doré, symbole de la presse. Au rez-de-chaussée, outre les bureaux des affaires courantes, se trouvent un cabinet de consultation luxueux, où un docteur en médecine et cinq aides donnent journellement, gratis, des soins à environ 100 clients; une étude d'avocat où les indigents peuvent consulter, sans payer d'honoraires, l'homme de loi et un musée dans lequel sont rassemblés et exposés à la vue du public, sans frais, les produits naturels et manufacturés de la République Argentine. Au second étage sont situés les bureaux somptueux du propriétaire, du rédacteur-en-chef et de la rédaction. Au même étage se trouve aussi une bibliothèque immense renfermant une riche collection d'ouvrages, particulièrement tous ceux ayant trait aux lois, à la médecine et au génie. Cette bibliothèque est continuellement ouverte aux étudiants qui peuvent venir s'y instruire, sans aucun paiement. Dans une salle contigue l'espagnol est enseigné, aux frais du journal, à toutes les personnes désireuses d'acquérir une connaissance de cette langue. Il y a aussi une salle immense où les habitants de la ville peuvent, s'ils le désirent, réunir en séance une assemblée. Les étrangers de distinction qui visitent Buenos-Ayres trouvent au troisième étage la chose la plus remarquable de l'établissement, un appartement splendide pour leur réception. Il y a, en outre, une "Salle des Fêtes" qui est une copie exacte de celle de Fontainebleau, où des réunions scientifiques, littéraires et de charité sont tenues sur l'invitation de "La Prensa." L'idée du propriétaire, en mettant à la disposition des étrangers de tels appartements est de glorifier la ville. Au dernier étage sont les salles où se trouvent les compositeurs, les machines à composer, les bureaux des journalistes, un restaurant et une salle d'escrime. "La Prensa" est un journal de huit pages, celles intérieures étant consacrées aux nouvelles et celles extérieures aux annonces. Il fut fondé en 1869, par M. J. C. P. PAZ, rédacteur-en-chef et propriétaire. Le rédacteur-en-chef actuel est son fils, M. EZEQUIEL P. PAZ. L'édifice fut terminé en 1896 et coûte \$2,000,000 en or. "La Prensa" a une circulation de 100,000 copies, se vendant, chacune, trois cents en monnaie courante des Etats-Unis. Les rapports de son trésorier montrent que, pendant les six premiers mois de 1901, les recettes générales se sont montées à \$1,033,905.17 or et les dépenses à environ \$650,000. Presque tout le matériel d'exploitation de cet établissement magnifique a été

acheté aux Etats-Unis, qui continuent à l'approvisionner de tout le papier dont il a besoin.

ESTIMATION DES RÉCOLTES DU BLÉ ET DE LA GRAINE DE LIN.

Le tableau suivant donne, en tonnes, les quantités de blé et de graine de lin produites dans la République pendant l'année 1901-2:

Provinces.	Blé.	Graine de lin.
	<i>Tonnes.</i>	<i>Tonnes.</i>
Buenos-Ayres	1,150,000	154,000
Santa-Fé	500,000	122,000
Entre-Ríos	133,000	42,000
Cordoba	70,000	9,500
Toutes les autres	70,000	.....
Total	1,923,000	327,500

RECENSEMENT DU BÉTAIL.

La Direction de l'Agriculture a publié les résultats définitifs du recensement général du bétail effectué par ses soins au cours de l'année 1900. D'après ces chiffres fournis par l'Administration l'existence en bétail de toutes sortes serait la suivante:

Race bovine, 6,827,428 têtes; race ovine, 18,608,717 têtes; race chevaline, 561,408; race caprine, 20,428; race porcine, 22,992; total, 26,134,896 têtes.

D'après les chiffres publiés en 1898 l'existence à cette époque était de 20,779,109 têtes, de sorte que l'augmentation pour les deux années écoulées serait de 5,355,787 têtes, dont 2,006,753 correspondant à la race bovine et 2,071,828 à la race ovine.

MERCHANDISES EXPORTÉES DU PORT DE BAHIA BLANCO EN 1901.

Produits.	Quantités.	Destinations.	Produits.	Quantités.	Destinations.		
Blé	saes..	493, 872	Belgique.	Laine.....	balles..	105	Italie.
Do	do....	240, 983	Hollande.	Peaux de moutons,		108	Allemagne.
Do	do....	46, 356	Espagne.	balles.			
Do	do....	72, 393	Angleterre.	Do.....	balles	910	France.
Do	do....	232, 495	Brésil.	Poils	do....	17	Belgique.
Do	do....	787, 979	Ordres.	Peaux de bœuf		500	France.
Mais	do....	42, 142	Espagne.	séchées, nombre.			
Do	do....	12, 009	France.	Do.....	nombre..	700	Allemagne.
Son	do....	3, 166	Afrique.	Do.....	do....	600	Belgique.
Do	do....	2, 662	Allemagne.	Peaux de bœuf		1, 000	Allemagne.
Laine.....	balles..	21, 769	France.	salées, nombre.			
Do	do....	9, 580	Belgique.	Cornes	do....	8, 800	France.
Do	do....	86	Angleterre.	Os	saes..	395	Do.
Do	do....	16, 702	Allemagne.				

RECETTES DES DOUANES EN 1901.

Le bureau de douane de Buenos-Ayres a perçu pendant l'année 1901, pour divers impôts aux marchandises importées ou exportées la somme de 34,509,546 piastres or, et 201,629 piastres papier ce qui constitue une augmentation de 734,546 piastres or et de 81,629 piastres papier sur les prévisions budgétaires, mais une diminution de 972,822.74 piastres or sur la recette de l'année antérieure.

BRÉSIL.

EXTRAIT DE LA LOI BUDGÉTAIRE.

Le "Diario Official" du 27 décembre 1901, publie un extrait de la loi budgétaire N° 813 du 23 décembre 1901, dont voici la teneur:

ART. 6. Seront exempts à l'entrée les instruments agricoles et les appareils pour la fabrication ou le traitement des produits agricoles lorsque ces articles seront directement importés par des agriculteurs; bénéficieront du même régime les appareils destinés à l'industrie laitière.

PARAGRAPHE UNIQUE. A cet effet, le dédouanement des articles dont il s'agit sera ordonné par le Ministre des Finances sur la présentation de la nomenclature des objets importés, et après qu'il aura été établi qu'ils seront introduits directement par des agriculteurs.

ART. 7. Ne seront assujettis qu'à un simple droit fixe de £2 les bâtiments à vapeur ou à voiles de toute sorte, quels que soient leur tonnage ou leur cargaison, qui se présenteront dans un port quelconque de l'Union dans le seul but de recevoir des ordres et de se rendre ensuite à leur port de destination. Ces navires pourront rester pendant dix jours sous la garde de l'administration douanière, mais ils devront se conformer aux règlements sanitaires ou de police des ports, et ils pourront recevoir des vivres, de l'eau, ou du combustible.

§1. Le droit dont il s'agit comprend tous impôts douaniers, ainsi que toutes autres taxes, auxquels pourraient être assujettis ces bâtiments.

§2. Le délai de dix jours pourra être prorogé de cinq jours par l'inspecteur de la douane, sous réserve des cas de force majeure qui devront être justifiés.

Après le délai de cinq jours, le navire ou navire à vapeur sera assujetti au même régime que les bâtiments qui font à la douane la déclaration régulière des marchandises tant à l'entrée qu'à la sortie.

ART. 8. Le prélèvement des 25 pour cent en or des droits d'importation, dont 5 pour cent continueront à être affectés au fonds de garantie, s'effectuera comme par le passé, conformément à la loi N° 741 du 26 décembre 1900.

ART. 15. Par modification à la loi N° 641, du 14 novembre 1899, l'article 3, §1 de ladite loi aura la teneur suivante:

ART. 3, §1. Cigares ne valant pas plus de 30 milreis, 5 reis pièce.

COMMERCE AVEC LA FRANCE.

D'après des renseignements publiés par le "Bulletin Commercial Français" de Rio de Janeiro, l'importation en France des produits brésiliens, pendant les dix premiers mois de 1901, s'est élevée à 58,574,000 francs ou 5,921,000 francs de moins que pendant la même période en 1900;

l'exportation des produits français au Brésil n'a été que de 26,415,000 francs ou 3,289,000 francs de moins qu'en 1900.

Le stock de café dans les divers entrepôts de la France était au 31 octobre 1901 de 1,301,159 tonnes contre 1,158,563 tonnes en 1900 et 1,149,301 tonnes en 1899.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT DE SANTOS.

Pendant l'année 1901, il est entré dans le port de Santos 913 navires, dont 847 à vapeur et 73 à voile.

Les navires à vapeur entrés ont représenté un tonnage total de 1,225,514 tonnes. Ils appartiennent aux nationalités suivantes: brésilienne, 316 navires; anglaise, 193; allemande, 137; française, 95; italienne, 65; espagnole, 21; autrichienne, 18; belge, 6; autres nationalités, 5.

COSTA RICA.

CONVENTION COMMERCIALE AVEC LA FRANCE.

La "Revue du Commerce Extérieur" du 22 mars 1902, fait connaître qu'une loi du 5 février courant a autorisé le Président de la République à ratifier et à faire exécuter la convention commerciale signée le 7 juin 1901 entre la France et la République de Costa Rica. Cette convention a paru dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du Bureau pour le mois de septembre 1901.

Les ratifications ayant été échangées le 10 février, cet arrangement a été rendu exécutoire par un décret du 20 du même mois, inséré au "Journal Officiel" du 22. Il stipule l'admission au tarif minimum en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises, y compris l'Indo-Chine, et en Tunisie, des denrées coloniales (autres que le sucre et ses dérivés, et que les tabacs) originaires de Costa-Rica.

En échange de cette concession, les produits naturels et fabriqués, originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises, de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie bénéficieront du régime prévu par l'article 2 de la convention.

Aux termes de l'article 3, les certificats d'origine qui pourront être exigés pour l'application du régime de faveur seront visés par les Consuls des deux pays en gratuité des taxes de chancellerie.

EQUATEUR.

EXPORTATIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC.

D'après le rapport de la Chambre de Commerce de Guayaquil, on aurait exporté de l'Equateur, pendant l'année 1900, 1,103,511 livres de caoutchouc, contre 1,441,823 livres en 1899; 1,588,660 livres en

1898 et 1,121,288 livres en 1897. La diminution est due, dit-on, au fait que les "caucheros" (cueilleurs de caoutchouc) qui ont commencé à travailler dans les forêts sauvages de l'intérieur et des provinces orientales, n'ont, pour les seconder, aucune facilité et retournent épuisés de fatigue. La consommation de cette gomme a pris de telle proportion que le président de la chambre de commerce a pensé que l'époque était arrivée pour demander au Gouvernement d'encourager, par tous les moyens possibles, les explorateurs, son appui devant commencer par la construction de nouvelles routes conduisant aux sections productrices.

Le droit d'exportation imposé sur le caoutchouc de l'Equateur a été réduit de 20 centavos à 15 centavos, argent, par kilogramme (8.07 centavos à 6.80 centavos par livre, le taux actuel étant égal à 3.40 cents or par livre.

ETATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, FÉVRIER 1902.

Un exposé sommaire du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis montre, que pendant le mois de février 1902, les importations ont augmenté de \$3,778,349 et les exportations diminué de \$11,431,282. L'augmentation constatée dans les importations est due presque entièrement à l'entrée d'articles employés dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays, comme le prouve le fait que l'augmentation des articles manufacturés n'était seulement que de \$97,611 et celle des articles de luxe seulement de \$387,226, pendant que les importations des denrées alimentaires ont diminué de \$3,485,295.

Voici quelles étaient, pendant le mois de février 1902, les importations des Etats-Unis comparées avec celles du même mois de 1901:

Classification.	1902.	1901.
Denrées alimentaires et animaux.....	\$13,517,533	\$17,002,828
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays.	26,168,648	19,534,322
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés, destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques.	6,202,131	6,057,652
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation	11,974,521	11,876,910
Articles de luxe	10,417,215	10,029,987
Total.....	68,280,048	64,501,699

Le pourcentage des importations exemptes de droits de douane était, en février 1902, de 45.63, contre 39.84 en février 1901. Pendant le mois de février 1902, le total des droits de douane perçus se montait à \$20,213,930, contre \$18,719,598 en février 1901.

Pendant les huit mois de l'année fiscale (juillet-février) les importations ont, en comparaison de la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure, augmenté de \$70,857,206. L'augmentation constatée dans

les importations des articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays, était de \$57,124,831; celle des articles de luxe, de \$11,021,290; celle des articles manufacturés, \$9,347,108, pendant que la diminution des importations des denrées alimentaires et animaux était de \$6,636,043.

Pendant les deux périodes de huit mois, les totaux des importations étaient: 1902, \$594,397,046; 1901, \$523,539,840. Les pourcentages des importations exemptes de droits, pendant les deux périodes en question, étaient respectivement 43.66 et 38.79. Le total des droits de douane perçus pendant les huit mois de 1902 était de \$168,571,246, contre \$159,175,618 en 1901.

D'après les statistiques officielles, voici quelles étaient les exportations des Etats-Unis pendant le mois de février 1902, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année précédente:

Classification.	1902.	1901.	Diminution.
Produits agricoles.....	\$60,662,119	\$73,054,202	\$12,392,083
Produits manufacturiers.....	31,740,842	30,302,592	*1,438,250
Produits miniers.....	2,433,704	2,723,794	290,090
Produits forestiers.....	3,383,217	3,846,385	463,168
Produits des pêches.....	518,031	405,482	*112,549
Produits divers.....	939,096	667,230	*271,866
Produits étrangers réexportés.....	1,848,723	1,957,329	108,606
Total général.....	101,525,732	112,957,014	11,431,282

* Augmentation.

Pendant les huit mois de l'année fiscale 1902, la valeur des exportations se montait à \$974,185,414, soit \$41,009,570 de moins que pendant la période correspondante de 1901. La diminution qui s'est produite dans les exportations est due aux exportations de maïs et à celles des manufactures de fer et d'acier qui ont été moins grandes en 1902 que pendant la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure. Pendant les huit mois de l'année fiscale 1902, les Etats-Unis ont exporté 23,146,599 boisseaux de maïs tandis que pendant la période correspondante de l'année fiscale précédente ils en avaient exporté 132,625,656 boisseaux. Durant la même période les exportations de farine de maïs n'étaient seulement que de 261,505 barils, contre 653,766 barils pendant les huit mois de 1901, valant respectivement \$14,580,585 et \$62,122,901. La diminution qui s'est produite dans les exportations de maïs se monte à \$47,542,324 et est due à la récolte peu abondante de cette céréale produite aux Etats-Unis pendant l'année 1901. La valeur des exportations des manufactures de fer et d'acier, pendant les huit mois finissant avec le mois de février 1902, était de \$64,668,424 et se montait à \$81,575,685, pendant la même période de 1901 soit une diminution de \$16,807,261, attribuable aux demandes moins nombreuses des pays étrangers et à une plus grande consommation de ces produits aux Etats-Unis.

LOCOMOTIVES AMÉRICAINES EXPORTÉES EN FRANCE ET À LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE.

Deux fortes commandes de locomotives ont été récemment exécutées par des constructeurs américains pour des compagnies françaises et nouvelle-zélandaises. La Baldwin Locomotive Works, de Philadelphie, a envoyé en France un de ses meilleurs modèles des fameuses locomotives Atlantic, pour être employé dans le service des grands trains express de la Compagnie Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée, et la Richmond Works de l'American Locomotive Company, de New York, a construit une machine monstre à dix roues qui sera mise sous peu en service sur la ligne du Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande. La locomotive du genre Atlantic de la Baldwin Works est principalement destinée au service des trains rapides là où une vitesse soutenue est désirée. Celle à laquelle il est fait allusion ci-dessus a été construite dans ce but, et a suffisamment de puissance pour tirer un train lourd à une grande vitesse. Sa force de traction est de 16,621 livres au départ, et a une vitesse de 55 milles à l'heure, on peut se fier à une force de traction de 4,500 livres. La machine pour la Nouvelle-Zélande a été construite à titre d'échantillon et elle est considérée comme un excellent spécimen des dernières constructions américaines. D'après la "Locomotive Engineering," la tendance actuelle aux Etats-Unis de la construction des locomotives pour l'exportation est "de faire la locomotive américaine pur et simple, au lieu de l'hybride qu'on demandait d'habitude il ya quelques années." Ceci est dû principalement, dit-on, à la disposition qu'a maintenant l'acheteur étranger de demander le genre américain pur.

LE CHARBON AMÉRICAIN DANS LA MÉDITERRANÉE.

Le "Colliery Guardian," qui est le principal organe en Angleterre pour le commerce du charbon, discute tout au long, dans un numéro récent, la question de savoir si les Etats-Unis peuvent faire concurrence à l'Angleterre pour le charbon dans la Méditerranée. L'article termine en disant qu'à présent, avec la concurrence américaine qui a été constamment perdue de vue par ceux qui la repousse, il n'est plus question de savoir si les américains peuvent faire concurrence aux anglais pour le charbon, mais bien s'ils le veulent. L'article dit en outre: "Au cas où l'activité présente des Etats-Unis viendrait à diminuer, nous ne doutons pas que de grands chargements de charbon de Pocahontas et de Fairmont soient expédiés en Europe en tenant peu compte des bénéfices ou des pertes. Telle est l'alternative américaine que laisse sa restriction au rendement afin de maintenir les prix. Nous avons jusqu'à présent parlé du charbon bitumineux, mais tout récemment encore une grande agitation a été causée par la déclaration que les marchés européens ont été inondés de charbon anthracite des

régions du Wyoming et de Schuylkill. Par suite d'une reprise du commerce intérieur des Etats-Unis, toutes les exportations ont été soudainement arrêtées. Si nous mentionnons le fait que le meilleur charbon anthracite de Pennsylvanie revient à 23s. à New-York et que l'on calcule qu'avec un rendement régulier de 60,000,000 de tonnes par an, les mines entières seront épuisées en quatre-vingts ans environ (le rendement l'année dernière a dépassé 53,000,000 tonnes), on comprendra donc que le charbon anthracite est seulement exporté pour empêcher que le marché américain ne soit surchargé."

DROITS ADDITIONNELS APPLICABLES À L'IMPORTATION DES SUCRES PROVENANT DES PAYS-BAS ET DE L'AUTRICHE-HONGRIE.

Conformément aux circulaires du Ministère des Finances, No. 106 de 1901 et No. 2 de 1902, des droits additionnels seront applicables à l'importation des sucres provenant des Pays-Bas et de l'Autriche-Hongrie.

Aux termes de l'article 5 de l'Acte du 24 juillet 1897, notification est faite des primes nettes actuellement accordées par les Gouvernements des Pays-Bas et de l'Autriche-Hongrie à l'exportation des sucres. Pour la perception aux Etats-Unis des droits additionnels applicables aux sucres de production de ces pays, le montant de ces primes est désigné respectivement ci-après:

PAYS-BAS.

Florins.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1°. Sucre de betteraves, brut, les 100 kilos. de sucre dur, raffiné..... | 1. 38 |
| (Le rendement du sucre raffiné provenant du sucre brut sera déterminé en déduisant du degré de polarisation du sucre brut, le coefficient 2 pour le glucose, 4 pour les cendres et 1½ pour cent à titre de déchet de fabrication au raffinage.) | |
| 2°. Sucre raffiné provenant de sucre de betteraves, brut, de production hollandaise, les 100 kilos..... | 1. 57 |
| 3°. Sucre raffiné provenant de sucre brut importé, les 100 kilos, en plus de la prime accordée, le cas échéant, pour le sucre brut dans le pays de production.. | . 19 |

Jusqu'à la prochaine constatation et notification de primes, ainsi que cela est stipulé à l'article 5 dudit acte de 1897, on pourra, à la demande des importateurs, surseoir au dédouanement définitif des expéditions de sucres d'origine hollandaise, produits à partir du 1^{er} septembre 1901. Les droits seront alors calculés d'après les primes ci-dessus.

AUTRICHE-HONGRIE.

Couronnes.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1°. Sucre ayant moins de 99.3 pour cent et pas moins de 90 pour cent de degré de polarisation | les 100 kilos.. 2. 47 |
| 2°. Sucre ayant au moins 99.3 pour cent de degré de polarisation..... | id.... 3. 55 |

Jusqu'à la prochaine constatation et notification de primes, ainsi que cela est stipulé à l'article 5 susmentionné, on pourra surseoir au

dédouanement définitif des expéditions de sucre d'origine austro-hongroise produit à partir du 1^{er} août 1901.

Les droits seront donc calculés d'après les primes indiquées ci-dessus, sous réserve de procéder aux liquidations définitives suivant les primes qui seront ultérieurement notifiées.

L'INDUSTRIE DE LA VOLAILLE ET DES ŒUFS.

Le rapport du Bureau de Recensement, publié le 22 mars 1902, montre que 5,096,252 des 5,739,637 fermes des Etats-Unis élèvent de la volaille. Le nombre total des volailles âgées de trois mois et plus, se divise comme suit: poulets, y compris les poules de Guinée, 233,598,085; dindons, 6,599,367; oies, 5,676,863; canards, 4,807,358. Les nombres de presque toutes ces classes de volailles sont plus petits en 1900, disent les rapports, qu'en 1890, et cela, parce que en 1890 les rapports comprenaient toutes les volailles de tous âges, tandis qu'en 1900 ils ne donnaient que celles âgées de trois mois et plus.

En 1899 le nombre de douzaines d'œufs pondus se montait à 1,293,819,186, contre 819,722,916 douzaines en 1889. Une augmentation dans le nombre d'œufs pondus plutôt que dans le nombre des espèces différentes de volailles, montre les progrès faits dans cette branche de l'industrie. La valeur des volailles qui se trouvaient dans les fermes au 1^{er} juin 1900 était de \$85,794,996; celle des volailles élevées en 1899 se montait à \$136,891,877, et celle des œufs pondus en 1899 était de \$144,286,158. En 1899 les revenus que les fermiers ont tiré de cette industrie, représentant aussi bien la valeur totale des œufs pondus que celle produite par l'élevage des volailles, se montaient à \$281,178,035. D'après ce dernier total, on voit que l'élevage des volailles est une des plus grandes industries qui se rattachent à l'agriculture. Les chiffres précédents ne comprennent aucune statistique relative aux volailles et aux œufs, élevées ou pondus, en dehors des fermes ou des "ranches."

STATISTIQUES RELATIVES AUX MOUTONS, AUX CHÈVRES ET À LA LAINE.

D'après les rapports du Bureau de Recensement, il existait aux Etats-Unis, à la date du 1^{er} juin 1900, 39,937,573 moutons âgés de un an et plus qui ont produit, pendant l'automne de 1899 et le printemps de 1900, 44,092,948 toisons, pesant 276,991,812 livres de laine non lavée.

Le fait que le nombre de toisons surpasse celui des moutons est dû à ce que dans certaines sections du pays, le même mouton donne deux toisons, une pendant la tondaison d'automne et l'autre pendant celle du printemps. Les Etats occidentaux, disent les rapports, fournissent plus d'une moitié des moutons et de la laine; l'Etat de Montana produisant le plus grand nombre de ces animaux et la plus large quantité de laine et l'Etat de Wyoming vient après.

En ce qui concerne les chèvres, les rapports du Bureau de Recense-

ment donnent à 1,871,252 le nombre total de chèvres de tous âges, le plus grand nombre se trouvant au Texas, le total dans ce dernier Etat excédant de un tiers toutes les chèvres des Etats Unis; le Mexique contient après le plus grand nombre.

LE FER ET L'ACIER.

Le fer et l'acier, dit le "Export Implement Age" du mois de mars 1902, sont les principaux articles de la production américaine. La demande intérieure est si considérable que l'exportation de ces métaux n'est qu'une bagatelle si on la compare aux énormes quantités employées dans les fabriques américaines. La construction des chemins de fer absorbe évidemment une grande quantité d'acier, mais les fabriques de leur côté n'en exigent pas moins. C'est surtout grâce à la provision intérieure de fer, d'acier et charbon que les fabricants américains sont à même de vendre à meilleur marché que ceux de quelques autres pays. Si les américains excellent dans le commerce, il faut dire qu'ils sont favorisés par les dons de matières premières que leur prodigue leur pays, et s'ils s'ouvrent des voies de tous côtés les avantages naturels qu'ils possèdent ne les y aident pas médiocrement.

LA CONSTRUCTION DES NAVIRES.

Durant les six mois prenant fin au 31 décembre 1901, 717 vaisseaux à voiles, de 154,073 tonnes, ont été construits aux Etats-Unis et officiellement enregistrés par le Bureau de Navigation, tandis que dans la dernière moitié de 1900, il y avait 568 vaisseaux dont le tonnage s'élevait à 179,229 tonnes. Cette diminution dans le tonnage (19,752 tonnes) s'est produite sur la côte de l'Atlantique et peut être attribuée au travail fait sur plusieurs grands steamers de haute mer qui seront complétés dans les six mois à venir. Inclus dans les chiffres des six mois se trouvent 38 vaisseaux, de plus de 1,000 tonnes chacun et formant un total de 103,832 tonnes. Parmi ceux-ci, 14 steamers d'acier, formant un total de 52,310 tonnes, ont été construits sur les grands lacs. Quatre sont pour la côte. Sur la côte on a construit 15 schooners en bois d'un total de 24,864 tonnes, 5 steamers d'acier pour le cabotage et 1 bac d'acier, formant un total de 20,964 tonnes. La cause de cet accroissement rapide se trouve dans le développement de la puissance commerciale des Etats-Unis et dans les produits de l'activité mécanique et agricole. L'activité agricole américaine est ce qu'elle est, à cause des machines, et les machines qui n'utilisent pas les perfectionnements mécaniques ne tarderont pas à souffrir de la concurrence.

UN MOTEUR POUR LA FERME.

La revue mensuelle "Export Implement Age" du mois de mars 1902, publie un article très intéressant, extrait de la "Agricultural Engineer," dont voici la teneur:

Un des perfectionnements agricoles les plus merveilleux et qui verra

sans doute sa réalisation dans le cours du vingtième siècle, sera l'invention d'un bon moteur de six chevaux pour la ferme.

Il n'y a pas un instrument de ferme fonctionnant à l'aide de deux chevaux ou plus qui ne fût de meilleur travail s'il était actionné par un moteur.

Un fermier, avec un moteur convenable, pourrait employer une charrue qui lui permettrait de labourer à 4 pouces des pieux d'une clôture sans les toucher, et n'aurait pas besoin de tourner aux bouts du champ, il lui suffirait de faire machine en arrière.

Il ne serait pas plus arrêté par les pierres que lorsqu'il fait usage d'un cultivateur à dents élastiques; il pourrait, quand le travail presserait, travailler autant d'heures qu'il y en a dans un jour; il serait en tous temps à l'abri du soleil, du vent, de la pluie ou du froid, s'il le désirait; il pourrait employer une fancheuse ou une moissonneuse avec le couteau immédiatement en avant, ce qui supprimerait l'ennuyeuse nécessité de faucher à la main les bordures du champ ou de fouler aux pieds le foin ou le grain.

Il pourrait s'asseoir ou se tenir debout à son choix pendant qu'il labourerait ou sèmerait, moissonnerait ou faucherait, arroserait ou sarclerait. Il pourrait ainsi faire son travail plus vite et mieux qu'avec les machines tirées par les chevaux.

Avec un moteur, le fermier n'aurait pas besoin de nourrir nombre de chevaux inutiles pendant la morte saison comme il doit le faire aujourd'hui pour en avoir assez pour faire son travail pendant la saison d'activité; il lui suffirait de n'en garder que le nombre strictement nécessaire et pouvant être employé en tous temps, et quand son moteur ne travaillerait pas il ne mangerait pas non plus. Il pourrait promptement détacher son moteur d'un instrument et le fixer à un autre. Il pourrait, avec son moteur fixé à une charrette aux roues à larges jantes ayant une charge de deux bons chevaux, partir sur un champ cultivé et au sol tendre à une vitesse d'un mille à l'heure, augmenter cette vitesse jusqu'à deux ou trois milles à l'heure sur un sol ferme et enfin jusqu'à cinq, huit ou dix milles à l'heure sur une route plane et dure.

RELATIONS COMMERCIALES AVEC L'ESPAGNE.

Les relations commerciales entre les Etats-Unis et l'Espagne ont été renouées évidemment avec bien plus de cordialité et certainement avec une activité plus grande que jamais. Les chiffres du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances montrent que pendant l'année civile 1901, les Etats-Unis ont importé, à part une seule exception, une plus grande quantité de marchandises que pendant n'importe quelle année précédente. Pendant l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1901, le total des marchandises importées d'Espagne, se montait à \$7,040,758 et les exportations dans ce dernier pays à \$16,785,711. Si l'on compare l'année 1901 avec celle de 1891, on constatera que le total des marchandises importées d'Espagne, a augmenté de \$4,906,475 à \$7,040,758

et que celui des marchandises que les Etats-Unis ont exporté dans ce pays, a augmenté de \$12,887,477 à \$16,785,711. En comparant la situation actuelle avec les conditions de 1898, on constate que le total des marchandises importées d'Espagne par les Etats-Unis a augmenté de \$3,608,308 à \$7,040,758 et que le total des marchandises exportées des Etats-Unis en Espagne, a augmenté de \$8,050,475 à \$16,785,711.

MINOTERIES EN 1900.

Les statistiques préliminaires relatives aux établissements où les farines destinées au commerce sont préparées, montrent qu'il existait aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1900, 25,258 minoteries au capital total de \$218,714,104; nombre d'ouvriers et employés, 37,073; salaires, \$17,703,418; dépenses diverses, \$10,325,588; coût des céréales employées, \$475,826,345. Etaient compris dans ces céréales, 488,914,004 boisseaux de blé, évalués à \$317,933,257; 241,029,249 boisseaux de maïs, évalués à \$93,882,609, pendant que tous les autres grains coûtaient \$64,010,479.

En 1900, la valeur totale des produits de ces minoteries se montait à \$560,719,063 comprenant 102,524,094 barils de farine de blé évalués à \$348,183,800; 40,035,977 barils de farine de maïs évalués à \$73,177,402, et d'autres produits pour une valeur de \$139,357,861.

MEXIQUE.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MINIÈRE.

La Compagnie Minière des Etats-Unis et du Mexique (The United States and Mexico Mining Company), vient d'être constituée en société commerciale, conformément aux lois d'Arizona, au capital de \$5,000,000. Les propriétés que possède cette compagnie consistent en 11 groupes miniers, formant quatre-vingt douze concessions, situées dans le district minier de Hostotipaquillo, Jalisco, un des plus anciens de la République. Les veines qui se trouvent dans les différentes propriétés sont de très grandes dimensions et ressemblent à de véritables crevasses. Les mines sont facilement asséchées sans que l'on soit obligé d'employer des pompes et on peut obtenir une grande force hydraulique de la rivière Santiago, une chute de 150 pieds étant seulement située à une distance de 2 milles et demi. Les minerais, extraits des différents filons à une profondeur variant de 80 à 250 pieds, ont été plusieurs fois soumis à l'essai et ont rapporté de \$22 à \$600 la tonne.

TOILERIE PROJÉTÉE À TLAXCALA.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 21 mars, 1902, dit que l'on va établir à Tlaxcala une toilerie au capital de \$400,000 (argent). Les actions qui sont de \$100 chacune ont été achetées dans la ville de Mexico, à Puebla

et à Tlaxcala. On dit que le promoteur de l'entreprise, le Colonel GERARDO EMILIO HERRERIAS a, pendant plusieurs années, expérimenté avec succès la culture du lin, la variété connue sous le nom de "Riga." La plupart des toiles de lin en usage au Mexique sont importées d'Angleterre.

LA POPULATION ÉTRANGÈRE.

D'après un rapport adressé dernièrement par un consul étranger à son Gouvernement, Mexico compte 4,000 américains du nord, 10,000 espagnols, 3,000 français, 1,500 anglais, 1,000 allemands et 400 italiens.

Le chiffre total des américains du nord résidant au Mexique est de 10,000, environ.

L'INDUSTRIE DU TABAC.

Les diverses manufactures de tabac établies au Mexique, ont élaboré du 1^{er} janvier au 30 juin 1901, les quantités suivantes:

	Quantité.	Poids.
		<i>Kilos.</i>
Cigarettes.....paquets..	181, 799, 036	3, 055, 131
Cigares ordinaires (recortados).....cigares..	26, 990, 064	249, 912
Cigares fins.....paquets..	30, 553, 342	208, 414
Tabac à priser.....		8
Tabac brisé.....paquets..	10, 206	8, 865
Tabac haché.....do....	793	253

Le Distriet Fédéral vient en première ligne, comme centre de fabrication, avec 1,183,848 kilogrammes de cigarettes (60,061,335 paquets), 9,656,019 cigares ordinaires et 2,349,910 cigares fins.

PÉROU.

PROTOCOLE D'ARBITRAGE AVEC LA BOLIVIE,

A la date du 18 février 1902, M. RICHARD R. NEILL, Secrétaire de la Légation des Etats-Unis à Lima, a fait parvenir au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, une copie du Procès-Verbal des conférences tenues entre les Ministres Plénipotentiaires du Pérou et de la Bolivie, soumettant à l'arbitrage les différends qui pourront s'élever entre les deux Républiques. Voici quelles sont les stipulations de ce document:

Les parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à l'arbitrage tous les différends qui n'ont pas encore été réglés et tous ceux, quels qu'ils soient, qui pourraient s'élever pendant que le traité sera en vigueur. Le Traité restera en vigueur durant une période de dix ans, à partir de la date des ratifications, et continuera de même pendant une autre période de huit ans et ainsi successivement, à moins qu'il soit dénoncé six mois avant son expiration. Il est entendu que le Gouvernement qui sera choisi comme arbitre, sera le tribunal d'arbitrage établi en vertu

des résolutions adoptées par le Congrès Pan-Américain. En cas (a) que le Tribunal ne puisse pas être constitué conformément aux résolutions précitées, et (b) qu'il soit nécessaire de soumettre à son arbitrage quelques questions avant qu'il soit établi, les Gouvernements de la République Argentine, de l'Espagne ou des Etats-Unis du Mexique, seront désignés comme arbitre dans l'ordre indiqué ci-dessus.

L'arbitre est compétent, 1° pour décider sur la régularité de sa constitution, la validité du compromis et son interprétation; 2° pour adopter les mesures nécessaires et trancher toutes les difficultés qui pourraient surgir dans le cours des débats (les questions d'un caractère technique ou scientifique qui pourraient être soulevées devront être soumises à la décision de la Société Royale de Géographie de Londres ou à l'Institut Géodésique International de Berlin); 3° pour désigner la période pendant laquelle il siègera. L'arbitre devra décider en se conformant strictement aux préceptes du droit international et, dans les questions de délimitation, suivant les principes américains *uti possidetis* de 1810.

EXPLOITATION DES FORÊTS DE CAOUTCHOUC.

Le 19 février 1902, le Secrétaire de la Légation des Etats-Unis à Lima a informé le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington qu'une compagnie de ladite ville, au capital de £26,000 (\$126,529), allait exploiter les forêts de caoutchouc qui se trouvent dans la province de Santia, Département de Puno. Une autre compagnie prendra possession de 50,000 hectares (123,550 acres) de terre près de Marcapata pour exploiter les caoutchoucs qui s'y trouvent. On dit aussi qu'un particulier est devenu possesseur de très bonnes forêts d'arbres à caoutchouc dans le même voisinage et que près de 500 cueilleurs y travaillent déjà et extraient environ 100 livres de gomme par mois. L'acquisition de ces terres, ajoute le Secrétaire, coûte peu quoique l'arpentage des concessions soit cher. Il coûte environ £1,000 (\$4,870) pour mesurer 30,000 hectares (74,130 acres). On croit que le caoutchouc est destiné à devenir une des sources de richesses les plus importantes du Pérou.

LE SALVADOR.

CONVENTION COMMERCIALE AVEC LA FRANCE.

Le "Journal Officiel," de Paris, du 28 janvier contient un décret portant la promulgation de la convention commerciale signée à Paris, le 9 janvier 1902, entre la France et la République du Salvador. Cette convention est ainsi conçue:

"Par un décret en date du 23 janvier 1902, publié au 'Journal Officiel' du 29 janvier, le Président de la République Française, le

Président de la République du Salvador, également animés du désir de favoriser le développement des relations commerciales entre les deux pays, ont décidé de conclure une convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs:

“Le Président de la République Française, M. TH. DELCASSÉ, Député, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République Française;

“Et le Président de la République du Salvador, M. le Docteur RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République du Salvador, près le Président de la République Française, grand officier de l'ordre de la Légion d'Honneur.

“Lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

“ARTICLE PREMIER. Les cafés et autres denrées énumérées dans le tableau A annexé à la présente convention bénéficieront à leur importation en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises, dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

“ART. 2. Réciproquement, les produits naturels et fabriqués originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises, des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie, bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la République du Salvador, des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

“Le tarif d'évaluation actuellement en vigueur au Salvador sera, en ce qui concerne les produits français énumérés au tableau B annexé à la présente convention, abaissé de façon que ces produits ne soient, dans aucun cas, passibles, à leur entrée au Salvador, d'évaluations officielles plus élevées que celles stipulées au tableau B.

“ART. 3. Les certificats d'origine, qui seraient exigés pour l'admission des marchandises à un régime douanier de faveur, seront visés par les consuls français et par les consuls salvadoriens en gratuité des taxes consulaires de chancellerie.

“ART. 4. La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux Gouvernements aussitôt que faire se pourra et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigueur immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et demeurera exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année, à partir du jour où une des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

“En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires mentionnés ci-dessus ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

“Fait en double exemplaire à Paris, le 9 janvier 1902.

“[L. S.]

(Signé) DELCASSÉ,

“[L. S.]

(Signé) RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR.”

TABLEAU A.—*Produits originaires de la République du Salvador qui bénéficieront, à leur importation en France, des taxes du tarif minimum.*

Café, cacao, chocolat, poivre, piment, amomes et cardamomes, cannelles, cassia lignea, muscades, macis, giroflé, vanille, thé, indigo, caoutchouc, baume; huiles de palme, de coco, de palmiste, de ricin, de sésame et autres analogues.

TABLEAU B.—*Droits à percevoir par kilogramme à l'entrée des marchandises françaises importées au Salvador, d'après les évaluations suivantes:*

	Piastres.
Vins blancs de table.....	0. 05
Liqueurs de toutes sortes, en récipients d'un litre ou de moins d'un litre .....	. 40
Les mêmes récipients de plus d'un litre	1. 00
Sardines de toutes sortes.....	. 20
Eaux minérales .....	. 01
Sulfate de quinine et alcaloïdes de toutes espèces .....	. 40
Boissons goudronnées, comme le "Goudron de Guyot" et autres non mentionnées .....	. 01
Eaux de senteur de tout genre, alcoolisées, telles que l'eau de Cologne, de Floride, l'Eau Divine de Cananga, de lavande, de mélisse et autres analogues. ....	. 30
Olives .....	. 22
Câpres.....	. 22
Conserves au vinaigre.....	. 22
Moutarde préparée .....	. 22
Cari .....	. 22
Sauces de toutes espèces.....	. 22
Légumes, truffes, beurres, poissons et viandes de toutes sortes, préparées en boîtes de fer blanc, et contenance de verre, de terre ou autres .....	. 22
Fruits secs, sans coque, raisins secs, figues, prunes, dattes.....	. 20
Fruits conservés à l'eau-de-vie et au sirop .....	. 22
Biscuits de toutes sortes, secs et sucrés.....	. 20
Fromages de toutes sortes.....	. 22
Sucre.....	. 20
Bonbons, pastilles, chocolats et sucreries autres.....	. 22
Fruits à l'eau-de-vie .....	. 22
Parfumerie de toute espèce, non dénommée .....	. 30
Cannes, avec manches en ivoire, nacre, argent ou or, avec ou sans épée.....	3. 00
Cannes ordinaires	1. 50
Brosses pour peintres de toute espèce .....	. 45
Portefeuilles en matières non dénommées .....	. 45
Portefeuilles en carton.....	. 22
Articles non dénommés en caoutchouc .....	. 45
Brosses à habits, à cheveux, à dents, à ongles et usages analogues.....	. 45
Brosses à chaussures, à chevaux et similaires ordinaires .....	. 11
Porte-cigares en matière non dénommée .....	. 45
Bijouterie en or et en doublé.....	7. 50
Boutons dorés et argentés	1. 50
Instruments de chirurgie.....	Exempts.

URUGUAY.

OPÉRATIONS DE LA BOURSE DE MONTÉVIDÉO.

Le rapport annuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Montévidéo contient quelques renseignements intéressants au sujet des opérations et du cours de la Bourse pendant l'année civile. Quoique, pour de nombreuses raisons, le commerce de 1901 ait été languissant, une grande activité a régné, pendant l'année, à la Bourse.

Dans les opérations qui ont eu lieu, les valeurs nominales de 1901, comparées avec celles de 1900, ont augmenté de \$40,872,726 et les valeurs en espèces de \$18,498,588. Les chiffres pour les deux années en comparaison étaient: 1901, valeurs nominales, \$141,756,887; valeurs en espèces, \$67,992,870; 1900, valeurs nominales, \$100,884,161; valeurs en espèces, \$49,494,282.

DROITS D'IMPORTATION APPLICABLES À CERTAINES MARCHANDISES.

La Direction générale des douanes, le 9 décembre 1901, a fait circuler l'avis suivant, relatif aux droits d'importation applicables à certaines marchandises:

L'article 1^{er} de la loi du 11 juin 1901 stipule que: "Le papier de couleur en général (à l'exception du papier chrome spécialement employé pour l'impression des ouvrages), plié ou non, quelles que soient ses dimensions, le papier gris, le papier brouillard, le papier de paille et le papier pour sacs et autres analogues, servant à envelopper ou à emballer, acquitteront le droit spécifique de \$0.07 par kilogramme."

Aux termes de l'article 2 de la dite loi: "L'aniline acquittera 5 pour cent ad valorem."

Pour ce qui concerne les huiles de bouleau, aucune disposition récente n'a été adoptée.

En vertu de l'article 2 de la loi du 11 janvier 1896, les huiles végétales acquitteront uniformément le droit spécifique de \$0.10 le kilogramme et en plus comme surtaxe un droit additionnel de 5 pour cent sur leur évaluation.

TAXE SUR LES VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Une loi d'impôt sur les professions (Ley de patentes de giro) applicable à la capitale de Montevideo pour l'exercice 1901-2, et qui apporte une modification dans le régime actuel des taxes sur les voyageurs de commerce, a été publiée le 23 septembre 1901. La taxe commerciale établie sur le pied de 100 pesos par an est restée la même. Mais antérieurement, la taxe entière n'était payable que si l'activité commerciale s'était exercée dans la première moitié de l'année; à partir

du 3^e trimestre la moitié seulement et à partir du 4^e, le quart seulement du montant annuel de la taxe devenaient exigibles.

L'article 16 de la nouvelle loi retire formellement ce privilège aux commis voyageurs et stipule que, à toute époque de l'année, ils devront verser en entier le montant de la taxe. Le récépissé du montant de la taxe servant de laisser-passer dans les déplacements professionnels n'est pas personnel et est valable pour toute personne qui peut le présenter.

Tout commis voyageur trouvé sans ce document devra acquitter une amende ou s'en faire délivrer à ses frais un nouvel exemplaire.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

RECETTES ET DÉPENSES EN 1901.

D'après le rapport que le Ministre des Finances a soumis au Congrès national réuni en assemblée le 20 février 1902, les recettes du Gouvernement, pendant l'année 1901, se montaient à 35,813,846.93 *bolivars* et les dépenses à 44,371,875.56 *bolivars*, soit un déficit de 8,558,028.63 *bolivars*. Il faut déduire de ce dernier chiffre les fonds déposés par le Gouvernement dans la banque de Vénézuéla, 4,000,000 de *bolivars*, et le profit provenant du monnayage de l'argent, se montant à 1,950,073.17 *bolivars* ou 5,950,073.17 *bolivars* en tout, réduisant à 2,607,955.46 l'excédant des dépenses sur les recettes. Les données pour le mois de décembre 1901 étaient incomplètes à l'époque où ce memorandum fut soumis au Congrès, le Ministre des Finances n'ayant pas encore reçu tous les rapports des douanes et la banque de Vénézuéla n'ayant pas tous ceux de ses agents. On croit cependant que les recettes provenant des différentes sources de revenus sont, pour le mois en question, approximativement correctes.

Voici les diverses sources d'où furent obtenus les différents revenus du Gouvernement.

Recettes douanières, 24,267,778.04 *bolivars*; impôts de l'intérieur, 7,309,434.72 *bolivars*; impôts sur le bétail, 405,334 *bolivars* et autres sources, 3,831,300.17 *bolivars*.

Les recettes mensuelles étaient les suivantes:

	Bolivars.		Bolivars.
Janvier	4,040,301.44	Juillet	3,197,610.78
Février	3,198,706.24	Août	2,752,112.20
Mars	3,058,067.37	Septembre	2,510,006.40
Avril	3,097,174.03	Octobre	2,188,546.33
Mai	3,429,111.21	Novembre	3,045,988.07
Juin	2,747,009.61	Décembre	2,549,212.32

RÉGIME DOUANIER DES DENRÉES COLONIALES.

Le journal officiel français du 23 février, publie la loi suivante en date du 22 février 1902.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à conférer provisoirement, par décret, le tarif minimum des denrées coloniales de consommation:

1°. A la Chine, à la Corée, à l’Ethiopie, au Siam, à la République de Libéria, à Mascate, aux établissements britanniques des Détroits, aux Etats fédérés malais et à la colonie de Hong-Kong, aussi longtemps que, dans ces Etats ou territoires, les marchandises françaises bénéficieront d’avantages équivalents et qu’il leur sera appliqué le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée;

2°. Pendant un an, à partir du 24 février 1902, aux Etats-Unis de l’Amérique du Nord, à l’île de Porto-Rico, au Pérou, aux Républiques du Guatemala, de Nicaragua et de Honduras, aux Indes britanniques, à la colonie de Ceylon, à la colonie de Maurice, à la colonie des Seychelles, à la colonie de la Jamaïque, aux Indes néerlandaises, aux possessions allemandes d’Afrique, aux possessions espagnoles de Fernando-Po, d’Annobon, de Corisco, d’Elobey et de la côte occidentale d’Afrique.

ART. 2. Les denrées coloniales prises en charge dans les entrepôts comme originaires d’un pays jouissant du tarif minimum au moment de leur entrée en entrepôt, bénéficieront dudit tarif à leur sortie, alors même qu’à cette époque le pays dont elles sont originaires serait soumis au tarif général.

En exécution de la loi ci-dessus, des décrets en date du même jour décident:

1°. Que les taxes inscrites au tarif minimum continueront à être applicables, à titre provisoire, aux denrées visées à l’art. 1^{er} des lois des 24 février et 17 juillet 1900, originaires de la Chine, de la Corée, de l’Ethiopie, du Siam, de la République de Libéria, de Mascate, des établissements britanniques des Détroits, des Etats fédérés malais et de la colonie de Hong-Kong;

2°. Pendant six mois, à partir du 24 février 1902, aux Etats-Unis de l’Amérique du Nord, à l’île de Porto-Rico, au Pérou, aux Républiques du Guatemala, de Nicaragua et de Honduras, aux Indes britanniques, à la colonie de Ceylan, à la colonie de Maurice, à la colonie des Seychelles, à la colonie de la Jamaïque, aux Indes néerlandaises, aux possessions allemandes d’Afrique, aux possessions espagnoles de Fernando-Po, d’Annobon, de Corisco, d’Elobey, et de la côte orientale d’Afrique.

CONCOURS POUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT D'INDUSTRIES NOUVELLES EN ESPAGNE.

La Société Espagnole des Mines, à Bilbao, a chargé la Ligue biscayenne des producteurs de rédiger le programme d'un concours que la dite Société projette d'ouvrir entre les ingénieurs espagnols et étrangers. Ce concours a pour but de récompenser les meilleures études qui pourraient servir de base à la création, en Espagne, d'industries nouvelles, utilisant des matières premières du pays, et à l'établissement d'industries employant des produits venant de l'étranger.

D'après le journal "El Eco de Navarra," la Société Espagnole des Mines destinerait une somme de 15,000 pesetas au travail qui sera jugé le meilleur.

CONGRÈS ET EXPOSITIONS.

Le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" a fait connaître, à la date du 19 décembre dernier, qu'une exposition internationale d'automobiles était projetée à Copenhague pour le mois d'avril prochain. Il résulte de communications plus récentes du Chargé d'Affaires de la République Française en Danemark, qu'une exposition appelée à comprendre, outre les automobiles, les bicyclettes et les accessoires (pneumatiques, vêtements) s'y rapportant, et organisée par un autre groupe d'industriels danois, serait ouverte à Copenhague du 9 au 16 mars.

Le "Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce" du 1^{er} mars, 1902, dit qu'une exposition agricole régionale, à laquelle sera annexée une exposition internationale de machines agricoles et de produits chimiques utiles à l'agriculture, sera ouverte à Palerme-Marsala (Sicile), de mars à mai 1902, sous les auspices de l'association de la presse sicilienne.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Dans son numéro du mois de mars 1902, le "Chambers' Journal" publie un article intéressant sur la "Undeveloped Bolivia, or Between the Andes and the Amazon." Cet article donne une idée exacte des ressources et des possibilités du pays qui, comme on le sait, sont nombreuses et attractives. Pour les personnes qui possèdent quelques capitaux et qui sont décidées à travailler dur et à vivre d'une manière primitive pendant peu d'années, étant donné l'état inculte de l'inté-

rieur du pays, cette République offre de sérieux avantages. Les industries principales sont: l'exploitation des mines, la culture du sucre, du café et du caoutchouc. Le climat est généralement sain; les terrains sont bon marché et le Gouvernement fait de continuel et sérieux efforts pour améliorer les provinces de l'intérieur en construisant des grandes routes et des chemins de fer et en favorisant la navigation.

“L'élevage des Abeilles.” Cette industrie intéressante forme l'objet d'un ouvrage publié par la A. I. ROOT COMPANY, de Medina, Ohio. Le livre en question traite entièrement de l'élevage des abeilles à miel, et il a été en si grande circulation pendant ces dernières années qu'il est devenu une autorité en la matière. Cette même compagnie vient de faire paraître une brochure supplémentaire donnant une longue liste des fournitures nécessaires aux éleveurs d'abeilles, et elle l'envoie franco sur demande. Les accessoires de toutes sortes qu'on emploie dans cette industrie y sont entièrement décrits et illustrés.

La Bibliothèque du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir le premier numéro du “Boletim Oficial da Liga Naval Brasileira” (Bulletin Officiel de l'Association Navale Brésilienne). Le but de cette association, dit le bulletin, est de faire connaître les ressources de la marine brésilienne et d'étudier les causes qui ont été un obstacle à son développement. Cette association se propose aussi de publier, comme supplément à ce bulletin, un annuaire qui contiendra des renseignements relatifs aux compagnies de navigation brési-liennes, aux chantiers de construction navale, docks, etc.

Le titre du “Pan-American Magazine,” publié avant et pendant la durée de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo, a été changé dans le numéro de janvier 1902. Il a maintenant pour titre: “All American Commerce” (Tout le Commerce Américain). Le but que poursuit cette publication est de cimenter l'amitié et d'étendre davantage les relations commerciales entre les peuples de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Amérique Centrale et de l'Amérique du Sud. Six des 38 pages de cette publication contiennent des articles écrits en espagnol.

Le Compte-Rendu sommaire mensuel du commerce et des finances des Etats-Unis du mois de février 1902, contient une monographie très intéressante, préparée par la service de la statistique du Ministère des Finances, des “Great Canals of the World” (Grands Canaux du Monde). Ce document montre, en dehors des sujets descriptifs, le commerce, le coût et les dimensions des différents canaux sur lesquels sont transportés les marchandises d'un caractère international.

M. le capitaine GEORGE P. AHERN, U. S. A., chargé de la sylviculture dans les Iles Philippines, vient de publier un ouvrage ayant trait aux bois importants qui se trouvent dans cet archipel. Il existe dans ces diverses îles en question plus de 600 espèces d'arbres.

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

MAY, 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1902.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce)	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers {	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Samples of merchandise {	
Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles	8

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PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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 Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Latin-American countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regi- stration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	6 centavos.....	10		200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba †.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 pence.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	40 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico †.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	1 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	25	15 centimos.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	50	2 cents.....	10	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	20	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

* The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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No. 5.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY,
SUBMITTED ON THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1901, TO THE
SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.**

The Pan-American Railway Committee of the Second International Conference of American States begs to report as follows:

At the First Conference, held in Washington during the winter of 1889-90, the Committee on Railway Communications, upon which were delegates representing eighteen Governments of America, in submitting their report, which was unanimously approved and adopted by the Conference, expressed these opinions:

“First. That a railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented in this Conference will contribute greatly to the development of cordial relations between said nations and the growth of their material interests.

“Second. That the best method of facilitating its execution is the appointment of an international commission of engineers to ascertain the possible routes, to determine their true length, to estimate the cost of each, and to compare their respective advantages.

“Third. That the said commission should consist of a corps of engineers, of whom each nation should appoint three and which should have authority to divide into subcommissions and appoint as many other engineers and employees as may be considered necessary for the more rapid execution of the work.

"Fourth. That each of the Governments accepting may appoint, at its own expense, commissioners or engineers to serve as auxiliaries to the subcommissions charged with the sectional surveys of the line.

"Fifth. That the railroad, in so far as the common interests will permit, should connect the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

"Sixth. That if the general direction of the line can not be altered without great inconvenience, for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect those cities with the main line.

"Seventh. That for the purpose of reducing the cost of the enterprise the existing railways should be utilized as far as it is practicable and compatible with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

"Eighth. That in case the results of the survey demonstrate the practicability and advisability of the railroad, proposals for the construction either of the whole line or of sections thereof should be solicited.

"Ninth. That the construction, management, and operation of the line should be at the expense of the concessionaires, or of the persons to whom they sublet the work, or transfer their rights, with all due formalities, the consent of the respective Governments being first obtained.

"Tenth. That all materials necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad should be exempt from import duties, subject to such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of this privilege.

"Eleventh. That all personal and real property of the railroad employed in its construction and operation should be exempt from all taxation, either national, provincial, state, or municipal.

"Twelfth. That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, grants of land, or guaranties of a minimum interest.

"Thirteenth. That the salaries of the commission, as well as the expense incident to the preliminaries and final surveys, should be assumed by all the nations accepting, in proportion to the population according to the latest official census, or, in the absence of a census, by agreement between their several Governments.

"Fourteenth. That the railroad should be declared forever neutral for the purpose of securing freedom of traffic.

"Fifteenth. That the approval of the surveys, the terms of the proposals, the protection of the concessionaires, inspection of the work, the legislation affecting it, the neutrality of the road, and the free passage of merchandise in transit should be (in the event contemplated by article 8) the subject of special agreement between all the nations interested.

"Sixteenth. That as soon as the Government of the United States shall receive notice of the acceptance of these recommendations by the other Governments it shall invite them to appoint the commission of engineers referred to in the second article in order that it may meet in the city of Washington at the earliest possible day."

Mr. BLAINE, then Secretary of State of the United States, in presenting to President HARRISON the above report of the Railway Committee, said:

"No more important recommendation has come from the International American Conference, and I earnestly commend it to your attention, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken by Congress to enable this Government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise. In no other way could the Government and people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister Republics and at the same time to the expansion of our commerce."

The President of the United States, in transmitting the report to Congress, thus expressed his views on the importance of the project:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith a report of the International American Conference, recently in session at this capital, recommending a survey of a route for an intercontinental line of railroad to connect the systems of North America with those of the Southern Continent, and to be conducted under the direction of a Board of Commissioners representing the several American Republics.

"Public attention has chiefly been attracted to the subject of improved water communication between the ports of the United States and those of Central and South America. The creation of new and improved steamship lines undoubtedly furnishes the readiest means of developing an increased trade with the Latin-American nations. But it should not be forgotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America, and that the opening of railroad communication with these friendly States will give to them and to us facilities for intercourse and the exchanges of trade that are of special value. The work contemplated is vast but entirely practicable. It will be interesting to all and perhaps surprising to most of us to notice how much has already been done in the way of railroad construction in Mexico and South America that can be utilized as part of an international line. I do not hesitate to recommend that Congress make the very moderate appropriation for surveys suggested by the Conference, and authorize the appointment of commissioners and the detail of engineer officers to direct and conduct the necessary preliminary surveys.

“BENJ. HARRISON.

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 19, 1890.*

The appropriation asked as the share of the United States toward a preliminary survey for information regarding the Continental Railway was made, together with contributions from some of the other countries interested. Soon thereafter the Interecontinental Railway Commission began its work with eleven of the Governments of America represented thereon.

Mr. A. J. CASSATT, now President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the greatest and most successful railway systems in the world, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Commission, and Mr. H. G. DAVIS, Chairman of the Finance Committee. About \$360,000 were spent by the Commission for surveys, maps, printing, etc. Three corps of engineers were put in the field and the results of their work, covering a period of several years, and completed in 1895, showed that the approximate distance from New York to Buenos Ayres, according to their surveys and using existing roads, would be 10,471 miles, about one-half of which was then completed and is in operation. The following official letter, written in 1896 by Capt. E. Z. STEEVER, Secretary of the Interecontinental Railway Commission, gives the most reliable information obtainable regarding the railways that could then be used as a part of a continental line and how much yet remained to be completed.

•
"INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMMISSION,

" *Washington, D. C., January 16, 1896.*

"Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS,

" *Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, left at this office on the 14th instant, I herewith furnish an estimate of the length of line required for an all-rail route from New York City to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, according to countries.

"There is now through railroad connection as far as Oaxaca, Republic of Mexico, and surveys have been made, and according to press reports concessions have been granted to connect Oaxaca with some point on the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary. Puebla is 129 miles southeast of the City of Mexico by the Ferrocarril Interoceánico, and 115.6 by the Ferrocarril Mexicano, the former being a narrow and the latter a standard gauge railroad. Oaxaca is 227.6 miles southeast of Puebla by the Ferrocarril Mexicano del Sur and, therefore, 356.6 miles from the City of Mexico by one line, and 343.2 by the other. Oaxaca is at present the most southern town that has railroad connection with the City of Mexico, and is distant from the Guatemalan frontier by the space which would require a railroad some 400 miles in length.

"The surveys and examinations of the Interecontinental Railway Commission commenced at the northwestern frontier of Guatemala and extended to the western boundary of Bolivia. The approximate

length of the railroad to connect the southeastern boundary of Mexico with the capital of the Argentine Republic would be as follows:

	Miles.
Guatemala.....	230
Salvador.....	220
Honduras.....	70
Nicaragua.....	224
Costa Rica.....	363
Colombia.....	1,372
Ecuador.....	635
Peru.....	1,671
Bolivia.....	774
Argentina.....	1,143
Total.....	6,702

“The distance from New York to Laredo is 2,187 miles; thence to the City of Mexico 839 miles; thence to Oaxaca 343 miles; to the Gautemalan frontier 400 miles; a total of 3,769 miles; making the entire distance from New York to Buenos Ayres 10,471 miles.

“Of the above 6,702 miles there are in operation the following links:

	Miles.
Guatemala, from Escuintla to Patulul.....	30
Salvador, from Sonsonate to Atos.....	20
Nicaragua, from Chinandega to La Paz.....	31
Total in Central America.....	81
Peru, from Sicuani to Puno.....	151
Bolivia, from Oruro to Huanchaco.....	192
Argentina, from Jujuy to Buenos Ayres.....	993
Total in South America.....	1,336

“A grand total for Central and South America of 1,417 miles, already built and in operation.

“Deducting these 1,417 miles from the 6,702 gives us 5,285 miles of railway to be built in order to secure an all-rail route from the southern boundary of Mexico to the capital of the Argentine. In other words, half of the distance between New York City and Buenos Ayres is already covered by existing railroads.

“It is believed that additional surveys, especially in Peru, will shorten the length of lines required, but the facts given above are the best obtainable at date of writing.

“Hoping this statement will meet your requirements, I am,

“Very respectfully,

“E. Z. STEEVER, *Secretary*.

The table below gives a summary of the report of the engineers of the Intercontinental Railway Commission as to the number of miles

of the proposed continental line already built between New York and Buenos Ayres, the location of the portions that will be needed to make a through line, and the estimated cost of same:

Across.	Built or proposed.		Built.		To be constructed.		Cost of grading, masonry, and bridges.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	
Central America.....	1,043.00	1,678.53	211.30	340.05	831.70	1,338.48	\$17,154,517.00
Colombia.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	.....	.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	33,738,424.84
Ecuador.....	2,397.04	3,857.63	211.30	340.05	2,185.74	3,517.58	50,892,941.84
	656.00	1,058.94	.....	.....	658.00	1,058.94	26,863,855.00
Peru.....	3,053.04	4,916.57	211.30	340.05	2,843.74	4,576.52	77,756,796.84
	1,738.51	2,873.48	151.61	244.00	1,623.90	2,629.48	65,758,146.00
Bolivia.....	4,840.55	7,790.05	362.91	584.05	4,477.64	7,206.00	143,514,942.84
	587.55	945.56	195.06	313.91	392.49	631.65	12,023,329.00
Argentina.....	5,428.10	8,735.61	557.97	897.96	4,870.13	7,837.65	155,538,271.84
	1,061.66	1,708.56	936.66	1,507.40	125.00	201.16	4,000,000.00
United States.....	6,489.76	10,444.17	1,494.63	2,405.36	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	2,094.00	3,369.93	2,094.00	3,369.93	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	8,583.76	13,814.10	3,588.63	5,775.29	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	1,644.30	2,646.22	1,183.30	1,904.32	461.00	741.90	14,752,000.00
Total.....	10,228.06	16,460.32	4,771.93	7,679.61	5,456.13	8,780.71	174,290,271.84

From this it will be seen that it was estimated by the engineers of the Commission, at the time their report was made in 1895, that \$175,000,000 will construct the railroad necessary to join existing lines and give through rail communication. Since then some additional railroad has been built that could be utilized as a part of a continental system, and it is the opinion of this committee that now not more than 5,000 miles of road would have to be constructed to establish railway communication between the systems of North America and South America. Basing the cost at \$40,000 per mile, which we believe would be ample, \$200,000,000 would be required for this great work. The surveys made by the engineers of the Commission demonstrate the practicability of constructing the needed lines, and there should be no great difficulty in financing such a project, when the results to be obtained are considered. Such railway systems in the United States as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern, and others, operate more miles of road than are needed to make the Continental Railway a reality, and each of these systems has bonds and stocks outstanding aggregating more than the sum estimated as the cost for this enterprise. The Russian Government has just completed a long railroad for the purpose of developing Siberia, at a cost considerably exceeding the estimated cost of the Intercontinental Railway, and more difficult to construct.

The Republic of Mexico furnishes a recent example of what has been accomplished by increased railroad advantages.

In the report of the Mexican delegation to this conference, speaking of the intercontinental railway, they say:

"In so far as Mexico is concerned, it has not ceased to make efforts and even sacrifices to build its railway system, extending it toward the south and in a manner that will enable it to connect with the lines which the Central American Republics may build, as it is already connected at several points on its northern frontier with important railroads of the United States of America. There is under consideration at the present moment a line which will be connected with the existing Interoceanic Railway now in operation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and quite lately a concession, with ample subsidies, has been granted for the construction of a railway which, branching from that of Tehuantepec, will extend toward the frontier of Guatemala."

They also say that "it has been the constant desire of the Government and people of Mexico to extend every facility for better interior communications, increasing thereby the exploitation of its natural elements and the mercantile traffic with other nations."

While the building of the continental line is a great undertaking, the benefits to be gained are not as problematical nor the obstacles to be overcome as great as those encountered by the builders of the railroads across the Alleghenies and the Rockies when these lines were constructed.

Experience the world over has proved that the development of the natural resources of a country follows the establishment of railway communications, and a railway system bringing all the Republics of this hemisphere into touch with each other would lead more than anything else to the development of the Southern Republics, especially in the interior. It is possible now to bring to markets from points not reached by railroads only such products as can be hauled on pack mules, or otherwise, to the seaports for export, and the points at which vessels can touch are often hundreds of miles apart. Shipments can be made to and from places every few miles on a railroad. Great areas of mineral deposits and of rich timber and agricultural lands, in Central and South America, lie practically untouched because of the lack of transportation facilities. The statistics of most of these countries show that so far only the sections contiguous to the sea have been developed. Not only would such a railway line aid in developing territory now practically inaccessible, and thus add to the general wealth of the countries traversed, but the increased facilities afforded would result in competition between rail and steamship transportation in the regions now depending entirely on the latter. Competition is the life of trade, and while more direct and increased water-transportation facilities between the Republics of America are needed and should be encouraged, both rail and water communication are required for full growth and development.

In the event of war between some of the European powers commerce might be seriously interfered with by the interruption of water communication, but the danger from this cause would be minimized if the Republics of America could communicate with each other by rail, without recourse to the seas.

A country or section of country without railroads is behind the times, and can not successfully compete with regions possessing these advantages. When the first railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific was built, many doubted whether it would pay, as the country to be crossed was, to a great extent, uninhabited. Now there are several lines, all paying, and the rapid development of the great West of the Northern Republic, largely owing to railroad facilities, has been the wonder of the age. The interior of the United States, especially the West and Southwest, like the interior points of the Southern Republics, would be most benefited by the establishment of a Continental Railway, because these sections would then have closer and more direct communication with each other. The trade possibilities, when the 195,000 miles of railroad in the United States and the 10,000 miles in Mexico are connected with the 10,600 miles in Argentine and the systems in the other Republics of America, can hardly be estimated.

Since the establishment of railroad communication between Mexico and the United States, the trade of these countries with each other has largely increased, until now Mexico sends over 70 per cent of her total exports to the United States and the latter country sells in Mexico goods amounting to about the same value. In the year ended June 30, 1901, the United States bought merchandise to the value of \$121,000,000 from the countries of Central and South America, which was about 14 per cent of its total imports; and during the same period the United States sold to these countries merchandise to the value of \$52,000,000, or only about 10 per cent of the total imports of Central and South America.

As showing the lack of proper transportation facilities now existing between the Republics of America, some of the delegates to this Conference, in order to reach the City of Mexico, had to go by way of Europe and New York, and others via San Francisco. A letter or express package from Mexico or the United States intended for some of the South American Republics would go first to Europe and from there to its destination.

This committee has reports on the railways of their countries from some of the Central and South American delegates, and when the others are received we ask that all be printed as an appendix to this report.

Summary.—Whereas the three corps of engineers employed by the Intercontinental Railway Commission made experimental surveys, accompanied by maps, between the northern border of Guatemala and

the northern border of Argentine, during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, and reported it practical to complete a standard-gauge Continental Railway, passing through the Republics of North, Central, and South America, and that by using the roads now in operation the distance to be built would be 5,456 miles, and the estimated cost \$174,290,271, or about \$32,000 per mile; and,

Whereas it is a well-known fact that railroads develop the natural resources, increase the commerce and wealth, and add to the general prosperity of countries traversed by them:

Therefore, estimating the distance to be built at 5,000 miles, and believing that the cost will not exceed \$200,000,000 (or \$40,000 per mile), your committee unanimously recommends: First, the construction of an Intercontinental line, with branches where necessary to connect with the principal cities, passing through the different Republics and connecting the systems of the United States and Mexico with those of the Argentine Republic.

The recommendations of the last Conference at Washington regarding the preliminary surveys having been complied with, we unanimously indorse the following, taken from the proceedings of the Pan-American Railway Committee and adopted by the Washington Conference:

“First. That a railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented in this Conference will contribute greatly to the development of cordial relations between said nations and the growth of their material interests.

“Second. That the railroad, in so far as the common interests will permit, should connect the principal cities lying in the vicinity of its route.

“Third. That if the general direction of the line can not be altered without great inconvenience, for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article, branch lines should be surveyed to connect those cities with the main line.

“Fourth. That for the purpose of reducing the cost of the enterprise, existing railways should be utilized as far as is practicable and compatible with the route and conditions of the continental railroad.

“Fifth. That all materials necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad should be exempt from import duties, subject to such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of this privilege.

“Sixth. That all personal and real property of the railroad, employed in its construction and operation, should be exempt from all taxation, either national, provincial, state, or municipal.

“Seventh. That the execution of a work of such magnitude deserves to be further encouraged by subsidies, grants of land, or guaranties of a minimum of interest.

“Eighth. That the traffic in transit through the different Republics shall not pay custom dues nor taxes of any other kind.”

We also recommend:

Ninth. That the delegates to this Conference and others favoring the railway urge their Governments, as strongly as they consistently can, to grant liberal concessions to the enterprise, of whatever kind seems best to each country.

Tenth. That the United States of America be invited to initiate, with the ministers of the other Republics, at Washington, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed most fitting to result in sending within one year to said Republics competent and reliable persons whose duty it shall be to accurately determine the resources of the different countries and the condition of commerce, and the prospects for business for an intercontinental line, in case said line can be constructed, and also to ascertain what concessions or assistance each of the respective Governments is willing to grant to the enterprise.

Eleventh. That the president of the Conference shall appoint a committee of five members, residing in the United States of America, said committee to commence its work after the adjournment of this Conference; and that said committee shall have the right to increase the number of its members or to replace, when necessary, any member; to appoint such subcommittees as may be deemed proper to report to the next Conference on the result of its labors; to furnish all possible information as to the work of the intercontinental railway, and to aid and stimulate the carrying into effect of said project as much as possible; this, however, shall not prevent the members of the present committee from continuing their efforts to attain the desired end; and finally that the committee, in unison with the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and with the ministers of the interested countries, resident in Washington, may cause to be convoked, within the period of one year, an assembly composed of representatives of all the Republics of this continent with proper credentials, for the purpose of arranging for the construction of the proposed continental railway.

H. G. DAVIS.

AUGUSTO MATTE.

J. B. CALVO.

FRANCISCO ORLA.

J. LEONARD.

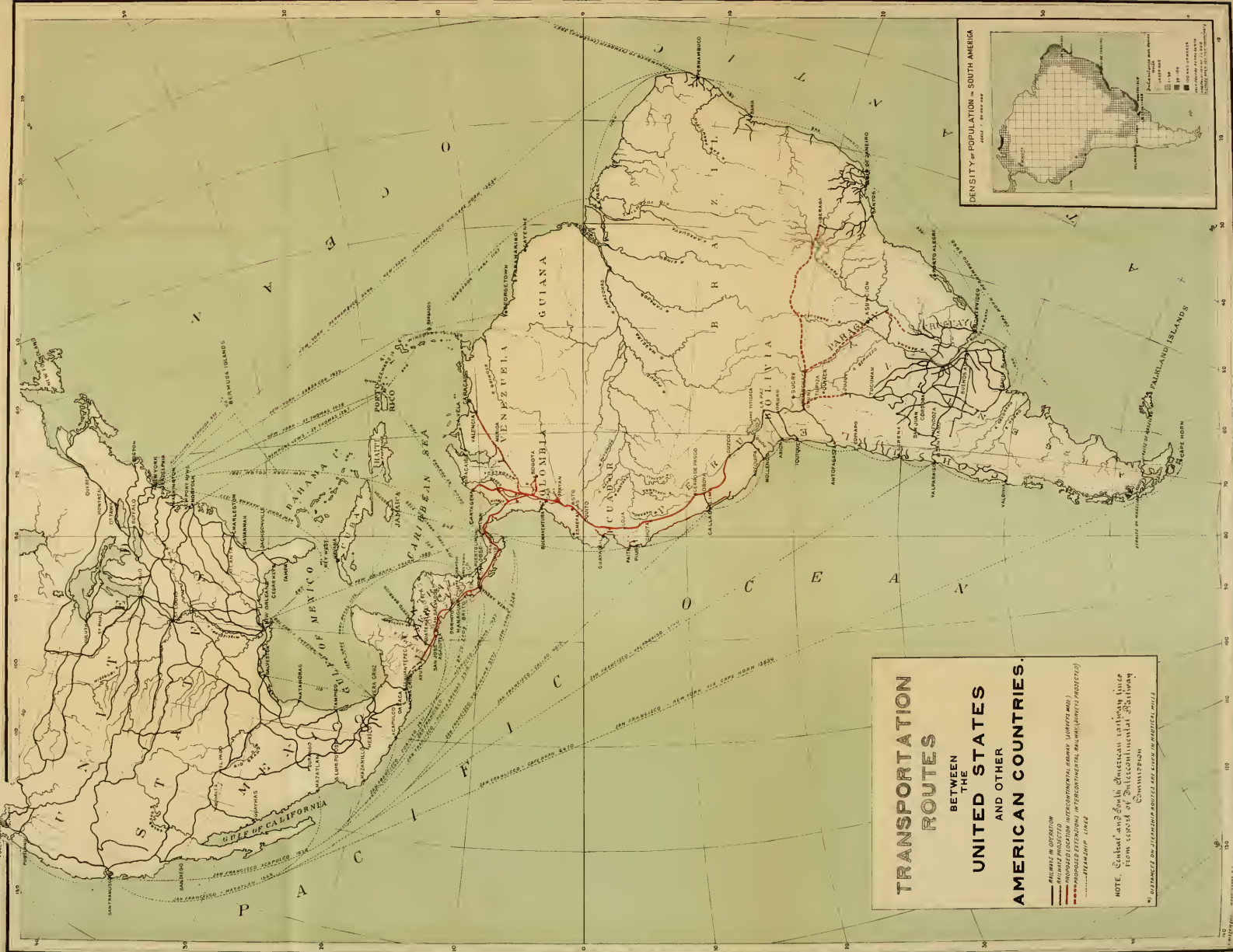
ALBERTO ELMORE.

BALTAZAR ESTUPÍNIAN.

JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

RAFAEL REYES.

MEXICO, *November 27, 1901.*



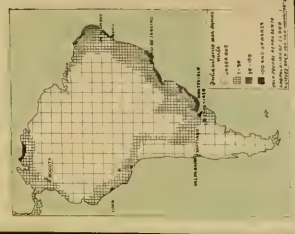
TRANSPORTATION ROUTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

- ROUTES IN OPERATION
- ROUTES PROPOSED
- ROUTES UNDER CONSIDERATION
- ROUTES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- ROUTES UNDER PLANNING

NOTE: Central and South American countries since from report of Intercontinental Railway Commission.

1. DISTANCE IN MILES. ROUTES ARE SHOWN IN RED.

DENSITY OF POPULATION - SOUTH AMERICA
1900 - 1910



TRANSITORY
NOTES

BETWEEN
THE

UNITED STATES

AND OTHER

AMERICAN COUNTRIES

ACTION OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES ON ABOVE REPORT, JANUARY 21, 1902.

RESOLUTION.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the Second International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The Second International American Conference:

Considering that the three corps of engineers employed by the former Committee on Intercontinental Railway have made explorations from the northern limit of Guatemala to the northern limit of the Argentine Republic during the years 1893 and 1894 and have presented their report on the work, accompanied by the respective maps; and,

Considering that the said report shows that it is practicable to construct a railway which will traverse the Republics of the continent from north to south, and that in case the railways in actual operation are utilized, the length of the lines to be constructed would be 5,456 miles, and the estimated cost of the entire work would be \$174,290,271 gold, or \$32,000 gold per mile; and,

Considering that it is a well-known fact that railroads develop the natural resources, increase the commerce and wealth, and add to the general prosperity of the countries traversed by them; and,

Considering that international railways consolidate the friendly relations among States, unite them by common interest, and assure peace between them:

Resolves: First. That it ratifies the resolution of the Washington Conference which recommended the construction of the complementary lines of the International Railway which is to traverse the different Republics, uniting the railway systems of the United States with those of the Argentine Republic and connecting the principal cities situated on the line of said railroad as much as the common interests may permit, or, in case this should be impracticable, the construction of branch lines to connect said cities with the main trunk line, and, finally, the utilizing of the lines already in operation wherever such may be possible and compatible with the surveys and conditions of international railways.

Second. That the Republics interested in the execution of this work assist it in every way that may be in their power, and especially that they exempt from import duties the materials necessary for the construction and operation of the railway, but with the necessary provisions to prevent abuses of such privilege; and that the real and personal properties of the enterprise be exempted from all national, state, provincial, and municipal taxes; exempting them from

all custom-house and other duties in transit through the different Republics, and that they assist the enterprise as much as possible by subsidies, grants of lands, or by the guaranteeing of a minimum interest on the capital invested in each country.

For that purpose it is hereby recommended that all persons who favor the construction of the said railway earnestly endeavor to procure from the respective Governments the granting, in favor of this enterprise, of these or other liberal subsidies, such as may be found most convenient and feasible in each country.

Third. That the United States of America be invited to initiate, with the representatives and diplomatic officers of the other Republics accredited in Washington, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed best calculated to result in sending to the said Republics, within one year, competent and reliable persons, whose duty it shall be to accurately determine the resources of each country, and the location and condition of the railway lines now in operation, the existing condition of their commerce, and the prospects for business for an intercontinental line, in case said line be constructed, and also to ascertain what concessions each of the respective Governments is willing to grant to the enterprise.

Fourth. That the President of the Conference shall appoint a committee of five members, resident in the United States of America, which shall enter upon its functions after the adjournment of this Conference, with power to increase the number of its members and to substitute them whenever necessary; to appoint such subcommittees as may be deemed proper, and to report to the next Conference on the result of its labors; to furnish all possible information on the work of the Intercontinental Railway, and to aid and stimulate the successful execution of said project as much as possible, all of which, however, shall not prevent members of the present committee from continuing their efforts to attain the same end; and finally that the Commission, in conjunction with the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and with the ministers of the interested countries, resident in Washington, shall cause to be convoked, within the period of one year, an Assembly composed of duly authorized representatives of all the Republics of this Continent, for the purpose of perfecting a convention to arrange for the construction of the proposed Intercontinental Railway.

Made and signed at the city of Mexico on the 21st day of the month of January, 1902, in 3 copies, written in the Spanish, English, and French languages, respectively, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the Mexican United States, so that certified copies thereof may be made in order to transmit them, through the diplomatic channel, to each of the Signatory Powers.

For the Argentine Republic (Signed) ANTONIO BERMEJO.

(Signed) LORENZO ANADÓN.

For Bolivia	(Signed) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
For Colombia	(Signed) RAFAEL REYES.
For Costa Rica	(Signed) J. B. CALVO.
For Chile	(Signed) AÚGUSTO MATTE.
	(Signed) JOAQU. WALKER M.
	(Signed) EMILIO BELLO C.
For Ecuador	(Signed) L. F. CARBO.
For El Salvador	(Signed) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Signed) BALTASAR ESTUPÍNAN.
For the United States of America	(Signed) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	(Signed) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	(Signed) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
For Guatemala	(Signed) FRANCISCO ORLA.
For Honduras	(Signed) J. LEONARD.
	(Signed) F. DÁVILA.
For Mexico	(Signed) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Signed) JOAQUIN D. CASASÚS.
	(Signed) E. PARDO, Jr.
	(Signed) JOSÉ LOPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS.
	(Signed) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Signed) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Signed) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Signed) M. SANCHEZ MARMOL.
	(Signed) ROSENDO PINEDA.
For Nicaragua	(Signed) F. DÁVILA.
For Paragua	(Signed) CECILIO BAEZ.
For Peru	(Signed) MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDE- RÓN.
	(Signed) ALBERTO ELMORE.
For Uruguay	(Signed) JOHN CUESTAS.

APPOINTMENT OF A PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

The President of the Conference, pursuant to the fourth article of the resolution, appointed the following gentlemen as a permanent Committee on Pan-American Railway to further the project after the adjournment of the Conference:

H. G. DAVIS, of West Virginia, United States.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York, United States.

MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States.

MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister of Peru to the United States.

ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister of Guatemala to the United States.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

On April 22, 1902, the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a report made by the Secretary of State of the United

States concerning the action of the International Conference of the American States at its second session, held in the City of Mexico, on the subject of the proposed Pan-American Railway connecting the American continents.

The message accompanying the report reads as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State, with the accompanying papers, with respect to the resolution concerning a pan-American railway adopted by the delegates of the Republics represented at the Second International Conference of the American States, recently held at the City of Mexico.

"I recommend an appropriation by Congress of the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the President to appoint two commissioners to visit Central and South America to carry the purpose of the resolution into effect, and to investigate and report upon the means of extending the commerce of the United States with those regions.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"The PRESIDENT:

"I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the report made by the Pan-American Railway Committee to the Second International Conference of the American States, held in Mexico during the winter of 1901-2, and a copy of the resolution adopted by the delegates of the Republics represented at that congress concerning a pan-American railway. The third section of the resolution provides:

"That the United States of America be invited to initiate, with the representatives and diplomatic officers of the other Republics accredited in Washington, the adoption of such measures as may be deemed best calculated to result in sending to the said Republics within one year competent and reliable persons, whose duty it shall be to accurately determine the resources of each country, and the location and condition of the railway lines now in operation, the existing condition of their commerce, and the prospects for business for an intercontinental line in case said line be constructed, and also to ascertain what concessions each of the respective Governments is willing to grant the enterprise."

"The project is of such great public utility, and the trade of Central and South America, of which the share of the United States is not so large as it should be, is of such growing importance that I have no hesitation in recommending that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the President to appoint two commissioners to carry the purpose of

the resolution into effect and incidentally to investigate and report upon the means of extending the commerce of the United States with those regions.

“ Respectfully submitted.

“ JOHN HAY.

“ DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

“ *Washington, April 19, 1902.*”

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

By J. B. CALVO.

When we consider the great influence which the means of communication exercise, not only in the development of the natural resources and other fountains of national production, but also in the moral and intellectual advancement which the widening of the sphere of action affords to man, the great benefits that would result to the American Republics from the construction of a continental railroad become evident.

The enterprise is certainly a colossal one, though it does not in reality present any insurmountable obstacles, and in order to become an accomplished fact it only requires that the project should be taken up with a resolute purpose and properly started.

It is evident that the development of local traffic alone would pay, in the immediate future, the cost of the road, and that the increase of the commercial relations between the neighboring countries would be very rapid, promoting in this manner the general, political, and social welfare of all the nations of this continent, as well as securing a closer union among them, all of which would tend to daily increase the value of capital and the profits thereof.

The progress which Mexico has made in the last few years has naturally attracted the attention of the whole world, and the great impulse given to all her industries demands, for that prosperous Republic, easy means of communication with the contiguous States, where excellent markets are to be found for many of her varied products, which competition on the North carries to said States in the South, as is the case at present, particularly with regard to cotton fabrics and all kinds of leather goods.

It is a fact that the Central American States are constantly progressing; and while the moral advancement is also evidenced by the peaceful condition which they at present enjoy, the development of their manifold and rich sources of production increases daily, thus encouraging new enterprises, the improvement of the existing means of communication, and the construction of other new and important ones.

In the far south, the Argentine Republic rises up as an agricultural

rival of the United States of America, while Chile initiates a competition on the Pacific with the steamship companies of the great American nation.

These practical examples of the advancement of the Latin-American countries indicate the activity and progress which they have already reached, and show clearly the great importance of the field which they afford to business and enterprise.

Brazil, with her extensive territory; Uruguay, with her favored geographical position; Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia, by the exuberant richness of their soil, all enjoy, in an equal degree, the benefits of progress and civilization.

Therefore the construction of a railway through all these countries will find abundant elements of support already existing and many others which it will of itself create, either owing to the influence of the facilities for local traffic or as a consequence of rapid communication between the different States.

At the First International Conference held in Washington in 1889-90 resolutions were passed for the purpose of carrying out this great enterprise, and as a practical result of the preliminary steps then taken the proper studies of the matter were made by several corps of engineers, who presented an exhaustive report, which is printed with maps and illustrations in seven large volumes.

From these studies it appears that the length of a railroad from New York to Buenos Ayres would be 10,471 miles and that half of this enormous distance is already covered by existing railroad lines.

Referring especially to the first part of this great continental enterprise, it would be an easy task to show that it only requires a slight impulse for its realization in all that portion of the hemisphere lying north of Panama. In fact, the distance of 2,187 miles from New York to Laredo on the Mexican frontier, that of 839 miles from Laredo to the City of Mexico, and that of 343 miles from the latter city to Oaxaca is covered by railroad lines now in actual operation.

There are at the present time two Mexican railways that approach the Guatemala frontier, one of which runs from Puebla to Oaxaca on the Pacific slope, and which would require an extension of 400 miles in order to reach said frontier, and the other which extends from Cordoba, a town situated on the line of the Veracruz Railway on the mountain range that slopes toward the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to the lines mentioned there are other railroads in course of construction that will connect with the Interoceanic Railroad of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and what seems to be of still greater importance in this connection, the Mexican Government has granted a concession carrying with it liberal subsidies for the construction, within a period of two years, of a railway which, starting from the Isthmus as a branch of the Interoceanic Railway referred to, will extend to the boundary line of Guatemala.

This new development of railways in Mexican territory having been accomplished, the greatest of the difficulties in extending the Intercontinental Railroad will have been overcome by connecting the railway lines of the Central American States, several sections of which can be utilized for the main line.

It will be sufficient to observe in this connection that of the 1,107 miles that a route on the Pacific side will have to cover in Central America from the Mexican to the Colombian frontier there are now constructed and in operation 211.3 miles of track, particularly in Salvador and Nicaragua, where the longest railroad lines follow in the greater part of their course a direction generally parallel to that of the coast.

In Guatemala there is a railroad extending from the port of Ocos to the village of Ayutla near the Mexican frontier, and the lines constructed in this and the other Central American Republics aggregate a little less than 1,000 miles, viz:

Guatemala.....	342
Salvador.....	132
Honduras	50
Nicaragua	176
Costa Rica.....	222

But in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras the principal railway lines follow a transverse direction, because they run from the interior to the ports. Nevertheless, branch lines are being constructed in the three countries mentioned which, within a short time, will not only be able to add considerable length to the part of the system already completed, but will also insure in this manner the guaranty of success for an Intercontinental Railway by the consequent increase of traffic that will always result from the greater number of their connections.

Such favorable conditions did not exist in Mexico when the construction of the first railway between the United States and that Republic was projected. The undertaking was not favored by the public, because it was thought that it would not be profitable, and to-day—twenty years having scarcely elapsed—there are three railway lines in constant operation, fed by the growing commerce between the two nations. These iron highways, as a natural consequence, promote the mutual development of interests, and encourage at the same time the construction of other railways with which they will connect. There is, then, no reason to doubt, in view of these premises, which are palpable facts, that the extension of railways to the south will produce equally as good, if not better, results to capital, exclusive of the beneficent moral influence they will exert on the future of the nations of this continent.

The realization of the plan for uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the Central American isthmus between Costa Rica and

Nicaragua seems near at hand, and if, as it is reasonable to hope, the execution of the same is speedily decided upon, the northern section of the Intercontinental Railway will thereby greatly increase in importance.

At the second international conference held in Mexico from October, 1901, to January, 1902, it was resolved to ratify the resolutions of the first conference, held in Washington, and to recommend, among other things, that the Government of the United States of America initiate, by means of the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics accredited in Washington, the measures most appropriate for the sending, within a year, of commissioners to report upon the railways already completed, and the concessions that the respective Governments will grant for the construction of a continental railway.

At the present time this idea is greatly favored, and it can be expected that with a new impulse it will soon become an accomplished fact.

May it be so for the welfare of the American Republics.

Washington, D. C., April, 1902.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

**ARBITRATION TREATY TO DETERMINE THE LIMITS BETWEEN
BRAZIL AND BRITISH GUIANA, CONCLUDED IN LONDON
NOVEMBER 6, 1901, AND PROCLAIMED JANUARY 28, 1902.**

The President of the United States of Brazil and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the question which has arisen between their respective Governments concerning the boundary between the United States of Brazil and the Colony of British Guiana, have resolved to submit to arbitration the question involved, and to the end of concluding a treaty for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of Brazil, Senhor JOAQUIM AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAÚJO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil to His Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, the Most Honorable HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY FITZ MAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Wycombe, Viscount Caln and Calnstone and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, Baron Nairne, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and

Dunkerron, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a Member of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, etc., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The President of the United States of Brazil and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, agree to invite His Majesty the King of Italy to decide as Arbitrator the question as to the above-mentioned boundary.

ARTICLE II.

The territory in dispute between the United States of Brazil and the Colony of British Guiana shall be taken to be the territory lying between the Takutú and the Cotinga and a line drawn from the source of the Cotinga eastward, following the watershed to a point near Mount Ayangcanna; thence in a southeasterly direction, still following the general direction of the watershed, as far as the hill called Annay; thence by the nearest tributary to the Rupununi, up that river to its source, and from that point crossing to the source of the Takutú.

ARTICLE III.

The Arbitrator shall be requested to investigate and ascertain the extent of the territory which, whether the whole or a part of the zone described in the preceding article, may lawfully be claimed by either of the high contracting parties, and to determine the boundary line between the United States of Brazil and the Colony of British Guiana.

ARTICLE IV.

In deciding the question submitted, the Arbitrator shall ascertain all facts which he deems necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by such principles of international law as he shall determine to be applicable to the case.

ARTICLE V.

The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to the arbitrator and to the Government of the other party within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

Within six months after the cases shall have been delivered in the manner provided in the preceding article either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to the arbitrator and to the Government of the other party a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence as presented by the other party.

If in the case or counter case submitted to the arbitrator either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrator, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance notice thereof within forty days after the delivery of the case or counter case, and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be, within a period not exceeding forty days after the receipt of notice.

ARTICLE VII.

Within four months after the expiration of the time fixed for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, each party shall deliver in duplicate to the arbitrator and to the Government of the other party, a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which each Government relies, and the arbitrator may, if he desires any further elucidation with regard to any point in the argument of either party, require a further written or printed statement or argument upon it, but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply by means of a similar written or printed statement or argument.

ARTICLE VIII.

The arbitrator may, for any cause deemed by him sufficient, extend the periods fixed by Articles V, VI, and VII, or any of them, by the allowance of thirty days additional.

ARTICLE IX.

The high contracting parties agree to request that the decision of the arbitrator may, if possible, be made within six months of the delivery of the argument on both sides.

They further agree to request that the decision be made in writing, dated and signed, and that it be in duplicate; one copy to be handed to the representative of the United States of Brazil for his Government and the other copy to be handed to the representative of Great Britain for his Government.

ARTICLE X.

The high contracting parties engage to accept the decision pronounced by the arbitrator as a full, perfect, and final settlement of the question referred to him.

ARTICLE XI.

The high contracting parties agree that the Indians and other persons living in any portion of the disputed territory, which may, by the award of the arbitrator, be assigned either to the United States of Brazil or to the colony of British Guiana, shall, within eighteen months of the date of the award, have the option of removing into the territory of the colony of Brazil, as the case may be, themselves, their families, and their movable property, and of freely disposing of their immovable property, the said high contracting parties reciprocally undertaking to grant every facility for the exercise of such option.

ARTICLE XII.

Each Government shall provide for the expense of preparing and submitting its case. Any expenses connected with the arbitral proceedings shall be defrayed by the two parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present treaty, when duly ratified, shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place in the city of Rio de Janeiro within four months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at London the 6th day of November, 1901.

JOAQUIM NABUCO.

[L. s.]

LANSDOWNE.

DECLARATION.

The plenipotentiaries, on signing the foregoing treaty, declare, as part and complement of it and subject to the ratification of the same, that the high contracting parties adopt as the frontier between the United States of Brazil and the colony of British Guiana the watershed line between the Amazon basin and the basins of the Corentyne and the Essequibo from the source of the Corentyne to that of the Rupununi, or of the Takutú, or to a point between them, according to the decision of the arbitrator.

JOAQUIM NABUCO.

[L. s.]

LANSDOWNE.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

One of the important and far-reaching measures considered at the Second International Conference of American States, held in the city of Mexico, was for the establishment of a system of intercommunication between the hydrographic basins of South America. For the furtherance of this purpose it was agreed that the nations of the Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata systems should assemble for an exhaustive examination of the best means of executing the project. A convention was accordingly celebrated between the delegations of the Argentine Republic and those of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay for the assembling of a Geographical Congress at Rio de Janeiro within the course of a year from the date of the convention, January 28, 1902.

The following is the text of the convention referred to, as published in the minutes of the Second International Conference of American States:

Whereas, in accordance with the purposes hereinafter set forth and the Memorial of Explorations presented to the International Conference of American States by Gen. RAFAEL REYES, the project of establishing communication between the three great hydrographic basins of South America is shown to be practicable, thus affording a navigable route from the Orinoco to the Plata, through the interior of the continent;

Whereas, the present lack of communication cuts off an immense territory endowed with inexhaustible natural resources from the industry and commerce of the world;

Whereas, among the problems studied by the International Conference of American States assembled at Mexico that of the internal communication of South America is of great moment to civilization;

Whereas, in order to prepare for the execution of the project, it is advisable that the nations of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plata rivers and of their affluents should assemble to consider the best methods for carrying out the proposition;

Whereas, the Republics of Brazil and Venezuela, in whose territories the Amazon and Orinoco rivers have their sources, are not now represented at this Conference, and it therefore becomes necessary to determine the manner of securing their cooperation:

Therefore, the Nations Signatory have agreed upon the following:

1. The holding of a Geographic Fluvial Conference of the riparian nations which shall meet in the city of Rio de Janeiro within the course of a year.

2. The Government of the Argentine Republic is intrusted with the

mission of securing from the Government of Brazil the adhesion and assent necessary to the holding of said Conference.

3. Both Governments are solicited to secure the adhesion of the other riparian nations and to issue the necessary invitations.

4. The Conference shall proceed in accordance with the annexed programme, except in so far as it may be modified by the decisions of the Governments of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela:

(a) To organize geographical exploration commissions.

(b) To formulate rules for the various commissions.

(c) To make estimates of expenditure for the work to be done.

(d) To determine the proportionate quota for each of the Governments interested.

(e) To organize an International Bureau for the compilation of data of exploration, and to present to the Governments interested a general plan of communication between the hydrographic basins.

(f) To study all matters connected with the foregoing project which may have bearing upon the more rapid execution of the work and the measures which the Governments interested should take, individually or collectively, to promote the welfare of those regions.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

The thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists has been convoked to meet in the halls of the American Museum of Natural History in the city of New York on October 20, 1902, continuing in session until and including October 25. The object of this Congress is to bring together students of the archæology, ethnology, and early history of North and South America, and by the reading of papers as well as by discussions to advance knowledge of these subjects.

Communications may be oral or written in any of the following languages: English, Spanish, French, German, or Italian. All debates are expected to be brief and no paper must exceed thirty minutes in delivery. The papers presented to this Congress will be printed in the volume of proceedings, if approved. Members of the Congress of Americanists are expected to send in advance of the meeting the titles, and, if possible, abstracts of their papers to the General Secretary.

The subjects to be discussed by this Congress relate to (1) the native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs, and religions; (2) the history of the early contact between America and the Old World.

All persons interested in the study of the archæology, ethnology, and early history of America—North and South—may become members of the Congress of Americanists by signifying their desire to Mr. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, General Secretary of the Commission of

Organization, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Mr. MORRIS K. JESUP is President and the DUKE OF LOUBAT Vice-President of the Commission of Organization.

FREE POSTAL SERVICE FOR BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

On April 9, 1902, the Postmaster-General of the United States transmitted to the Department of State of the United States an order signed on that date admitting the correspondence and publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics to the mails free of postage, when addressed to the countries forming the International Union of American Republics.

This order was issued in pursuance of the action taken by the Secretary of State of the United States, who, on April 4, 1902, informed the Postmaster-General of the provisions embodied in article 8 of the resolution concerning the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics as adopted by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, which provides as follows:

“The publications of the Bureau shall be considered public documents, and shall be carried free in the mails of all the Republics.”

The official text of the Post-Office order is as follows:

“In execution of the eighth article of the resolutions concerning the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics adopted by the Second International Conference of the American States, recently held at the City of Mexico, which provides as follows:

“The publications of the Bureau shall be considered public documents and shall be carried free in the mails of all the Republics,”

“It is hereby ordered, That correspondence and publications originating at the Bureau of American Republics, bearing the card of that Bureau, and weighing not over 4 pounds 6 ounces (2 kilograms), the limit of weight prescribed for packages of ‘prints’ by the Universal Postal Convention of Washington, shall be admitted to the mails free of postage when addressed to the countries forming the International Union of American Republics, viz:

Argentine Republic.	Guatemala.	Salvador.
Bolivia.	Haiti.	San Domingo.
Brazil.	Honduras.	United States.
Chile.	Mexico.	Uruguay.
Colombia.	Nicaragua.	Venezuela.
Costa Rica.	Paraguay.	
Ecuador.	Peru.	

“H. C. PAYNE,
“Postmaster-General.”

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1902.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1902, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of the calendar year 1902 as compared with the corresponding period in the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value, three months ending Mar. 31—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic	£521, 756		
United States	1, 339, 664	£1, 815, 386	£1, 554, 378
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic	200, 267		
United States	56, 370	125, 846	148, 728
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	1, 020, 581	885, 491	246, 034
Chile			13, 754
United States	1, 999, 504	3, 247, 839	2, 848, 383
Wheat flour:			
United States	1, 743, 601	2, 299, 033	1, 752, 544
Barley:			
United States	594, 127	342, 098	340, 825
Oats:			
United States	315, 192	339, 210	10, 418
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	425, 590	64, 800	351, 507
United States	2, 036, 428	2, 916, 006	214, 230
Beef, fresh:			
United States	1, 378, 093	1, 549, 721	1, 315, 381
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	380, 472	521, 502	458, 028
Pork, fresh:			
United States	138, 408	250, 344	281, 702
Bacon:			
United States	1, 712, 532	2, 428, 289	2, 155, 975
Beef, salted:			
United States	60, 877	57, 103	51, 394
Coffee:			
Brazil	18, 865	26, 465	140, 362
Central America	267, 260	363, 946	191, 860
Sugar, unrefined			
Argentine Republic	386	96, 383	174, 151
Brazil	4, 642	37, 961	47, 801
Peru	74, 557	14, 464	16, 212
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States	498, 957	499, 067	462, 708
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States	330, 954	319, 317	349, 574
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile	141, 308	77, 358	48, 518
United States	4, 379	5, 351	5, 445
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	33, 886	51, 777	75, 855
Peru	48, 305	68, 110	29, 869
United States	76, 026	102, 314	181, 862
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	220, 614	301, 114	234, 306
United States	661, 732	372, 140	1, 057, 765
Iron, pig:			
United States	49, 904	88, 115	22, 076
Steel, unwrought:			
United States	14, 169	223, 286	8, 849

Articles and countries.	Value, three months ending March 31—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Metals—Continued.</i>			
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	£147,152	£220,079	£159,891
<i>Oils.</i>			
Petroleum:			
United States.....	694,822	727,290	829,553
Lubricating oil:			
United States.....	234,105	199,567	218,980
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	188,107	83,951	310,263
United States.....	7,807,411	10,199,527	11,634,239
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America.....	534,073	525,795	535,179
Alpaca, vicuña and llama:			
Peru.....	55,611	49,579	62,731
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	7,481	14,623	19,233
Brazil.....			200
Tallow and stearine:			
Argentine Republic.....	67,913	65,356	121,384
United States.....	187,304	166,270	69,666
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Rails, steel:			
United States.....	6,923	59,217	30,517
Tires and axles:			
United States.....	242,942	194,420	95,427
Jute manufactures:			
United States.....	788,677	786,250	806,680
Paper:			
United States.....	10,203	11,137	91,978
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	307,075	214,540	123,524
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	391,259	834,426	775,585
United States.....	2,725	7,000	128,446

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	Value, three months ending March 31—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	£68,774	£59,106	£53,684
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	28,430	22,859	24,771
Spirits:			
United States.....	59,300	58,415	69,004
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Brazil.....	174,579	201,409	205,120
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	205,144	89,567	134,334
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	298,858	207,520	238,009
Brazil.....	208,221	191,326	277,768
Central America.....	94,902	110,118	69,009
Chile.....	249,595	183,756	141,542
Colombia.....	28,756	110,338	91,699
Mexico.....	113,043	66,105	78,936
Peru.....	74,048	112,594	98,352
United States.....	655,802	470,718	545,659
Uruguay.....	85,826	53,777	82,201
Venezuela.....	16,655	100,505	52,430

Articles and countries.	Value, three months ending March 31—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	£49,871	£77,353	£86,781
United States	2,047	4,018	2,046
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	63,282	48,580	22,604
Brazil	1,626	1,530	2,634
United States	232,914	271,824	269,015
Linen yarn:			
United States	13,327	6,129	14,797
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	7,284	7,620	20,348
Brazil	9,285	7,663	9,604
Colombia	2,418	18,941	2,271
Mexico	9,253	6,954	12,951
United States	639,396	552,917	656,548
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	53,697	45,105	33,943
Brazil	14,878	15,512	22,235
Chile	46,586	40,919	37,025
Peru	16,105	32,624	16,995
United States	162,675	111,389	147,316
Uruguay	18,489	16,691	10,067
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	88,867	40,907	38,512
Brazil	18,326	20,649	29,408
Chile	48,302	28,524	43,148
United States	296,895	172,190	258,500
Uruguay	34,739	18,863	16,771
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	31,151	20,488	24,506
Chile	14,679	10,823	9,314
United States	15,801	9,473	18,299
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	4,146	3,847	2,711
Brazil	7,141	7,014	6,528
Chile	3,078	2,994	3,396
United States	21,177	21,521	17,892
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	7,281	7,214	5,967
Brazil	6,453	5,974	5,431
Chile	3,517	6,201	5,970
United States	8,864	9,349	13,626
Iron, pig:			
United States	117,897	35,546	103,995
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	25,989	11,118	7,215
Brazil	7,187	6,117	7,805
Chile	10,908	8,422	8,458
United States	11,823	34,751	21,980
Uruguay	6,955	1,243	3,766
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	58,472	148,181	180,270
Brazil	34,724	17,478	37,548
Chile	2,398	1,838	2,118
Mexico	51,061	18,364	22,772
Peru	135	20	1,807
United States	268	28	.....
Uruguay	8,970	42,608	.....
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	13,564	15,668	17,504
Brazil	3,639	4,518	2,203
United States	10,379	18,080	23,099
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	153,431	100,903	27,059
Brazil	11,063	5,658	11,202
Central America	4,896	6,808	6,119
Chile	34,291	22,251	7,254
Mexico	28,612	16,058	18,113
Uruguay	10,558	11,054	12,206
Tin plates and sheets:			
Argentine Republic	17,704	15,192	20,074
Brazil	13,369	12,916	18,562
United States	214,227	135,490	276,726
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	47,403	78,764	57,628
Brazil	41,418	27,606	35,733
Chile	28,131	21,021	33,361
Peru	7,465	9,125	8,513
United States	12,728	9,876	14,790

Articles and countries.	Value, three months ending March 31—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Machinery and mill work.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America	£77,768	£82,170	£35,749
United States	270	308	6,573
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	1,997	7,009	3,522
United States	360		157
Machinery, various:			
South America	27,671	28,642	31,988
United States	3,487	5,263	502
Agricultural implements:			
South America	19,047	11,417	11,451
United States	5,635	340	
Sewing machines:			
South America	4,300	11,098	7,142
Mining machinery:			
South America	12,898	9,259	8,048
United States	140	72	215
Textile machinery:			
South America	37,530	14,463	45,574
United States	181,218	164,165	113,168
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	7,663	11,119	6,979
Brazil	6,060	2,030	3,062
United States	24,738	1,124	1,498
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	15,287	14,009	9,006
Brazil	14,520	15,944	16,685
United States	154,070	122,794	114,015
Seed oil:			
Brazil	11,462	14,051	18,319

SPAIN AND SPANISH AMERICA.

A dispatch to the "London Times" dated Madrid, March 11, 1902, states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that on the date mentioned, the Spanish Government, profiting by the presence in Mexico of delegates from all the countries of Spanish America, gave instructions to its representative in that capital to arrange for the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between Spain and the countries in question. In obedience to these instructions, the Marquis DE PRAT, Spanish Minister in Mexico, has signed conventions with the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Salvador, Santo Domingo, and Uruguay.

By these conventions it is agreed that all differences which may arise between Spain and those countries shall be submitted to arbitration, and that the arbitrator shall be either the chief of a Spanish American State or a tribunal composed of Spaniards and Spanish Americans, "in order to give greater emphasis (dar mayor relieve) to all solidarity of interests which exists between all branches of the Spanish race." Only in cases of failure to agree upon such an arbitrator are questions to be submitted to The Hague.

The Minister adds that similar conventions will shortly be arranged with Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TARIFF CHANGES.

According to the Budget Law No. 4069 for the year 1902, as published in the "Boletin Oficial" of January 31, 1902, the following changes are effected in the customs duties of the Republic:

ART. 5. Such goods and products as are dutiable under the customs law, on importation into the Republic, and pay a rate of 10 per cent or upward, shall, in addition, be subject to a surcharge of 2 per cent *ad valorem*.

ART. 7. Over and above the additional charge of 2 per cent referred to in foregoing Article 5, all goods and products liable to import duty, according to the customs law, shall be chargeable with a surtax of 5 per cent.

ART. 12. Payments to be made in gold and referred to in Article 2 shall be actually effected in gold, or in money of legal tender at the current rate of the day; all contrary provisions are repealed.

Supplementary to the above articles the following decree of January 30, 1902, was issued relating to the execution of Articles 7 and 12.

ART. 1. The 5 per cent surtax shall be payable on and after February 1, proximo.

ART. 2. The rate for payment, in money of legal tender, of duties payable in gold shall be 235 per cent from the 1st of February, proximo, and until otherwise ordered by the Minister of Finance.

The "Boletin Oficial" for February 1, 1902, contains the text of a Presidential decree fixing the import duty on jute and aloë-fiber yarns for weaving at 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.

The Consul-General of the Argentine Republic at New York has compiled a detailed statement showing the trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic in 1901. These statistics show that during the year referred to 70 steamships and 192 sailing vessels, of a total carrying capacity of 129,060 and 172,238 tons, respectively, loaded with American merchandise, cleared from United States ports bound for Buenos Ayres and other maritime cities of the Argentine Republic.

The following table shows the movement of these vessels in detail:

Ports.	Steamships.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
New York.....	54	106,569	21	15,642
Apalachicola.....			6	3,722
Baltimore.....	2	3,801	1	698
Boston.....			21	19,209
Brunswick.....	1	1,395	4	2,262
Mobile.....	3	3,604	36	32,554
Norfolk.....	4	5,537		
Pascagoula.....	4	5,696	43	39,258
Pensacola.....			42	43,345
Philadelphia.....	2	2,458	2	2,157
Portland.....			10	7,182
Savannah.....			6	6,209
Total.....	70	129,060	192	172,238

The increase in the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic since 1893 is shown by the following table:

Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1893.....	188	150,524	1898.....	244	237,672
1891.....	191	176,956	1899.....	258	280,881
1895.....	179	181,582	1900.....	249	252,988
1896.....	235	213,078	1901.....	262	301,298
1897.....	190	184,155			

The exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States in 1901 were carried in 22 steamships and 60 sailing vessels, of a capacity of 40,010 and 40,223 tons, respectively. The annexed table indicates the movement of these vessels in detail:

Vessels proceeding from the Argentine Republic.

Destination.	Steamships.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Boston.....	1	1,600	25	17,197
New York.....	20	36,548	26	16,985
Philadelphia.....	1	1,862	9	6,041
Total.....	22	40,010	60	40,223

A comparison of the tonnage composing this commerce, from 1893 to 1901, gives the following result:

Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1893.....	72	53,002	1898.....	70	59,572
1894.....	77	74,220	1899.....	64	58,879
1895.....	108	95,483	1900.....	75	57,972
1896.....	68	54,986	1901.....	82	80,233
1897.....	65	88,280			

A recapitulation of the foregoing data shows that during the year 1901, 262 vessels, of a carrying capacity of 301,290 tons, cleared from United States ports destined to Argentine ports, while 82 vessels, of a total carrying capacity of 80,233 tons, entered United States ports pro-

ceeding from the Argentine Republic; that is to say, the total commerce between the two nations during the period mentioned consisted of 381,531 tons, the movement of which required the use of 344 vessels. The following table shows the commerce between the two countries, from 1893 to 1901, inclusive:

Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1893.....	311	212, 048	1898.....	314	297, 244
1894.....	268	251, 276	1899.....	322	339, 760
1895.....	287	276, 565	1900.....	324	310, 960
1896.....	303	268, 064	1901.....	344	381, 531
1897.....	275	272, 435			

The total value of the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic in 1901 rose to \$13,174,140. The following table shows the ports from which these exports were made and the destination and value of same:

Port.	Destination.	Value.	Port.	Destination.	Value.
Apalachicola.....	Buenos Ayres.....	\$16, 293	Norfolk.....	Buenos Ayres....	\$19, 382
	Rosario.....	4, 712		La Plata.....	7, 029
Baltimore.....	Buenos Ayres.....	19, 027	Pascagoula.....	Buenos Ayres....	245, 181
	La Plata.....	11, 687		Rosario.....	100, 333
	Ensenada.....	467, 129		Bahia Blanca....	49, 709
Boston.....	Buenos Ayres.....	382, 608	Pensacola.....	Buenos Ayres....	335, 687
	Rosario.....	112, 528		Rosario.....	30, 775
Brunswick.....	Buenos Ayres.....	29, 490	Philadelphia.....	Buenos Ayres....	48, 812
	Rosario.....	6, 971	Portland.....	do.....	45, 974
	Bahia Blanca....	17, 500		Rosario.....	21, 039
Mobile.....	Buenos Ayres.....	222, 682		Bahia Blanca....	38, 609
	Rosario.....	99, 732	Savannah.....	Buenos Ayres....	91, 541
New York.....	Buenos Ayres.....	9, 141, 620			
	Rosario.....	1, 603, 867	Total.....		13, 174, 140
	Ensenada.....	6, 223			

A comparison of the exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic from 1896 to 1901, inclusive, gives the following result:

1896.....	\$8, 361, 195	1899.....	\$12, 378, 866
1897.....	5, 942, 912	1900.....	14, 852, 813
1898.....	8, 066, 573	1901.....	13, 174, 140

The exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States in 1901 amounted to \$9,950,862, and were made up of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.
Wool:			
First class.....pounds..	1, 532, 358	\$151, 810	New York.
Do.....do.....	13, 633, 118	1, 267, 636	Boston.
Second class.....do.....	274, 686	26, 370	New York.
Third class.....do.....	1, 037, 658	78, 251	Do.
Do.....do.....	8, 687, 088	554, 826	Boston.
Oxhides and calfskins.....bales..	768, 926	2, 929, 261	New York.
Do.....do.....	408, 460	1, 569, 367	Boston.
Sundry hides.....pounds..	167, 234	38, 467	New York.
Goatskins.....packages..	2, 251	733, 795	Do.
Do.....do.....	320	109, 143	Boston.
Sundry goatskins.....do.....	896	72, 082	New York.
Hogs.....pounds..	463	52, 893	Do.
Do.....do.....	299, 490	75, 319	Boston.
Gum.....packages..	7, 851	2, 826	New York.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.
Glue	31	\$690	Boston.
Leather waste	do.	41,314	New York.
Bones and horns	4,545	64,391	Do.
Bones	6,901	76,162	Philadelphia.
Horns	70	584	Boston.
Feathers and down	do.	32,876	New York.
Flax	1,218,172	1,557,263	Do.
Do	151,309	204,805	Philadelphia.
Chemical products	27,250	164,871	New York.
Dyewoods	28,640	40,516	Do.
Ores	302	3,055	Do.
Tripe	831	89,431	Do.
Birdseed	2,689	7,530	Do.
Cane sugar	68,373	1,322	Do.
Books	do.	296	Do.
Orange peel	15	65	Do.
Sundry articles	do.	3,645	Do.
Total		9,950,862	

The following table gives the value of the exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States from 1894 to 1901, inclusive:

1894	\$4,170,986	1898	\$5,723,969
1895	11,206,865	1899	6,164,961
1896	7,072,825	1900	8,441,495
1897	14,759,730	1901	9,950,862

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION, 1901.

As stated in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for March, 1902, the number of immigrants arriving in the Argentine Republic in 1901 was 125,951. The Director of the Department of Immigration of the Republic has issued some additional information in advance of his annual report which states that the greatest number of the arrivals were landed during the months of October, November, and December. The nationalities represented were as follows: Italians, 58,314; Spaniards, 18,066; French, 21,788; Austrians, 2,742; Syrians, 2,159; Russians (mostly Poles), 2,086. The number for other nationalities in no case exceeded 1,000, Great Britain being represented by 439 and North America by 151.

The adult males numbered 56,811 and the adult females 18,672. Unmarried immigrants numbered 59,110 and widowed, 1,317. There were 1,485 children less than 1 year old, 8,161 between 1 and 7 years of age, 4,988 between 8 and 12, and 11,738 between 13 and 20. Of the adults 30,793 were between the ages of 20 and 30 and 974 were above the age of 60 years.

The agricultural laborers numbered 33,992; day laborers, 12,021; domestic servants, 4,932; shopkeepers and assistants, 4,685; dress-makers, 3,727; laundresses, 1,536; office clerks, 1,422; cooks, 1,403; shoemakers, 1,056; carpenters, 948; stone masons and bricklayers, 910; weavers, 890; milliners, 725; tailors, 697; blacksmiths, 535; bakers, 386, and barbers, 242.

The immigrants for whom employment was furnished by the Immigration Department and who were sent at public expense to their respective destinations numbered 42,747. They were settled in the following Provinces: In Buenos Ayres, 12,982; Santa Fé, 12,628; Mendoza, 4,160; Córdoba, 4,002; Tucumán, 1,576; Entre Rios, 1,151; the Federal capital, 2,739, and Misiones (Territory), 1,738, the remainder being scattered among other Provinces and Territories.

According to the report above quoted the total population of the Republic on December 31, 1901, was estimated at 4,794,149. The city of Buenos Ayres was credited with 821,291 inhabitants and the several Provinces were estimated as follows: Buenos Ayres, 1,140,067; Santa Fé, 523,236; Córdoba, 419,072; Entre Rios, 343,684; Corrientes, 277,041; Tucumán, 249,433; Santiago, 180,612; Mendoza, 141,431; Salta, 131,938; Catamarca, 99,827; San Juan, 94,911; San Luis, 91,403; Rioja, 77,783; Jujuy, 54,405.

OPENING OF PORTS TO LIVE STOCK.

United States Minister LORD, on February 21, 1902, transmitted from Buenos Ayres to his home Government, a copy of a note relative to the importation of United States live stock into the Argentine Republic. A decree, issued on February 17, 1902, it is stated, rescinds the prohibition of the importation of live stock from Great Britain or from countries which have their ports open to importations from the United Kingdom. The United States is included among the countries to which the decree in question refers. As the ports of Great Britain have also been reopened to Argentine stock, full commercial intercourse is reestablished between the various countries interested.

Owing to the restrictions placed on exports of Argentine live cattle during 1901, there was an enormous increase during the year in the number of heads slaughtered in the River Plate districts. A total of 278,800 is reported, as against 150,000 in 1900 and 117,300 in 1899. The Province of Buenos Ayres, which experienced the heaviest increase, exported 73,300 head in 1901, as compared with 39,000 in 1900 and 19,500 in 1899.

WOOL SHIPMENTS, FEBRUARY, 1902.

The shipments of wool from the River Plate ports during February, 1902, destined for United States ports were as follows: From Buenos Ayres 3,705 bales were shipped to Boston, 719 bales to New York, and 203 bales to Philadelphia. From Rosario 2,044 bales were shipped to Boston and 160 bales to New York. Only 5 bales were shipped from Montevideo during the month, destined for New York. The total shipments of South American wools to the United States for the month aggregated 6,836 bales.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH BOLIVIA.

The Commission of engineers sent by the National Government to report on the respective merits of the rival routes via Humahuaca and Via del Toro for the construction of an Argentine-Bolivian railway line have reported in favor of the Humahuaca route. The principal objection to this course lay in the difficulties of the Volcan region, but the Commission has urged the Government to overcome these obstacles by piercing the Volcan and building a tunnel.

The question of traction is yet undecided, but the chief engineer is of the opinion that electricity might easily be employed, the power to be obtained from the Humahuaco River, which, consisting of a chain of waterfalls, could furnish 10,000 horsepower at each cataract.

ARGENTINE PRODUCTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Argentine Consul at Cape Town reports that as regards a market in South Africa for Argentine produce the prospects are very bright, especially in the matter of frozen meats. Other articles which promise well are Argentine horses, steers, wethers, and grains, including maize. He also referred to the necessity of chartering entire vessels, which is an incident to overcome at present; but it is already being minimized by arrangements between grain and cattle shippers to charter boats conjointly. He states that the journey back from South Africa, which is practically a lost one, as South Africa can send nothing which the Argentine Republic does not export herself, is a matter of larger cost for the consumer and does not materially affect the volume of business. The Argentine Republic can, in the opinion of the Consul, supply the needs of South Africa more cheaply and quite as efficiently as Australia can, consequently the business between the two countries will be of large proportions for many years to come.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

It is the purpose of the Argentine Government to establish near the capital or principal city of each province a practical school for the instruction of laborers in rural industries and forestry. For the accomplishment of this design the Ministry of Agriculture has addressed a circular letter to the governor of each province requesting a cession to the National Argentine Government of a tract of land not less than 100 hectares in area by the provincial authorities.

The Argentine Consul-General in Belgium has suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture that Argentine horses might be introduced into Belgium to the mutual advantage of both countries. During 1901 35,592 horses were imported by Belgium, and as there is a public market for the sale of horseflesh, 16,000 of these animals were slaughtered in the *saladeros*. Belgium collects an import tax on bullocks, but horses are admitted free of duty.

A record shipment of butter was made in March by the *Unión Argentina Limitada*, when 9,500 cases, being the largest consignment at one time from the Plate district, was forwarded to London. During the month of February the *Unión* produced 294½ tons of butter and 7,654,000 liters of milk.

The import duty on Brazilian coffees introduced into the Argentine Republic has been reduced from 20 to 12 centavos, a reduction of 40 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1901.

THE BULLETIN of the National Bureau of Immigration and Statistics (*"Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica"*) for the month of February, 1902, publishes some interesting data relating to the imports and exports of the Republic during the first six months of 1901. The imports corresponding to the period in question consisted of 22,714,351 kilograms of merchandise, invoiced at 7,167,472.84 bolivianos (\$2,960,166.28), while the exports rose to 53,614,446 kilograms, valued at 18,037,644.04 bolivianos (\$7,449,546.99), or an excess of exports over imports of \$4,489,380.71 during the six months referred to. The total of the imports and exports for the first six months of 1901 amounted to 76,328,797 kilograms of merchandise, valued at 25,205,116.88 bolivianos (\$10,409,713.27). The following table shows the imports and exports by countries:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Argentine Republic	93,851	329,295.22	191,593	137,320.55	285,444	466,615.77
Belgium	592,533	532,124.26	592,533	532,124.26	592,533	532,124.26
Brazil	286,525	65,279.31	1,919,703	5,328,685.20	2,206,228	5,393,964.51
Chile	10,718,563	755,217.23	2,844,843	815,030.94	13,563,406	1,570,248.17
Colombia			300	255.00	300	255.00
Cuba	1,568	1,877.30			1,568	1,877.30
Ecuador	7,245	3,402.90			7,245	3,402.90
England	2,406,221	1,070,738.75	13,622,808	3,955,573.05	16,029,029	5,026,311.80
France	878,997	667,806.09	13,947,056	3,705,572.10	14,826,053	4,373,378.19
Germany	2,357,863	1,554,427.86	8,677,380	1,376,873.02	11,034,243	2,931,300.88
India	16,447	1,850.60			16,447	1,850.60
Italy	396,286	291,492.37	41,035	25,465.27	437,321	316,957.64
Paraguay	17,903	5,065.90			17,903	5,065.90
Peru	2,385,199	657,337.41	810,202	262,149.13	3,195,401	919,486.54
Portugal	4,651	1,789.00			4,651	1,789.00
Spain	237,121	181,971.72			237,121	181,971.72
Switzerland	96	16.20			96	16.20
United States	1,505,965	627,202.28	410,478	403,188.55	1,916,443	1,030,390.83
Uruguay	26,318	9,032.64	56,350	600.00	82,668	9,632.64
Venezuela			610	558.00	610	558.00
Littoral			8,782,323	1,142,048.89	8,782,323	1,142,048.89
Unknown	780,999	391,545.80	2,309,765	882,828.34	3,090,764	1,273,874.14
Total	22,714,351	7,167,472.84	53,614,446	18,037,644.04	76,328,797	25,205,116.88

A general classification of the imports indicates that they consisted of:

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Merchandise.....	20, 035, 529	5, 970, 886. 00
Beverages.....	2, 460, 710	751, 457. 49
Drugs.....	133, 995	139, 054. 12
Sundries.....	83, 117	4, 290. 35
Live stock.....		301, 835. 00
Total.....	22, 714, 351	7, 167, 472. 84

A résumé of the exports shows them to have been composed of the following products in the order of their importance:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Mineral products.....	11, 556, 593. 52
Agricultural products.....	6, 073, 309. 14
Manufactures and manufactured products.....	222, 965. 35
Stock and stock products.....	154, 736. 70
Sundry products.....	30, 039. 03
Total.....	18, 037, 644. 03

A further analysis of these products indicates that their origin was as follows:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
National Territory of Colonias.....	5, 303, 703. 27
Department of Potosi.....	5, 489, 708. 02
Department of Oruro.....	5, 230, 720. 84
Department of La Paz.....	1, 724, 955. 94
Department of Chuquisaca.....	112, 324. 10
Department of Cochabamba.....	77, 083. 63
Department of Santa Cruz.....	87, 544. 80
Department of Tarija.....	11, 603. 44
Total.....	18, 037, 644. 04

The exports during the six months in question consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Silver.....	6, 419, 868. 06	Toothpicks.....	1, 383. 00
Tin.....	3, 998, 033. 10	Cacao.....	645. 00
Copper.....	650, 103. 30	Corn.....	499. 60
Bismuth.....	441, 214. 95	Muku.....	287. 00
Hayesin.....	13, 325. 00	Potato flour.....	123. 60
Lead.....	12, 457. 71	Origan.....	102. 00
Gold.....	11, 480. 00	Matico.....	68. 50
Sundry other minerals.....	6, 500. 00	Capsicum.....	29. 00
Antimony.....	3, 025. 80	Incense.....	28. 00
Crockery.....	270. 00	Arabic gum.....	20. 00
Tungsten.....	207. 00	Quinoa.....	18. 00
Cobalt.....	108. 90	Peanuts.....	16. 00
Crude rubber.....	5, 802, 269. 45	Silver bullion.....	171, 992. 60
Coca.....	136, 478. 30	Vicuña shawls.....	17, 683. 00
Peruvian bark.....	67, 574. 04	Sole leather.....	4, 971. 40
Coffee.....	58, 982. 19	Woolen stockings.....	4, 046. 00
Tobacco.....	2, 883. 02	Wines and liquors.....	3, 599. 80
Corn meal.....	1, 902. 44	Manufactured iron.....	3, 107. 00

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Lassoos and riatas	2,927.00	Hides	67,892.30
Sundry woven fabrics	2,879.60	Cattle	28,176.00
Ready-made clothing	2,072.70	Goatskins	22,007.60
Saddlery	1,854.00	Chinchilla fur	20,340.00
Boots and shoes	1,584.40	Wool	10,673.80
Chocolate	1,382.80	Alpaca wool	3,885.00
Cheese	1,153.50	Sheep	1,406.00
Cigarettes	1,041.00	Vicuña wool	206.00
Hats	806.50	Tiger skins	72.00
Iron fittings	448.00	Vicuña skins	64.00
Sheepskins	361.20	Alpaca skins	20.00
Confectionery	320.00	Gold bullion	20,228.57
Manufactured copper	232.00	Coto	3,780.00
Hijares	186.00	Furniture and baggage	2,934.00
Soap	132.00	Sundries	1,394.46
Perfumed soap	90.65	European merchandise	1,336.00
Shawls	58.20	Walnut	366.00
Brooms	36.00		

BRAZIL.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, 1901.

The following table shows the value of the customs revenue of Brazil in the year 1901, compared with the preceding year, as published in the Brazilian Review of February 25, 1902:

[Value in contos of reis.]

	1900.	1901.
Import duties collected in gold	22,878	34,256
Maritime dues	408	412
Total collected in gold	23,286	34,682
Equivalent at average exchange in currency	71,894	83,824
Import duties collected in currency	137,081	111,848
Maritime dues	16	9
Total	208,991	195,682
Surcharges	162	161
Inland revenue	7,217	7,713
Excise or consumption dues	14,363	12,066
Extraordinary	837	776
Total	231,573	216,400
Deposits	3,429	3,686
Grand total in currency	235,002	220,086

COMMERCE AND FINANCES OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

An interesting report dealing with the commercial and financial conditions prevailing throughout the State of Rio Grande do Sul was forwarded to the Department of State of the United States under date of February 25, 1902, by Consul-General SEEGER at Rio de Janeiro. The report, from which the following data was obtained, was prepared at the request of the Consul-General by a prominent citizen of Rio Grande do Sul, and contains information of interest to financiers and merchants doing business in Brazil.

With an extent of 236,553 kilometers and a population of 1,200,000 inhabitants, the State of Rio Grande do Sul is adapted to the most diversified agricultural production, cattle raising, dairy farming, etc. These industries are, however, hampered by the scarcity of labor and the lack of necessary capital. The State government is anxious to facilitate the investment of foreign capital, which would find advantageous employment in the exploitation of tramways and other electric installations, railroads, banks, seaports, bridges, etc. Notwithstanding the drawbacks noted, the value of merchandise exported from the State during the five years 1896-1900 amounted to more than 53,000,000\$000 (\$28,620,000) annually. The most important articles of export are ox and cow hides, dry and salted; beef, salt and dried; manioca meal, lard, beans, tobacco, wool, tallow, hair, and leather. Other articles of exportation are sugar-cane brandy, canary seed, oils, potatoes, pork and sausages, onions, wax, eggs, tongues, Paraguay tea, vegetables of various kinds, salted fish, wine, cigars, maize, conserved meats, hats, oranges, bone ash, and lumber.

The railways of the State are: Porto Alegre-Novo Hamburgo, with an extent of 43 kilometers, in operation since 1876; Porto Alegre-Uruguayana, total extent 912 kilometers, of which 627 kilometers are in operation and the remainder under construction; Santa Maria-Uruguay, projected under concession to a Belgian syndicate and which is to run from the Santa Maria River to the Uruguay, an extent of 355 kilometers being already in operation; Rio Grande-Bage, with an extent of 283 kilometers, in operation since December, 1884; and Quarahy-Itaqui (part of the Brazilian Great Southern), with an extent of 175 kilometers, in operation since 1887. The coal-mining interests of São Jeronymo also operate a railway for the delivery of their product. The tramways of the State are operated with lucrative results, and are advancing steadily in extent and equipment.

Many improvements were made by the State government in the year 1900 (which is the year statistically considered in the report mentioned), and at the end of the year there still remained a balance of 1,268,271\$340 (\$684,467) in the treasury. The total expenses during the period amounted to 1,335,938\$588 (\$721,407) the principal item being for public instruction. During the year a total of 343 vessels entered the ports of the State, with a tonnage of 215,072, while the number cleared was 337, with a total tonnage of 215,251.

The State abounds in fine cabinet and construction woods, while medicinal plants exist in great variety. Mines of nickel and copper ore have been discovered recently in various parts of the State, and Belgian capitalists have formed syndicates for their extended exploitation. The coal mined, though of a grade inferior to anthracite and Cardiff coals, is steadily increasing in value and consumption. The company operating the mines of São Jeronymo has recently received

from the United States a number of diamond drills and intends to operate to a depth of 500 meters, where it is hoped to find coal of the first quality. The present depth of operations is but 87 meters.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE OF MINAS.

An article written by COSTA SENNA, a mining engineer of Brazil, and published in the "Minas Geraes" contains the following information concerning the mineral wealth of the State of Minas:

"While examining, three or four years ago, gravel taken from the rivers of the municipal district of Montes Charos, I found many cubes of a mineral in which I recognized galena. Recently I received from this same district some splendid specimens of lead ore, rich in silver. The largest specimen weighed 1,500 grams, consisting of pure galena without traces of gangue. An analysis of this sample, made at the Mining School of Ouro Preto, showed a yield of 35 grams of lead per 100 grams of ore—silver per 100 kilos of lead, 49 grams. These results show the necessity of ascertaining the importance of the deposit, which probably is not the only one in that vast region. Thus, in addition to the large auriferous deposits of the municipal district of Minas Novas, the diamond beds of Grão Mogol, the tin and phosphatic lime deposits in the municipal district of Salinas, and the graphite bed near S. Pedro do Jequitinhonha, another mineral has been found in this section which, as soon as it is traversed by railways, will become one of the richest and most important of the State of Minas Geraes."

CULTIVATION OF CACAO.

The Commercial and Financial Review ("Revista Commercial e Financeira") publishes an article in which attention is called to the opportunities offered in Brazil for the cultivation of cacao. The article states that this culture is one of the most remunerative in Brazil, at the present time. The conditions of soil and climate in the State of Bahia are especially favorable to the industry. There are already extensive cacao plantations in this State, the most flourishing of which are in the vicinity of Ilhéos, Cannavieiras, and Belmonte. The exports of cacao from Brazil from January to August, 1901, were as follows:

States.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Milreis.*</i>
Bahia.....	7,099,783	8,636,698
Pará.....	1,974,765	2,574,098
Amazonas.....	129,534	155,065
Pernambuco.....	19,119	19,569
Ceará.....	369	336
Total.....	9,223,570	11,355,766

* The value of the milreis in United States gold is \$0.546.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A recent issue of the "A Provincia do Pará" states that Lieut. Commander AUGUSTO FRUCTUOSO MONTEIRO, of the Brazilian navy, sailed from the port of Belém on the 30th of March ultimo, for the Amapá region, for the purpose of making soundings in the Oyapoc River. He will endeavor to find a channel which will permit the free navigation of that river. He will also determine the exact geographical position of Cape Orange and select a site near the mouth of the Oyapoc for the establishment of a future seaport town.

The contract for the improvements at the port of Pará has been signed by the Brazilian Government, and includes the building of a wall in the river, somewhat beyond the end of the present piers, parallel with the shore, for about 1½ miles, the space inshore to be occupied by warehouses and all facilities for loading and unloading vessels, wharves, etc. The channel is to be dredged, so as to admit the dockage of the largest vessels. The amount of the contract is about \$4,250,000 and the time limit ten years.

United States Consul-General RICHARD GUENTHER, of Frankfort, reports, April 7, 1902, that the Brazilian Government has recently granted to a German citizen, the exclusive right during ten years, to develop the monazite-sand deposits along the coast of Brazil, and that a company is being organized at Berlin for the purpose of acquiring control of this privilege and for exploiting similar deposits elsewhere.

A new steamship service has been established between Pará and the United States, which will doubtless create competition in freight rates and thus promote trade. The new line is a branch of the Prince Line, and at present consists of four new ships of about 6,000 tons cargo capacity. They will have every modern convenience and will ply regularly between New York, the River Plata, and Brazilian ports, visiting Pará every twenty-one days.

Consular Agent SANFORD, at Manãos, reports that in the first quarter of 1901 the exports of rubber from that port to New York were 24,601 cases, valued at \$6,640,224. In the first quarter of 1902, just ended, there were exported to New York from Manaos only 15,542 cases of rubber, valued at \$3,357,763; the price, as well as the quantity, being much lower.

CHILE.
DEVELOPMENT OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

In a report to the State Department at Washington, Consul R. E. MANSFIELD, stationed at Valparaiso, says:

"The island of Juan Fernandez, lying 600 miles west of Valparaiso (made famous by the story of Robinson Crusoe), promises soon to develop industrial interests. The island belongs to Chile, and the

Government is now arranging to make it a part of one of the provinces and establish a local civil government. The island is about 15 miles long and 8 miles in width. There is a good harbor on one side, where large ships can anchor with safety. A large canning factory has been established on Juan Fernandez, and the fishing industries are attracting the attention of capitalists. There are quantities of lobsters, crabs, and excellent food fishes in the waters. The lobsters are large, of excellent flavor, and especially suited for canning. They are easily caught, the supply seems inexhaustible, and the cost of securing them is nominal. There are also large numbers of fur seals on Fernandez and other islands near by, the taking of which might be profitably included in the lobster and fish business. The laws of Chile permit the killing of seals from March 1 to November 1. There is a ready market for the seal skins in this port, whence they are shipped to Europe. There is plenty of fresh water on the island; land can be acquired by settlers without cost; fruit and vegetables grow wild and are easily cultivated, which makes the cost of living comparatively low. The company now engaged in business is enlarging its plant and increasing its output. From investigations I have made I am of the opinion that an American company could engage in this trade with reasonable assurance of securing large profits on the investment."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The harvest prospects of the Republic for 1901-2 are very favorable, but the actual acreage under wheat culture is reported as smaller than usual. It is therefore anticipated that the importations of this cereal will be somewhat above the normal, though not so great as in 1900, when 20,000 tons of foreign wheat were used in the country.

The "Engineering News" notes that the Chilean Government has approved the plan submitted by the manager of the Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, for connecting the Southern with the Chile-Victoria Railway by way of Las Lajas and Victoria. This will necessitate the construction of a tunnel 500 meters (about 547 yards) in length.

Valuable phosphate beds, whose product is similar to the Chilean article, have been discovered on a little island in the Pacific lying 200 miles west of the Gilbert group and 1,600 miles in a straight line from Brisbane, Queensland. The island is a colonial possession of Great Britain.

The circular of the Permanent Nitrate Committee for April is as follows: Total exports of nitrate of soda to Europe, March, 2,975,300 quintals; loading for Europe, April 1, 1,379,000 quintals. European imports, March, 127,640 tons; European deliveries, March, 190,410 tons. Visible supply, Europe, April 1 (stocks and afloat), 519,370 tons.

The "Bulletin Commercial" of Brussels, in its issue for March 8, 1902, states that an international exhibition of school requisites (furniture, apparatus and scientific instruments, books and other appurtenances) will be held in Santiago in September, 1902, during the holding of the General Congress of Public Learning in that city.

COLOMBIA.

INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES.

In accordance with decree No. 157, dated January 29, 1902, a new postal tariff, governing the postage on mail matter in Colombia, went into effect on March 1, 1902. The new rates are as follows:

To countries belonging to the Universal Postal Union.—Letters, 20 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof. Letters addressed to Ecuador and Venezuela, via Ipsiales or Cúcuta, or any other place that is not a maritime port, 10 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; postal cards, single, 5 cents each; double postal cards, or with answer paid, 10 cents each; printed matter, 4 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof (packages that weigh 2,000 grams, or which measure on any of their sides 45 centimeters, or that are not in a condition to be examined without breaking the boxes or cutting the strings, are unmailable); samples, 6 cents for each package weighing from 1 to 50 grams, and in excess of the latter weight, 4 cents for each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof (objects are not mailable which have any commercial value and which weigh more than 350 grams, or that are more than 20 centimeters long and 10 centimeters wide or thick); commercial papers, 12 cents for each package weighing from 1 to 50 grams, and in excess of the latter weight, 4 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof; documents containing the proceedings in civil and criminal cases are classified as commercial papers, and packages weighing more than 2,000 grams and whose dimensions exceed 45 centimeters are unmailable; parcels post, including the right to a receipt of deposit, whatever the class, weight, or size, 20 cents for each parcel; for return receipts, 10 cents for each parcel.

To countries not in the Universal Postal Union.—Letters, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof, 50 cents; postal cards are not mailable; printed matter, 10 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof; samples, 10 cents for parcels weighing from 1 to 50 grams, and when in excess of the latter weight, 4 cents additional for each 1 to 50 grams (articles that have a commercial value, or that weigh more than 350 grams, or that are more than 20 centimeters long and 10 thick or wide are not mailable); commercial papers, 15 cents for each 1 to 50 grams, and in excess of the latter weight at the rate of 4 cents; proceedings

in civil and criminal cases are classified as commercial papers (packages weighing more than 2,000 grams, or whose dimensions are greater than 45 centimeters, are unmailable); parcels post, including a receipt of deposit, whatever the class, weight, or size, 20 cents for each parcel (no class of correspondence is mailable the postage on which is not entirely paid).

Domestic postage.—Letters, 10 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; postal cards, single, 5 cents; postal cards, double or with answer paid, 10 cents; newspapers, 2 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof; other printed matter, not newspapers, 4 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof; commercial papers, 10 cents up to 50 grams, and in excess of that weight, 4 cents; samples, 5 cents up to 100 grams, and above that weight, 4 cents; parcels post, 20 cents for each package, whatever may be its weight, contents, or destination; fees for advice of receipt, 10 cents for each object; proceedings in civil cases, 10 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; declared values, 20 cents from \$10 to \$100; railway postal service, 5 cents for each letter, whatever may be its weight, to the respective station; river postal service, 10 cents for each letter, whatever may be its destination, to the ports touched by steamships.

Urban service.—Letters, 5 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; printed matter of all kinds, 2 cents for each 50 grams or fraction thereof.

For the use of post-office boxes, \$15 shall be deposited on receipt of the keys to the box, and a monthly charge of \$1 shall be made thereafter for the use of lock boxes, and 50 cents monthly for the use of boxes without locks. These charges must be paid in advance.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

A very excellent and useful report on the trade of Colombia was recently forwarded to the British Government by Vice-Consul DICKSON, the report being specially designed for the guidance of the manufacturers of Great Britain who desired a market for their goods in the Republic. As many of the items concern matters of interest to dealers in the United States, the report is reproduced, as follows:

“For the better class of mantillas, made generally of cashmere, the trade is almost entirely in French hands. Among the poorer classes a mantilla is used made of black mixed cloth. This is invariably ordered from England. Travelers have endeavored to sell good black and woolen cashmeres for mantillas, but rarely with any success. The trade in light woolen shawls has been almost entirely monopolized by Germany. The Paisley article, which found a ready market a few years ago, is now extremely difficult to sell. Paisley shawls are as cheap or cheaper than German shawls, but the coloring and designs are not suited to the Colombian taste. British travelers rarely have a

good collection of shawls. A German traveler makes German shawls a specialty, having whole shawls in his collection, and in some instances as many as 200 distinct makes. British travelers prefer to push cheaper piece goods, which are easier to sell.

"For the last two years the high rate of exchange has driven foreign-made shoes out of the market. British shoes were very popular, but British travelers rarely carry samples of shoes, while French and German travelers make a specialty of this. French and German travelers do a fair trade in the shoes of two well-known British makers. The same restriction applies to ready-made clothes, and though the demand for hats has fallen off, there is, nevertheless, a sale for British hats, principally soft and hard felt, silk, and straw hats. There would be a much larger trade if travelers would carry samples.

"It would not be profitable for a house to send a traveler to sell machinery. Any machinery required from the United Kingdom is generally bought direct by each separate customer.

"Swedish and American wooden, and French, Belgian, and Italian wax matches have the largest sale. British wax matches formerly had a good sale. Umbrellas, pins, needles, and various classes of silk handkerchiefs and neckties enjoy a steady demand. More attention should be given to Sheffield knives and machetes. They have a good reputation both for price and quality. A good trade could also be done in such minor articles as various classes of buttons, leather for saddlery, Dundee jute carpets and Halifax carpets, coffee bags, etc.

"The textile trade of Colombia may be divided into two classes—for the hot climates and for the cold climates. The difference in the weights of cloths for these two climates is marked, especially in woolen goods. In white and gray shirtings the difference is not so marked. In printed goods, printed batistes have practically a monopoly. The trade is practically in the hands of Manchester houses, though American prints have certainly done some harm to British trade. There are practically only three lengths needed in Colombia—10 yards, 12 yards, and 30 to 33 yards. I have seen in the office of an English commercial traveler over 100,000 distinct designs of printed goods from Manchester, and each design can be ordered from 20 up to 30 inches wide and the pieces cut into any length the customer needed. He had 60 qualities, each in 5 or 6 distinct finishes. He has never been asked for a quality or style of design that he could not at once offer. The monopoly of white calicoes is in the hands of Manchester manufacturers. There are a few foreign houses which, from patriotic motives, introduce French, German, and Italian white goods, but never with success. I am told by British commercial travelers that it would be impossible to sell white goods if they were not well stiffened and finished.

“In cotton trouserings there has been of recent years a severe competition from Italy, and Italian trouserings are forcing the British article out of the market. Most of the British commercial travelers have sent home samples of these drills, but until lately the matter has not been taken up seriously. The Italian article has got into the market and is likely to remain some time. It is not a question of price, but of designs. Woven shirtings have a good chance and makers ought to devote all their energy to the production of the prettiest designs possible for dressings, as they are cheaper than calico prints. The principal demand is for cheap qualities and now is a splendid chance for makers of zephyrs. They should have the best designs possible consistent with a low quality. Manufacturers ought especially to study very pretty designs in ‘split’ zephyrs, and as wide as possible—say, 26 to 27 inches. The ‘split’ zephyrs, running from about 20 to 22 inches, have been a success, but a width of from 26 to 27 inches would in all probability have a still greater sale.

“In cheap union suitings and good woolen suitings Yorkshire goods hold their own. There has always been a fair demand for German and French goods. A large trade is done through Hamburg and Paris, but in British suitings. In linen and jute Belfast and Dundee control the market. These districts now send their own travelers, and outside competition in their productions is almost nil. It is principally a coast business, but it would pay for a house to send a traveler to the interior with only linen and jute samples.”

TARIFF CHANGES.

Consul OSCAR MALMROS writes from Colon, under date of March 25, 1902, to the Department of State of the United States, to the effect that by a recent decree the import duties on all merchandise, except alcohol and rum, have been increased 50 per cent over those previously in force. In other words, the *ad valorem* duty has been raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

The import duty on rum and alcohol has been reduced as follows:

	Centavos.
For each liter of alcohol containing up to 42° of the areometer of Cartier	50
For each liter of alcohol of more than 42° of the same areometer	100
For each liter of rum up to 21° of the same areometer	50

The duty is payable in silver coin. The Consul further adds that gold is at present sold for silver at a premium of 150 per cent.

ASPHALT DEPOSITS.

A concession for the exploitation of the asphalt deposits of the Republic of Colombia has recently been obtained by a citizen of the United States, according to a report forwarded to the Department of State by the United States Chargé d’Affaires at Bogota. The conces-

sion carries with it the exclusive right of working the asphalt beds and the right of export as well during a period of ten years. Further privileges are guaranteed, viz: obtaining lands which contain asphalt under condemnation proceedings, the use of public lands, necessary waterway privileges, the right to construct roads and to introduce the necessary machinery, tools, and building materials free of duty, with the proviso that at the expiration of the ten years' period the improvements shall become the property of the Colombian Government.

The asphalt deposits of Colombia are said to be very large and to embrace varieties known as glass pitch, gilsonite, and soft and liquid asphalt.

RIVER NAVIGATION CONCESSION.

A contract has been secured from the Government of the Republic of Colombia for the navigation of the Caqueta and Putumar rivers with their tributaries. The concessionnaire, Mr. JOHN BIDLAKE, is permitted the free introduction of boats and such machinery as he may require. He is to receive 1,250 acres of land for each vessel he puts upon the rivers. He has also the right to build wharves and necessary buildings on public domains. The contract is to continue in force for ten years. The territory covered embraces the larger portion of southern Colombia and includes a vast rubber forest, the extraction of the product being the main object of the enterprise.

SURTAX ON IMPORTS.

According to the "Diario Oficial" of August 23, 1901, a surtax of 10 per cent is to be paid upon every import duty account unpaid within eight days. The law governing the application of the tax is as follows:

"DECREE NO. 1016, OF AUGUST 16, 1901, TO LEVY A SURCHARGE OF 10 PER CENT UPON EVERY IMPORT DUTY ACCOUNT UNPAID WITHIN EIGHT DAYS.

"SOLE ARTICLE. Every import duty account amount of which shall not be paid within eight days, being the term fixed by Article 146 of the Fiscal Code, shall be subject to a surcharge of 10 per cent, to be levied as a war contribution, without prejudice to any interest due both on the principal sum and amount of such surtax."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul-General H. A. GUDGER, of Panama, under date of April 7, 1902, says that the civil and military chief of the Department of Panama has issued a decree in which it is ordered that all hides of cattle killed must be immediately turned over to the Government.

Of the orders recently obtained by the United States in the Colombian market, one of particular importance consists of placer dredges for the gold fields of the Republic.

The demand for cotton prints of United States makes is reported as steadily on the increase in Colombia. Gray drills have also obtained a footing.

CUBA.

COMMERCE IN 1900 AND 1901.

The Insular Division of the War Department of the United States on April 17, 1902, issued a bulletin showing the commerce of the island of Cuba during the calendar year 1901 as compared with the preceding year, as follows:

The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1901 was \$66,583,973, as against \$66,658,589 for 1900, and the exports of merchandise during the year ended December 31, 1901, amounted to \$63,278,380, as against \$48,904,684 for 1900. These figures show a very slight decrease in the imports and an increase of 29 per cent in the exports.

Gold and silver was imported during the year 1901 to the value of \$1,169,135; in 1900, \$3,420,625; exported, during 1901, \$3,223,739; in 1900, \$2,437,652.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the calendar year 1901 was \$28,078,633, a decrease of \$1,097,369 as compared with 1900, while the exports for 1901 amounted to \$48,066,579, an increase of \$14,819,970.

In the comparison by classes for these periods the import figures show an increase of about \$1,000,000 in articles of food and animals, this class of merchandise amounting to \$32,281,588 for the twelve months of 1901; manufactured articles during 1901 were imported to the value of \$26,262,227, a gain of about \$2,250,000; raw materials show an approximate increase of \$1,350,000, or 60 per cent; a slight decrease is shown in the importation of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

Agricultural exports for the periods mentioned show an increase of about \$13,700,000 over 1900, the exportation during the year 1901 amounting to \$46,811,088; manufactures increased from \$12,719,046 in 1900, to \$13,207,789 in 1901, while the products of mines and forests show an increase in favor of the twelve months of 1901.

The following comparative statement of the exportation of sugar during the calendar years 1901, 1900, and 1899 may prove of interest to the commercial reader:

Destination.	1901.		1900.		1899.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States	1, 319, 620, 751	\$30, 814, 196	642, 558, 435	\$16, 768, 852	710, 410, 891	\$18, 634, 001
Other countries	95, 344	2, 168	135, 844	5, 508	142, 255	4, 434
Total.....	1, 319, 716, 095	30, 816, 364	642, 694, 279	16, 774, 360	710, 553, 146	18, 638, 435

COMMERCE IN 1902.

The commerce of the island, according to the report issued by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States, for seven months ending January 31, of the fiscal year 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, was as follows:

The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended January 31, 1902, was \$40,043,986, as against \$38,033,930 for the corresponding period of 1901, and the exports of merchandise during the seven months ended January 31, 1902, amounted to \$24,113,419, as against \$26,970,220 for the same period of 1901. These figures show an increase of 5 per cent in the imports and a decrease of 11 per cent in the exports.

Gold and silver were imported during the seven months of 1902 to the value of \$69,048; same period of 1901, \$58,399; exported during the 1902 period, \$3,170,496; corresponding period of 1901, \$992,836.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the seven months ended January 31, 1902, was \$17,118,839, a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1901, while the exports for 1902 amounted to \$15,174,488, a decrease of \$349,742.

In the comparison by classes for these periods, the import figures show an increase of about \$1,100,000 in articles of food and animals, this class of merchandise amounting to \$19,142,794 for the seven months of 1902. Manufactured articles during the period of 1902 were imported to the value of \$16,225,575, a gain of about \$1,600,000. Raw materials show a very slight increase over 1901, and a decrease is shown in the importation of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

Agricultural exports for the periods mentioned show a decrease of about \$3,000,000 as compared with 1901, the exportation during the seven months of 1902 amounting to \$14,217,344. This marked difference is accounted for to a great extent by the falling off in shipments of leaf tobacco to Germany, beginning August, 1901; exports of manufactured articles amounted to \$8,063,485 in 1902, a slight increase over the previous year; products of forests show a decrease, while products of mines show an increase of \$260,304, or 75 per cent, in favor of the seven months of 1902.

The total value of merchandise imported during the eight months ended February 28, 1902, was \$44,659,314, as against \$42,920,814 for the corresponding period of 1901, and the exports of merchandise during the eight months ended February 28, 1902, amounted to \$28,487,236, as against \$34,008,270 for the same period of 1901. These figures show an increase of 4 per cent in the imports and a decrease of 16 per cent in the exports.

Gold and silver was imported during the eight months of 1902 to

the value of \$71,908, same period of 1901, \$127,067; exported during the 1902 period, \$3,172,938, corresponding period of 1901, \$902,836.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the eight months ended February 28, 1902, was \$19,140,549, a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1901, while the exports for 1902 amounted to \$18,158,540, a decrease of about \$3,000,000.

The value of sugar shipments to the United States during the month of February, 1901, was \$4,320,033, as compared with \$1,385,487 for the corresponding month of the present year.

In the comparison by classes for these periods the import figures show an increase of about \$623,000 in articles of food and animals, this class of merchandise amounting to \$21,070,701 for the eight months of 1902; manufactured articles during the period of 1902 were imported to the value of \$18,275,233, a gain of about \$1,800,000; raw materials show a very slight increase over 1901, and a decrease is shown in the importation of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.

Agricultural exports for the periods mentioned show a decrease of nearly \$6,000,000, due to the falling off in sugar and tobacco trade, as compared with 1901, the exportation during the eight months of 1902 amounting to \$17,271,349. Exports of manufactured articles amounted to \$9,132,221, a slight increase over the previous year. Products of the forest show an increase, and products of mines show an increase of \$296,739, or 78 per cent, in favor of the eight months of 1902.

The customs revenues for the three months ended March 31, 1902, were \$3,672,590.65; for the three months ended March 31, 1899, \$2,253,339; for the three months ended March 31, 1900, \$4,139,780.91, and for the three months ended March 31, 1901, \$3,980,783.70.

The export duty was abolished on April 1, 1901. These duties amounted, in the three months ended March 31, 1899, to \$224,478.26; in the three months ended March 31, 1900, \$215,119.14, and in the three months ended March 31, 1901, \$267,432.32, from which it appears that the customs revenues in the three months ended March 31, 1902, show an increase over the same period of 1899, exclusive of export duties, of \$1,643,729.91, a decrease as compared with 1900 of \$252,071.12, and a decrease compared with 1901 of \$40,760.73.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HAVANA FOR 1901.

An interesting statement concerning the vital statistics of Havana for the calendar year 1901 has been compiled from official reports on file in the Insular Division of the War Department of the United States, from which the appended facts have been obtained.

A steady and general improvement is shown in the sanitary conditions, but the great work of the Sanitary Department has been the

extirpation of yellow fever from Havana, and it is believed that this has been due to measures, based upon certain scientific facts established by the Army Board, for the first time adopted and carried out.

If the belief is correct that by measures taken for killing infected mosquitoes Havana has been rid of yellow fever in a few months, when definite data is in existence warranting the belief that the disease has been epidemic in the city since the English occupation in 1762, it is of vast importance that these facts should be made known to the world. It is possible that during the coming summer yellow fever might be introduced into the southern part of the United States, and if it could be controlled there as it has been in Havana during the past year it would save many lives and prevent inconvenience and financial loss to the States so affected.

To make clear the claim that Havana has been purged from yellow fever during the past year by the destruction of infected mosquitoes, the history of Havana with regard to yellow fever during the past one hundred years should be considered. During that period yellow fever has always been epidemic in Havana, up to 1901. Sanitary measures, which had reduced the excessive death rate of Havana to that of healthy cities of civilized countries, had had little or no effect upon yellow fever. General disinfection as carried out for other infectious and contagious diseases had been most extensively and faithfully tried. Yellow fever had suddenly and sharply disappeared upon the introduction of a system whose object was killing infected mosquitoes, based upon the theory that the *Stegomyia* mosquito is the only means of transmitting yellow fever. From September 28, 1901, to February 15, 1902, there has not been a single case of yellow fever in Havana, a condition of affairs so unusual that all questions of chance can be dropped from consideration. During the past forty-five years, with scarcely an exception, some deaths have occurred from yellow fever in every month of the year—the maximum number, 2,058 deaths, in 1857; the minimum, 51 deaths, in 1866; annual average, 751.44. For the year 1901, in which the new system was adopted, there were only 18 deaths, and 12 of these occurred before the new system was put into effect.

The general sanitary methods adopted by the United States administration upon its occupation in January, 1899, had a rapid effect in reducing the general mortality. In 1898, the last year of Spanish occupation, Havana had 21,252 deaths; in 1899, the first year of United States occupation, 8,153 deaths; the next year, 1900, 6,102 deaths, and 1901, 5,780 deaths, which would be a small number of deaths for cities of similar size in any civilized country. This is a much smaller number of deaths than had ever occurred for a year in Havana before. During the past thirty-one years the maximum death rate was 91.03 in 1898 and the minimum 29.30 in 1885, or an average rate of 41.55. In 1901 the rate was 22.11.

This data would indicate that the hygienic conditions of Havana at the end of 1899 were better by far than had ever been before, but when the facts as to yellow fever are considered the conclusions will be very different as to that disease. There has always been a considerable annual number of deaths from yellow fever in Havana.

In 1898, on account of the war, there was very little immigration to the city, and, therefore, there were few nonimmunes to contract the disease, consequently there were only 136 deaths from yellow fever. The same conditions prevailed during the first six months of 1899, and there were only five deaths. During the last half of that year, over 12,000 immigrants arrived, and 98 deaths from yellow fever occurred. The next year, 1900, there were 310 deaths from yellow fever. This demonstrates that the general sanitary measures had had a marked effect upon the general death rate, but very little upon that for yellow fever. Neither labor nor expense was spared, and by the end of 1900, the authorities were convinced that general sanitary methods could not in a short time eradicate yellow fever from Havana. In the smaller cities and military camps, entire success had resulted from the deportation of the nonimmune population, together with general sanitary methods; but in a city the size of Havana, with a nonimmune population of between 30,000 and 40,000, such a measure was entirely impracticable.

At the beginning of 1901 the prospects as far as yellow fever in Havana was concerned were very unfavorable. There was a large nonimmune population; probably larger than it had ever been before. The city was thoroughly infected. During the preceding year there had been 1,244 cases and 210 deaths, and all classes of nonimmunes had suffered severely. January commenced with an unusually large number of deaths from this disease, the records showing 24 cases and 7 deaths. February was equally severe, 8 cases and 5 deaths occurring during that month.

The military governor, being determined that no precautions should be omitted, directed that in addition to former measures, work be started on the line that the mosquito was the cause of the transmission of this disease. This work went into effect about March 1, with the result that during the remainder of the year only 12 additional deaths were from yellow fever.

Estimating the yellow-fever year as commencing April 1, it is shown that for the past eleven years the maximum, 1,385 deaths, occurred in 1896-97; the minimum, 122 deaths, in 1899-1900, the average being 467. For the year 1901-2, up to February 15, there were 5 deaths. This difference is too marked to be any matter of chance. That the yellow-fever year of 1901-2 had only one twenty-fifth the number of deaths that had occurred in the minimum twelve months of the preceding eleven years must be due to some cause that did not act during those years. Still more marked is the fact that since September 28,

1901, no cases at all have occurred, particularly when it is considered that October and November rank among the worst months for yellow fever.

Not only was this result obtained with the city full of nonimmunes, but there were half a dozen infected towns in railroad communication with Havana. Constant intercourse was kept up and no interference with commerce occurred. Goods of all kinds were allowed to come into the city freely. No restriction was put upon the bringing in of clothing, bedding, etc., from those infected points. The only infected material from the towns looked after was the sick man, who was carefully sought out and screened from mosquitos.

The number of other infectious and contagious diseases have been smaller during the year. There has been very little diphtheria and typhoid fever, and the tuberculosis rate is about that of most cities of civilized countries. A rapid decrease has taken place since American occupation. A marked decrease in malaria has also occurred since the mosquito work began.

GUATEMALA.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

Under date of February 26, 1902, the President of the Republic of Guatemala has promulgated the following decree:

“That in accordance with the provisions of the customs tariff, and in the manner prescribed for the collection of import duties, sugar imported into the country from abroad through the maritime or frontier custom-houses shall pay, on and after the 1st of March next, the following duties, except in those cases where sugar, according to the terms of reciprocity treaties, is declared free of duty:

Sugar:	Per kilo, gross weight.
Muscovado or raw.....	\$0. 05
Not refined, all classes.....	. 10
Refined .....	. 20

CONCESSIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF LAKE ATITLAN.

The Government of Guatemala on March 8, 1902, granted to Señor DON ANTONIO FORTUNY, with power of transferring to a third party, an important concession for the navigation of Lake Atitlan. According to the terms of this concession Señor FORTUNY covenants to place a steamboat of 25 tons capacity upon the waters of Lake Atitlan, and maintain the same in operation and open to the service of the public for a period of ten years. The design of the vessel in question must be submitted to and approved by the Department of Public Works. This steamboat will make daily trips, Sundays excepted, between San Lucas Toliman, Tzanjuyú, and Atitlan, and may extend the service to other towns on the lake when the exigencies of traffic so demand. The

concessionaire is exempt from Federal and municipal taxes for a period of ten years, and has the privilege of importing into the Republic, free of duty, the articles that may be required for the establishing of the enterprise. Lake Atitlan is a beautiful sheet of water situated between lofty mountains, and in a rich and productive mining and agricultural portion of the Republic. The waters of Atitlan are of great depth, and the lake is 24 miles long by 10 miles wide.

HONDURAS.

BUDGET 1902-3.

The budget of the Republic of Honduras for the fiscal year 1902-3, as fixed by the National Congress and duly approved by the President, amounts to \$2,269,050, made up as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs duties.....	\$1, 100, 000. 00
Tax on alcohol.....	80, 000. 00
Tax on liquors.....	800, 000. 00
Tax on powder.....	25, 000. 00
Sealed paper and stamps.....	80, 000. 00
Tax on live stock.....	31, 000. 00
Postal revenues.....	24, 000. 00
Receipts from telegraph and cable line.....	64, 000. 00
Custom-house paper.....	16, 000. 00
Printed matter.....	1, 000. 00
Export tax on cattle.....	60, 000. 00
Export tax on products.....	20, 000. 00
Lottery and wharfage.....	223, 500. 00
Receipts from lands.....	5, 000. 00
Printing and binding.....	4, 000. 00
Pawnshops.....	3, 500. 00
Mint.....	1, 000. 00
School of Arts.....	3, 000. 00
Lithographing.....	1, 000. 00
Receipts from steamships.....	2, 000. 00
Incidental receipts.....	85, 050. 00
Total.....	2, 629, 050. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Executive Department.....	\$432, 622. 00
Department of Justice.....	142, 420. 00
Department of Finance.....	240, 128. 30
Department of Public Credit.....	120, 027. 10
Department of Foreign Relations.....	58, 520. 00
Department of Public Works.....	433, 990. 00
Department of Public Instruction.....	247, 870. 00
Department of War.....	953, 472. 80
Total.....	2, 629 050. 00

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

A recent report of the Secretary of State and of Public Works to the National Congress shows that in the fiscal year 1900-1901 mining was one of the most important industries of the Republic, and while some development occurred in this branch during the period mentioned, the growth was not as rapid as was to be desired.

The report calls attention to some of the foreign mining companies that are actively and prosperously engaged in the exploitation of mines in Honduras, among which may be mentioned The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, at San Juancito, which has an annual output of gold and silver bullion valued at about \$1,000,000, American gold. Another important mining concern is The Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, which has constantly increased the value of its output for a number of years. In addition to the mining companies already mentioned there are numerous other concerns that under proper management would be equally productive. There are splendid opportunities for the profitable investment of foreign capital in the rich mining districts of Tegucigalpa, Olancho, El Paraiso, Choluteca, Valle, Comayagua, Gracias, Copan, and Santa Barbara.

In the fiscal year 1900-1901 nine mining zones were granted by the Government to individuals and companies. During the same period seven surveys of mining zones were approved, twenty-three denouncements were made, and three concessions of water rights were granted. Two American companies have recently commenced preliminary work in the rich placer deposits of the department of Olancho, and there is every reason to believe that their operations will be highly successful and profitable. Another American company, that owns the valuable silver and copper mines known as "Los Diamantes" and "Santa Lucia," in the mining district of Lucerna, will put in new machinery that will enable the production of these mines to be considerably increased. The large deposits of magnetic iron at Agalteca remain as yet undeveloped. The report states that this would be an ideal location for the establishment of a smelter, and the Government would probably be disposed to grant a liberal concession to capitalists having sufficient funds to operate the same on a large scale.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT GROWING.

A large concession has been secured in the Republic by United States citizens who will devote themselves to fruit culture. The concession embraces 13,000 acres of land on the Omoa coast, about 15 miles from Puerto Cortez. Honduras bananas and other tropical fruits find a ready market in the United States markets, and it is stated that 1 acre of ground will produce nearly 1,000 pounds of bananas, the cost of cultivation being \$12.

The value of the banana as food staple has greatly advanced in the world's markets, it being affirmed that it is twenty-five times as nutritious as an equivalent weight of wheat, and that its ratio to rice and potatoes is as 1 to 30 and 44, respectively.

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

On April 1, 1902, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, President of the Republic of Mexico, delivered an important message to the National Congress, an extract of which, taken from the "Mexican Herald," is as follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"With respect to our foreign relations, unusual events, of which the effect has been to extend the friendly relations between Mexico and the other Republics of the New World and to establish firmly the good name of our country, have occurred during the period to which this report refers.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

"As had been announced, the International Conference of American States met in this city on October 22 last, and immediately entered upon its important labors, which continued until January 31 last. An active part was taken in those labors by the Mexican delegation, which consisted of nine members, who distinguished themselves by their intelligence, their industry, and the tact with which in every case they carried out the instructions which were duly communicated to them. As to the detail of those labors you will have been informed by the published collection of resolutions, recommendations, and treaties, which in most cases were signed partially and in others, unanimously, by the delegates to the conference. The reports of the sessions of the assembly and the records of the debates in the three official languages spoken in America are also in course of publication. What undoubtedly will chiefly arrest your attention among those decisions, none of which is lacking in serious interest, is the treaty of compulsory arbitration signed by the delegates of nine Republics, or, in other words, by the majority of the delegates present at the close of the conference; the acceptance of the principles proclaimed by the assembly which has justly been called the peace conference and which met at The Hague in 1899, and the convention signed by all the delegates to submit to arbitration the questions of pecuniary claims between governments based on damages to their respective citizens. This last convention, which will be sent to the Senate, together with all the others that involve international obligations, will produce noteworthy

results, provided it be ratified by the principal governments by whose representatives it was signed.

“The general effect, as regards Mexico, of the Second International Conference of American States can not be otherwise than favorable to the relations between this country and the other nations of America and to the good name of the Republic. The efforts made by the General Government to offer a suitable welcome to the delegates, aided by the Governments of some of the States to which well-organized excursions for the delegates were arranged, produced the desired effect of gratifying our distinguished guests and enabling them to become acquainted with our country.

WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS.

“The United States Congress having ordered the restoration to Mexico of the balance of the fraudulent Weil and La Abra claims which had been distributed by the Government of that country, the sum in question was paid to our Ambassador at Washington from the United States Treasury, in the same form as had been followed in the return of the sum that had been on deposit in the State Department since the payment by us of both claims.

A NEW LEGATION.

“It has been thought highly desirable, and in consequence a bill for the purpose in question will be introduced, that another legation be created in South America, in order that there may be two—one for the Republics on the Atlantic and another for those on the Pacific, the latter making its headquarters alternately in Chile and Peru.

TREATIES WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

“Two treaties of friendship and commerce, one with Paraguay and the other with Peru, and two postal conventions, one with Bolivia and the other with Chile, have been concluded, and are being sent for constitutional purposes to the Senate.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION WITH SPAIN.

“At the suggestion of the legation of Spain a very comprehensive compulsory arbitration treaty has been entered into with that nation, according to which the arbitrator in each case will be either the permanent court of The Hague or one of the Presidents of the Spanish-American Republics. This treaty and another convention entered into with Spain to facilitate the execution of judicial requisitions from one country to another, dispensing with the formality of legalization for documents forwarded through the diplomatic channel, will be at once sent to the Senate for constitutional revision.

* * * * *

AFFAIRS OF THE CAPITAL.

"The City Council of Mexico zealously continues the works which it has undertaken for the embellishment of the city and improvement of its different services. It has lately executed a new contract for the paving of 25 more blocks with sheet asphalt; also it has carried out the reconstruction and enlargement of several market houses, and has acquired several buildings for the construction of the new ones that have become necessary through the constant increase of the population.

"The sanitation works of the capital, at least as regards the contracted work, may be considered as completed, as there are only a few minor details wanting, which will be completed within a few days.

* * * * *

"The notarial law was promulgated in December last, after a careful study of its provisions, which was necessary owing to the many and grave problems connected with the reorganization of this important service in accordance with the principles by which it should be governed. In the practical application of the provisions which required the registry of mortgages to be incorporated with the public registry of property, serious difficulties arose, owing to the necessity of carrying out this operation without suspending the work of those offices or injuring the interests of the public. These difficulties have now been overcome and both the notarial institution as well as the registry of mortgages are in good working order.

* * * * *

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES.

"The Executive has received a formal invitation to have Mexico represented in the coming International Congress of Americanists, which is to meet in New York during the month of October, as well as the Fourteenth Medical Congress, which is to be held in Madrid in April of next year. Both of these invitations have been accepted and the delegates will in due time be appointed, so as still further to strengthen the intellectual bonds which Mexico has with other countries.

* * * * *

MINING MATTERS.

"The continued development of the mining industry is shown by the increased number of mining titles that are issued and by the opening of new metallurgical establishments.

"During the first six months of the present financial year 1,837 titles were issued, covering an area of 29,095 hectares, which is an increase of 100 per cent over the same period in 1900-1901.

"Contracts have been executed for the erection of metallurgical

establishments in the district of Zimapan, State of Hidalgo, and in that of Fuerte, State of Sinaloa.

* * * * *

WATER CONCESSIONS.

“Contracts have been executed for the utilization, for irrigation and motive power purposes, of the waters of the rivers Sabinas, in Coahuila; Pesqueria Chica, in Nuevo Leon, Blanco, in Veracruz; Moeztzuma, in Hidalgo; Turbio in Guanajuato, and Soto la Marina, in Tamaulipas.

NATIONAL LANDS LEASED.

“Contracts were let for the exploitation of national lands on the island of Santa Margarita and in a zone of the State of Tabasco, as well as for the extraction of mother-of-pearl on the islands of Espirtu Santo and on the coasts of Lower California, and for fisheries in the Vazquez and Ostiones lagoons on the Pacific coast.

* * * * *

PROSPECTING FOR OIL.

“Permits are now being issued for the exploration of the subsoil in search of petroleum.

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RAILWAY PROGRESS.

“During the period that has elapsed between September last the railroad system of the country has increased by 344 kilometers, of which 118 are to be credited to the Coahuila and Pacific Railroad, 78 to the Veracruz and Pacific, 55 to the Central, and 19 to the Merida and Peto Railroad, while the rest appertain to other lines. The lines that now form the Federal system of railroads have a total length of 15,936 kilometers. The local lines that have been constructed under state concessions have a length of 966 kilometers and the private branch lines aggregate 306 kilometers.

“On the Tehuantepec National Railroad the following works have been executed: Renewal of ties on 160 kilometers, ballasting on 100, renewal of rails on 52, and 280 permanent bridges completed. The bridges at Jumuapa, Sarabia, and Tehuantepec, as well as the station at Salina Cruz and the buildings for the workshops, are now under construction. In Rincon Antonio workshops, engine house, and dwellings for employees and laborers are now being built.

“Fourteen locomotives, 60 box cars, 75 gondolas, and 25 platform cars have been purchased.

* * * * *

POSTAL MATTERS.

“During the first six months of the present financial year the following movement took place in the postal service:

“Four local offices, 2 branch offices, and 45 agencies were opened, thus raising the number of post-offices to 2,133.

“The correspondence of all classes has considerably increased. During the first six months of the present financial year 74,000,000 pieces have been handled, against 72,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

“The interior money orders amounted to \$16,000,000, against \$12,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

“The money orders between Mexico and the United States increased 37 per cent over those issued during the first six months of the previous financial year, amounting altogether to \$352,000. Of this amount \$252,000 were for orders issued in Mexico and \$102,000 for orders issued in the United States.

“The general receipts from the postal service amounted to \$1,156,000, against \$1,039,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, making an increase of 11½ per cent.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

“As regards the telegraph service, I have to report that 218 kilometers of line have been constructed; that 185 kilometers of iron wire have been replaced by bronze wire, and that the installation of Federal wires in the streets of the capital has been renewed, besides which the entire system is now under repair, for which purpose, during the period I refer to, about 27 tons of iron wire and over 10 tons of bronze wire have been employed.

* * * * *

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

“The financial situation of the country continues visibly improving, and it will not be long before the last traces of the depression that made itself felt during last year in certain branches of the national industry disappear.

* * * * *

NEW BANKS.

“Fresh concessions for the establishment of banking institutions have been granted during the period under review. The State of Chiapas now has its first bank of issue, which has commenced operations, and the State of Hidalgo will shortly have the services of a similar institution. With these two States the number of those that possess banks of issue is eighteen.

NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE.

"The Merida and Valladolid Railway Company, with a branch to Progreso, obtained a concession from the Government for the establishment of general bonded warehouses at the port of Progreso.

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

"The principal facts which I have just related prove that the country continues in a state of progress, although at times she may meet, as happens with all mankind, difficulties that for the moment delay her advance. You will have noted that the Executive does not for a moment neglect any effort to foment this progress in civilization by procuring improvements in all the different branches of the public administration. The impulse should come, as it undoubtedly has come, from the people themselves, encouraged by the confidence that is inspired by the reign of peace and the law; but it is the duty of the Government to sustain and assist the people within the limits of its authority and with all its resources, among which the principal and most efficient are found in the sound and beneficent influence of its legislators."

FOREIGN COMMERCE FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1901-2.

According to statistics compiled by the Mexican Government corresponding to the first half of the fiscal year 1901-2, the total imports were 29,196,226.80 *pesos*, as compared with 32,157,966.98 *pesos* for the first six months of the fiscal year 1900-1901. The classification of the imports with the value of each class for the period referred to, and the gain or loss for each, is as follows:

Classification.	First half of fiscal year.		
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	Gain (+) or loss (-).
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products	2,434,339.79	2,562,899.13	- 128,469.34
Arms and explosives	609,170.98	666,860.74	- 57,689.76
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,217,768.77	1,263,007.66	- 45,238.89
Machinery and apparatus	3,608,560.44	4,876,881.27	-1,268,320.83
Mineral products	8,195,447.81	8,203,160.86	- 7,713.05
Paper and paper products	981,235.60	1,174,529.59	- 193,293.99
Spirits and beverages	1,257,071.50	1,376,595.41	- 119,523.91
Textile products	4,197,317.03	5,311,290.78	-1,113,973.75
Vegetable products	5,228,504.93	5,123,654.36	+ 104,850.57
Vehicles	554,423.23	799,673.33	- 245,244.10
Miscellaneous	912,380.72	799,503.85	+ 112,876.87
Total	29,196,226.80	32,157,966.98	- 2,961,740.18

The totals for the grand divisions, severally and collectively, were as follows:

Divisions.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (—).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Africa	8,576.00	11,505.62	— 2,929.62
Asia	253,904.30	312,456.46	— 58,552.16
Central America	15,227.43	46,904.37	— 31,676.94
Europe	12,728,659.49	14,931,407.36	— 2,202,747.87
North America	16,075,134.90	16,737,747.29	— 662,612.39
Oceania	9,552.00	28,077.13	— 18,525.13
South America	79,853.68	67,104.75	+ 12,748.93
West Indies	25,319.00	22,764.00	+ 2,555.00
Total	29,196,226.80	32,157,966.98	— 2,961,740.18

The imports from the European countries are shown in the following table:

Countries.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (—).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Austria-Hungary	178,240.18	215,128.20	— 36,888.02
Belgium	452,595.45	451,433.67	+ 1,161.78
France	3,017,338.87	3,416,270.86	— 398,931.99
Germany	3,160,580.71	3,783,635.51	— 623,054.80
Great Britain	4,060,026.18	4,840,459.65	— 780,433.47
Holland	108,064.00	141,213.94	— 33,149.94
Italy	200,733.89	303,436.60	— 102,702.71
Norway	41,880.25	63,452.91	— 21,572.66
Portugal	24,318.95	20,125.00	+ 4,193.95
Russia	2,690.00	823.00	+ 1,867.00
Spain	1,272,083.59	1,506,328.91	— 234,245.32
Sweden	24,361.32	15,821.06	+ 8,540.26
Switzerland	180,108.85	167,257.20	+ 12,851.65
Other European countries	5,637.25	6,020.85	— 383.60
Total	12,728,659.49	14,931,407.36	— 2,202,747.87

The trade with Asia was principally with Hindoostan, China, and Japan; that with Africa was with Egypt; that with the West Indies was with Cuba, and that with Oceania was with Australia.

The imports from North, Central, and South America are shown in the following table:

	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (−).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
NORTH AMERICA.			
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Canada	9,230.55	4,577.00	+ 4,653.55
United States.....	16,065,904.35	16,733,170.29	−667,265.94
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
British Honduras.....	6,449.78	20.00	+ 6,429.78
Guatemala	6,714.65	41,468.37	− 34,753.72
Other Central American countries	2,063.00	5,416.00	− 3,353.00
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentine Republic	2,002.00	139.00	+ 1,863.00
Brazil	12,250.00	457.00	+ 11,793.00
Chile	7,820.00	4,796.00	+ 3,024.00
Colombia	10,319.00	10,819.80	− 500.80
Ecuador	30,676.93	35,991.70	− 5,314.77
Peru	4,879.00	615.00	+ 4,264.00
Venezuela.....	11,492.75	13,662.25	− 2,169.50
Other South American countries.....	414.00	624.00	− 210.00
Total	16,205,087.01	16,902,597.54	−697,510.53

The entrance by ports was as follows:

	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (-).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Gulf	16,815,162.96	19,092,879.25	-2,277,716.29
Pacific	2,118,741.98	2,137,776.28	- 19,034.30
Northern frontier	10,201,871.55	10,802,085.65	- 600,214.10
Southern frontier	60,450.31	125,225.80	- 64,775.49
Total	29,196,226.80	32,157,966.98	-2,961,740.18

The following were the classes of exports and the valuation of each during the period mentioned:

Classification.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (-).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products	5,071,945.89	5,082,938.98	- 11,038.09
Manufactured products	1,897,775.74	940,741.99	- 957,033.75
Mineral products	45,779,162.54	56,386,102.35	-10,606,939.81
Vegetable products	18,793,758.93	14,659,804.72	+ 4,133,954.21
Miscellaneous	223,854.08	398,306.35	- 174,452.27
Total	71,766,497.18	77,467,939.39	- 5,701,442.21

The following table shows the exports by grand divisions:

Division.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (-).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europe	12,093,458.52	15,809,487.14	-3,116,028.62
North America	56,264,080.88	58,407,293.67	-2,143,212.79
Central America	913,529.01	333,326.18	+ 244,202.83
South America	25,568.77	36,168.40	- 10,599.63
West Indies	2,205,860.00	2,881,664.00	- 675,804.00
Total	71,766,497.18	77,467,939.39	-5,701,442.21

The following figures give the exports to the different countries embraced in the five grand divisions already mentioned:

Countries.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (-).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
EUROPE.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Austria-Hungary	19,000.00	19,000.00	- 19,000.00
Belgium	2,335,235.41	2,335,235.41	- 462,966.91
France	1,860,951.69	1,860,951.69	- 947,714.69
Germany	2,066,051.73	2,066,051.73	- 757,476.19
Great Britain	8,751,534.18	8,751,534.18	- 576,571.70
Holland	83,864.90	83,864.90	- 69,514.90
Italy	1,278.00	1,278.00	+ 332.00
Russia	18,700.00	18,700.00	+ 38,600.00
Spain	672,871.23	672,871.23	- 321,716.23
NORTH AMERICA.			
Canada	4,796.00	4,796.00	+ 4,796.00
United States	56,259,284.88	58,407,293.67	-2,148,008.79

Countries.	First half of fiscal year—		Gain (+) or loss (—).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
British Honduras	35,500.00	38,335.00	— 2,835.00
Guatemala	258,292.49	286,673.08	— 28,380.59
Other Central-American countries	283,736.52	8,318.10	+ 275,418.42
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentine Republic	8,150.00	.....	+ 8,150.00
Chile	1,102.00	2,130.00	— 1,028.00
Colombia	14,341.77	34,038.40	— 19,696.63
Ecuador	1,200.00	.....	+ 1,200.00
Peru	550.00	.....	+ 550.00
Venezuela	225.00	.....	+ 225.00
WEST INDIES.			
Cuba	2,205,860.00	2,881,664.00	— 675,804.00
Total	71,766,497.18	77,467,939.39	—5,701,442.21

The following table shows the ports of the Republic from which these exports were made:

	First half of fiscal year.		Gain (+) or loss (—).
	1901-2.	1900-1901.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Gulf	46,301,511.04	46,260,444.04	+ 41,067.00
Pacific	4,618,040.71	6,908,591.30	—2,290,550.59
Northern frontier	20,291,471.14	23,625,304.15	—3,333,833.01
Southern frontier	555,474.29	673,599.90	— 118,125.61
Total	71,766,497.18	77,467,939.39	—5,701,442.21

ENACTMENT OF PURE-FOOD LAWS.

The provisions of the pure-food law recently enacted by the Mexican Government, as forwarded to the Department of State at Washington by Consul W. W. CANADA, are as follows:

“ARTICLE 1. Milk, of whatever animal it may be, must always be sold without the addition of water or any other substance, and when it is not from the cow the animal from which it has been drawn must be mentioned.

“ART. 2. Milk from which the butter-producing component has been removed, wholly or in part, will be sold under the name of skimmed milk and must be dispensed at special stands at which no other kind of milk is sold. The sale of the product in question must take place according to the rules laid down in the sanitary code.

“ART. 3. For the purposes of the foregoing article, milk shall be considered as skimmed when it contains less than 30 grams (15.4 grains) of butter-making components per liter (1.05 quarts).

“ART. 4. Under the name of milk cream, the cream of milk, without the addition of any other substance, shall be sold.

“ART. 5. Under the name of sterilized milk shall be sold milk for

the preservation of which provision has been made by the action of heat, and in no case by the addition of an antiseptic substance.

“ART. 6. The product known as condensed milk shall never contain antiseptics or any other substance that might be prejudicial to health, and shall always be sold in closed receptacles.

“ART. 7. The sale of milk from animals attacked by contagious or infectious diseases is prohibited, special precaution being taken against the following: Tuberculosis, aphthous fever, carbonic fever, symptomatic carbon, pyæmia, septicæmia, diphtheria, acute and chronic mammitis, and in particular tuberculous and icteritious maladies.

“ART. 8. The only substance sold under the name of butter shall be the fat extracted from pure milk drawn from healthy animals and prepared in such a manner that it shall not contain more than 5 per cent of water and at the most 2.5 per cent of the other components of milk. Nevertheless, the addition of salt (chloride of sodium), when the article is sold as salted butter, and of some inoffensive coloring matter shall be permitted.

“ART. 9. Other alimentary fats which, owing to their resemblance to butter, have been palmed off in its stead, must be sold under the name of margarin or some other name indicating their source and composition, and subject to the rules laid down in the sanitary code for their manufacture and sale.

“ART. 10. The receptacles containing these products and the wrappings in which they are delivered to the purchaser shall be inscribed with the name under which they are sold, in legible characters of at least 1 centimeter (0.39 inch) in height.

“ART. 11. Cheese, which is the product of the precipitation of casein from the milk of various animals and of subsequent maturation, shall always be sold in a good state of preservation and shall answer in character to the name under which it is sold; and only the addition of the substances that are tolerated in the case of butter shall be allowed.

“ART. 12. In the preparation of bread and buns from wheat, only the pure flour of that cereal, possessing, in addition, the following qualifications, shall be employed:

“I. That the flour shall have been prepared from grain from which earthy matter, the grains of other plants, and the grains of the wheat itself when damaged or spoilt have been removed.

“II. That it shall not contain excessive moisture, so that at a temperature of 100° C. it shall not lose more than 18 per cent of its weight.

“III. That it shall not contain foreign mineral substances, the maximum of ashes to be contained being 1 per cent.

“IV. That it contain at least 8.5 per cent of dry gluten.

“ART. 13. The use of any other mineral substance except salt (sodium chloride) in the making of bread and buns is forbidden.

“ART. 14. In the preparation of provisions containing lard the pure lard of hogs shall be employed.

“ART. 15. Bread and buns shall never be colored yellow with any other matter except the egg, and if advertised to contain that article of food they must really contain same.”

ELECTRIC-POWER PLANT AT CEMORA.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital of \$3,000,000, principally furnished by New York, Boston, and Denver parties, is to construct a 12,000 horse-power plant to be operated by water in Mexico for the purpose of furnishing electric energy for traction lines, manufacturing plants, and lighting use in two important cities, and supplying power for general utilization in six other Mexican towns and their vicinities. The originally granted franchises, etc., have been acquired from FRANCISCO GARCIA and CARLOS M. REIBIO, both of the city of Guanajuato. Mr. C. A. COFFIN, president of the General Electric Company; Messrs. CURTIS & PECK, of Colorado Springs; Mr. BONWRIGHT, a prominent Denver banker, and Mr. ADAMS, a Boston capitalist, are said to be largely interested in the enterprise. The main plant is to be built in Cemora and power will be conveyed to the city of Guanajuato by means of a transmission line no less than 125 miles in length. This line will be the second longest line ever constructed, the record length so far having been made by the Bay Counties Power Company, of California, whose line is 222 miles long. While it has not yet been determined what the exact voltage will be of the proposed Mexican line, it is estimated that it will not be less than 40,000 volts.

The city of Guanajuato is in the center of one of the largest mining districts in Mexico, and several of the mines will be operated by electrical power to be derived from the Cemora plant. The Compañía de Tranvías de Guanajuato (the Guanajuato Tramways Company), a horse road somewhat over 2 miles long, will be converted into electric motive power and considerably extended, and the city will be lighted electrically. In the first instance, the city and its immediate neighborhood will utilize 2,000 horse-power. The flourishing city of Leon is also to be furnished at the outset with the same number of units. The Tranvías de Leon (the Leon Tramways), a mule road about 7 miles in length, will be turned into an electric system, and several of the large factories in and around the city are to be supplied with power and light. Penjamo, Irapuato, and four other towns in the State of Guanajuato will also be furnished with power by the company. Construction work has already begun, and the entire system is expected to be completed inside of two years. It is estimated that nearly \$2,500,000 will be expended in material, equipment, etc., all of which will be purchased in the United States.

PUBLIC WORKS AT TAMPICO.

A report forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by SAMUEL E. MAGILL, Consul at Tampico, Mexico, contains the following interesting data concerning the various improvements under construction in the Tampico district on April 14, 1902:

“With the addition of a shipment of structural iron, soon to arrive, the fiscal or Government dock will be completed at Tampico. This dock was begun in October, 1901, to replace a pile and timber dock which was destroyed by fire in February, 1898, and will be the first dock in the world of this special construction. It is 2,800 feet long and 80 feet wide, a steel and cement structure resting on cylinders of steel sunk to depths of from 20 to 60 feet, filled with cement, which rests on 50-foot piles driven through to the bottom of the sunken cylinders. One thousand feet of the dock alongside of the custom-house is covered by a steel shed, roofed with galvanized iron. The dock is located at the foot of one of the principal streets of Tampico and will be able to accommodate at one time eight large steamers. With the exception of the cement and the galvanized iron, the machinery and the material used came from the United States. The work has been in charge of a Kansas company. When completed the dock will be a splendid example of American engineering ability and constructive capacity, as well as of the quality of the public works desired by the Mexican Government at this port.

“Another improvement of interest to this district is the contract made by the Government with two United States citizens to deepen and straighten the channels in the Panuco River and some of its most important branches—Tamuin, Tempoal, and Coy. Two corps of engineers are out now, and one special river dredge is at work. This enterprise will greatly facilitate the exchange of business between Tampico and that portion of the fertile Huasteca not reached by railroads, and will bring to this port for shipment many natural products that would otherwise be unmarketable. The cost to the Mexican Government of these improvements can only be roughly estimated, but the value of the investment is unquestioned.

“Another public work is the construction of a canal between this port and Tuxpan, a port about 100 miles south of Tampico, to which a very rich country is tributary, which has never been adequately developed because boats drawing over 7 feet of water could not cross the bar of the Tuxpan River.

“The plans of United States engineers for this work have been accepted. A large dredge and suitable boats have been ordered from Chicago manufacturers, a force of American skilled labor has been secured, and work will be under full headway by next fall. The cost of this work will approach \$2,000,000, but its value to Tampico will far exceed that figure.

"The Federal Government is considering bids for the construction of sewerage, waterworks, drainage, and pavement for the city of Tampico.

"The system by which public works have been carried on in this city and harbor is worthy of note, as it differs from that in use in the United States and offers some striking advantages.

"A public improvement being decided upon, plans are selected and approved, a competent engineer appointed, surveys made, and the work proceeds under the sole charge of the superintendent. All bills for material, machinery, wages, and supplies of all kinds, after approval by the Government inspector, are presented to the Department of Public Works, and, after approval there, a voucher is issued for the amount of the monthly statement, plus 10 per cent, which percentage is the pay of the superintendent in lieu of profit or loss. By this means the Government gets the best material, for there is no advantage to the superintendent if poor quality is selected; the best of labor is employed at good wages, so there is no such thing as a strike to impede the work; and there are no subsequent official investigations to locate the responsibility for poor work or material.

"Under such an arrangement as the above the splendid jetty works at the mouth of the river and the modern custom-house were finished, the Mexican Central Railway having the work in charge."

THE HEMP-GROWING INDUSTRY.

The "Statistical Bulletin" (Boletín de Estadística) of Mérida has recently published statistics concerning the exportation of hemp (*henequén*) in the period covered by the years 1897-1901, inclusive. The data reported is as follows:

	Kilograms.
1897.....	70,545,153
1898.....	68,834,268
1899.....	73,190,896
1900.....	81,093,418
1901.....	83,191,007

The advancing ratio of these exports is shown from the fact that in 1901 the excess of exports over 1897 was 12,645,854 kilograms; over 1898, 14,356,739; over 1899, 10,000,111, and over 1900, 2,097,589. The outlook for 1902 indicates even greater activity in the development of hemp growing in the Republic, and it is stated that in the district of Mutul, Yucatan, several establishments have combined for the purchase of large quantities of machinery of the most improved kinds for cleaning the fiber of the plant rapidly without breaking or cutting it.

The value realized for the henequen exported from Yucatan during the five months of 1901 from July to November, inclusive, was \$9,352,911, against \$5,909,888 in the same period of 1900, an increase of \$3,443,023. The henequen manufactured into rope, sacks, etc., and

distinguished from the crude fiber as jarcia and exported as such, in the same months of 1901, amounted to a valuation of \$714,500, as against \$76,391 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of \$638,199. It is estimated that there are now in use on the various heniquen plantations in Yucatan fully 1,400 machines for cleaning the fiber, and that there are at least 1,200 distinct plantations in the State devoted to its culture. One of the largest produces annually from 375,000 to 400,000 pounds of clean fiber ready for shipment.

CLOTH FACTORIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

An evidence of the material prosperity of the Mexican Republic as well as of its rapid development is found in the number of cloth factories operating within the country. These factories are 125 in number, the State of Puebla leading with 26, and followed closely by Coahuila, the Federal District, Vera Cruz, and Tlaxcala. The number of establishments located in the different States and Territories is as follows: Puebla, 26; Coahuila, 11; Federal District, 10; Vera Cruz, 10; Tlaxcala, 10; Durango, 8; Guanajuato, 7; Mexico, 7; Michoacán, 4; Nuevo Leon, 4; Querétaro, 4; Sinaloa, 4; Jalisco, 4; Chihuahua, 3; Oaxaca, 3; Tepic, 3; Colima, 2; Hidalgo, 1; Chiapas, ; Guerrero, 1; San Luis Potosi, 1; Sonora, 1. The Vera Cruz district contains the four largest and most important factories of the Republic, as follows: The Vera Cruz Industrial Company, paying an occupation tax of \$53,811 semi-annually; the Nogales, Cerrito, and Rio Blanco factories in Orizaba, owned by the Orizaba Industrial Company and paying \$111,727. Next in order is the San Antonio factory, situated in the City of Mexico and owned by the San Antonio Industrial Company, which is taxed \$22,019. The Miraflores factory, situated at Tlamanalco in the State of Mexico, also owned by the San Antonio Industrial Company and which is taxed \$18,270, is another large establishment, while others of importance are the Santa Teresa and Magdalena and the Estrella at Parras, Coahuila.

RICE CULTURE IN COLIMA.

A recent article published in "El Economista Mexicano" states that the cultivation of rice in the State of Colima has increased considerably during the last few years. The total production of this important article in the State referred to, amounted, in 1901 to 2,484 tons of 1,000 kilograms each, the value of which, at the rate of 10 pesos per 1,000 kilograms, was \$180,000 Mexican silver. The various rice fields in operation in the State employ about 3,000 laborers, whose average wages vary from 25 to 35 cents Mexican silver per day. The greater part of the rice grown in Colima is exported through the port of Manzanillo to San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific coast.

EXPORTATION OF RAWHIDES.

The exportation of rawhides from Mexico to the United States and France has caused the stock of leather on hand for local consumption to diminish to such an extent that dealers in leather in the Republic have experienced great difficulty in supplying a sufficient quantity to meet the home consumption. The price of this article has, therefore, rapidly risen in the markets of Mexico, Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Chihuahua, and Tampico. The manufacturers of harness and other leather goods are complaining of the scarcity and high price of hides, which they claim is caused by the increased exportation to the United States and Europe of this useful product.

MARITIME POSTAL SERVICE WITH ENGLAND.

A contract has been signed between the Mexican Government and the Charente Steamships, Limited, to establish maritime postal service between England and Mexico. The steamers are to sail twice a month from Liverpool, making bimonthly stops at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Calls must also be made, either going or coming, at the other Mexican ports of Tuxpán, Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Laguna, Campeche, and Progreso. The vessels will land at Barbados, St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Marta, Savannah, Cartagena, Port au Prince, Kingston, Colon, and New Orleans. Ten metric tons of merchandise will be carried for the Mexican Government free of charge, the compensation being fixed at a 40 per cent reduction on the tonnage dues established in 1898.

OFFICES FOR PARCELS-POST PACKAGES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Pursuant to the request of the Postal Administration of Mexico, it has been ordered that until otherwise directed the weight of parcels-post packages dispatched from the United States to Mexico be limited to 4 pounds 6 ounces (2 kilograms); except that packages weighing not more than 11 pounds (5 kilograms) may be dispatched when addressed for delivery at one of the following Mexican post-offices:

Post-office.	State.	Post-office.	State.
Acázingo.....	Puebla.	Apizaco.....	Tlaxcala.
Acámbaro.....	Guanajuato.	Arizpe.....	Sonora.
Acanceh.....	Yucatán.	Ascención.....	Chihuahua.
Acapulco.....	Guerrero.	Atlaxco.....	Puebla.
Acapulceta.....	Tepic.	Atotonilco el Alto.....	Jalisco.
Aguascalientes.....	Aguascalientes.	Atotonilco el Grande.....	Hidalgo.
Ahuacatlán.....	Tepic.	Autlán.....	Jalisco.
Alvarado.....	Veracruz.	Balancán.....	Tabasco.
Altar.....	Sonora.	Batopilas.....	Chihuahua.
Alamos.....	Do.	Bustamente.....	Nuevo Leon.
Altata.....	Sinaloa.	Cadereyta Jiménez.....	Do.
Allende.....	Chihuahua.	Calpulalpam.....	Tlaxcala.
Amecén.....	Jalisco.	Campeche.....	Campeche.
Amecameca.....	México.	Camargo.....	Tamaulipas.
Anganguaco.....	Michoacán.	Cañitas.....	Zacatecas.
Apam.....	Hidalgo.	Cárdenas.....	San Luis Potosí.
Apaseo.....	Guanajuato.	Do.....	Tabasco.

Post-office.	State.	Post-office.	State.
Casas Grandes	Chihuahua.	La Piedad	Michoacán
Catorce	San Luis Potosí.	La Paz	Baja California.
Cedral	Do.	La Quemada	Guanajuato.
Celaya	Guanajuato.	León	Do.
Cerralvo	Nuevo León.	Linares	Nuevo León.
Cerritos	San Luis Potosí.	Las Palomas	Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juárez	Chihuahua.	Magdalena	Sonora.
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz	Coahuila.	Manzanillo	Colima.
Ciudad del Maíz	San Luis Potosí.	Mapimi	Durango.
Ciudad Victoria	Tamaulipas.	Maravatio	Michoacán.
Ciudad Guerrero	Do.	Mascota	Jalisco.
Ciudad Lerdo	Durango.	Matamoras	Tamaulipas.
Ciudad de Valles	San Luis Potosí.	Matamoras de la Laguna	Coahuila.
Ciudad Guzmán	Jalisco.	Mathuala	San Luis Potosí.
Coatepec	Veracruz.	Mazapil	Zacatecas.
Coatzacoalcos	Do.	Mazatlán	Sinaloa.
Colima	Colima.	Mérida	Yucatán.
Colonia Díaz	Chihuahua.	México	Federal District.
Colonia Juárez	Do.	Mextitlán	Hidalgo.
Concepción del Oro	Zacatecas.	Mier	Tamaulipas.
Concepción Guerrero	Chihuahua.	Minatitlán	Veracruz.
Córdoba	Veracruz.	Mineral del Oro	México.
Cosamaloapam	Do.	Mineral de Pozos (Ciudad Porfirio Díaz)	Guanajuato.
Cuatro Ciénegas	Coahuila.	Mocorito	Sinaloa.
Cuatla	Morelos.	Monteristo	Tabasco.
Cuautitlán	México.	Monterrey	Nuevo León.
Cuencamé	Durango.	Monclova	Coahuila.
Cuernavaca	Morelos.	Montemorelos	Nuevo León.
Cuicatlán	Oaxaca.	Morelia	Michoacán.
Culicán	Sinaloa.	Motul	Yucatán.
Chacaltianguis	Veracruz.	Mulég	Baja California.
Chalco	México.	Múzquiz	Coahuila.
Chalchicomula	Puebla.	Nava	Do.
Chalchihuites	Zacatecas.	Nogales	Sonora.
Charcas	San Luis Potosí.	Do	Veracruz.
Chiautempam	Tlaxcala.	Nuevo Laredo	Tamaulipas.
Chiantla	Puebla.	Oaxaca	Oaxaca.
Chihuahua	Chihuahua.	Ocotlán	Jalisco.
Chilapa	Guerrero.	Ocotlán de Morelos	Oaxaca.
Chilpancingo	Do.	Ojinaga (Las Palomas)	Chihuahua.
Chofula	Puebla.	Ojocaliente	Zacatecas.
Dolores Hidalgo	Guanajuato.	Orizaba	Veracruz.
Durango	Durango.	Otumba	México.
Encarnación	Jalisco.	Pachuca	Hidalgo.
Ensenada	Baja California.	Palizada	Campeche.
Enseñado de Todos Santos	Do.	Pánuco	Veracruz.
Escalón	Chihuahua.	Papantla	Do.
Esperanza	Puebla.	Parí	Oaxaca.
Eloto	Sinaloa.	Parras	Coahuila.
Fortín	Veracruz.	Paso del Macho	Veracruz.
Fresnillo	Zacatecas.	Pátzcuaro	Michoacán.
Frontera	Tabasco.	Peñamo	Guanajuato.
Fuerte	Sinaloa.	Perote	Veracruz.
Guadalajara	Guadalajara.	Pichucalco	Chiapas.
Guadalupe y Calvo	Chihuahua.	Progreso	Yucatán.
Guanaceví	Durango.	Puebla	Puebla.
Guanajuato	Guanajuato.	Puente de Ixtla	Morelos.
Guaymas	Sonora.	Puerto Angel	Oaxaca.
Gutiérrez Zamora	Veracruz.	Purnandiro	Michoacán.
Gómez Palacio	Durango.	Querétaro	Querétaro.
Hermosillo	Sonora.	Real del Monte	Hidalgo.
Hidalgo del Parral	Chihuahua.	Reata	Coahuila.
Huamantla	Tlaxcala.	Reynosa	Tamaulipas.
Huatusco	Veracruz.	Rincón de Romos	Aguascalientes.
Iguala	Guerrero.	Rio Verde	San Luis Potosí.
Irapuato	Guanajuato.	Rosario	Sinaloa.
Irolo	Hidalgo.	Sabinas	Coahuila.
Indé	Durango.	Saltillo	Do.
Isla del Carmen	Campeche.	Salvatierra	Guanajuato.
Ixtlahuaca	México.	Salamanca	Do.
Ixtlán	Tepic.	Salina Cruz	Oaxaca.
Izamal	Yucatán.	Satínas del Peñón	San Luis Potosí.
Izúcar Matamoras	Puebla.	Salinas Victoria	Nuevo León.
Jalapa	Veracruz.	San Andrés Tuxtla	Veracruz.
Jerez	Zacatecas.	San Buenaventura	Chihuahua.
Jiménez	Chihuahua.	San Cristóbal las Casas	Chiapas.
Jimulco	Coahuila.	San Dimas	Durango.
Jojutla	Morelos.	San José de Gracia	Sinaloa.
Jonacatepec	Do.	San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí.
Jonuta	Tabasco.	San José del Cabo	Baja California.
Juchitán	Oaxaca.	San Juan Bautista	Tabasco.
La Esmeralda	Coahuila.	San Pedro de las Colonias	Coahuila.
La Morita	Sonora.	San Marcos	Puebla.
La Barca	Jalisco.	San Juan de los Llanos	Do.
Lagos de Moreno	Do.	San Juan del Río	Querétaro.
Lampazos	Nuevo León.		

Post-office.	State.	Post-office.	State.
San Juan Evangelista.....	Veracruz.	Texcoco	México.
San Blas	Tepic.	Ticul.....	Yucatán.
San Felipe	Guanajuato.	Tijuana.....	Baja California.
San Juan de Allende.....	Coahuila.	Tixkokob	Yucatán.
San Luis de la Paz	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala.
San Martín Texmelucan...	Puebla.	Tlacotalpam	Veracruz.
San Miguel de Allende.....	Guanajuato.	Tlaltizapam	Morelos.
San Miguel del Mezquitil..	Zacatecas.	Talmanaleco	México.
Santiago Ixcuintla.....	Tepic.	Tlapa	Guerrero.
Santiago Papasquiaro.....	Durango.	Tolimán	Querétaro.
Santiago Tuxtla.....	Veracruz.	Toluca	México.
Santa Ana.....	Sonora.	Tonalá	Chiapas.
Santa María del Oro.....	Durango.	Torres	Sonora.
Santa Rosalía	Baja California.	Torreón	Coahuila.
Santa Rosalía Camargo.....	Chihuahua.	Tulancingo	Hidalgo.
Sierra Mojada	Coahuila.	Tula de Tamaulipas.....	Tamaulipas.
Silao	Guanajuato.	Tula	Hidalgo.
Sinaloa	Sinaloa.	Túxpam	Veracruz.
Saltepec	Tlaxcala.	Tuxtla Gutiérrez.....	Chiapas.
Sombrerete	Zacatecas.	Teziutlán	Puebla.
Tampico	Tamaulipas.	Ures	Sonora.
Tantoyuca	Veracruz.	Uruapan	Michoacán.
Tancanhuitz	San Luis Potosí.	Valle de Bravo	México.
Tapachula	Chiapas.	Valle de Santiago	Guanajuato.
Taxco	Guerrero.	Venaudo	San Luis Potosí.
Tecamachaleco	Puebla.	Venadito	Coahuila.
Tehuacán	Do.	Vera Cruz.....	Veracruz.
Tehuantepec	Oaxaca.	Villa Aldama	Nuevo León.
Tenancingo	México.	Villa García	Do.
Tenosique	Tabasco.	Villanueva.....	Zacatecas.
Teocaltiche	Jalisco.	Villa Unión	Sinaloa.
Teoloyucán	México.	Yantepec	Morelos.
Tepic	Tepic.	Zacatecas	Zacatecas.
Tepeaca	Puebla.	Zamora	Michoacán.
Tequila	Jalisco.	Zinapécuaro	Do.
Tekax	Yucatán.	Zitácuaro	Do.

PACKING HOUSE AT CHIHUAHUA.

A recent development in the live-stock industry of the Republic of Mexico is the establishment at Chihuahua of a large packing establishment where meats and beef extracts will be prepared for the market. The packing houses of Chicago and Kansas City draw large supplies of their cattle from Mexico, but with the successful initiation of this new industry cattle owners will find a home market for their supplies. The freight and tariff conditions of the country operate so as to give the native packing house a practical monopoly within the limits of the Republic, and an agency is also being established in London for the purpose of doing a foreign business.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES AT VERA CRUZ.

Consul W. W. CANADA, of Vera Cruz, reports under date of March 24, 1902, that by an Executive Decree an additional tax of 2 per cent (instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as heretofore) of the total amount of customs duties is now collected from all foreign merchandise imported into Mexico through the port of Vera Cruz. The proceeds are to be applied to the sewerage and waterworks now under construction in the city.

IRRIGATION IN THE STATE OF SONORA.

The Department of Public Works has entered into a contract with Mr. ANGEL ALMADA by which the latter is allowed to use the waters

of the Mayo River, in the State of Sonora, for irrigation purposes. The irrigation canal which the concessionaire agrees to construct will tap the Mayo River at a place at or near the point known as "Tierra Colorada," and will have a flow of water not exceeding 10,000 liters per second.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul-General P. C. HANNA reports to the Department of State, Washington, from Monterey, April 16, 1902, that a company, known as the Mexican White Lead Company, was formed a short time since at Gomez Palacio, Coahuila, with a capital of \$100,000. The lead found at that place is said to be pure and of an excellent quality. The duty on white lead is high, says Mr. HANNA, and the company expects to be able to supply the product much more cheaply than it can be imported from the United States.

The mining industry in all parts of Mexico, it is said, has never in the history of the Republic been so active as at present. The exportations of United States machinery and supplies to that country have been extremely large. It is stated that the shipments of mining machinery from America to the Southern Republic are fully 100 per cent over those of last season, and it is estimated, on very conservative calculation, that fully \$15,000,000 have been invested in Mexican mining properties within the past few months.

The Development Company of America is reported to have purchased from H. C. SMITH, of San Francisco, and I. R. DAVIS, of Wisconsin, a large tract of timber land, located about 50 miles south of Casas Grandes, the terminus of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The purchase price is said to have been \$1,000,000 gold.

Mexican advices state that a concession has been applied for by ALEJANDO EIGUEZABAL for the construction of a railway between the flourishing city of Torreon to Gomez Pallacio, Ciudad-Lerdo, Mapimi, Inde, El Oro, and Parral, a total distance of about 150 miles. The principal traffic, it is said, would be ores, mostly from the copper mines in that region.

A charter has been granted by the Mexcan Government to VICENTE SILVA and ALBERTO CARDENA, permitting of the use of power, not exceeding 3,000 liters per second, to be derived from the waters of the river Lerma that pass through the dam of the Hacienda de Molinos de Caballero, district of Maravatio, State of Michoacan.

The "Mexican Herald" states that applications for a charter and concession are being drawn up for a savings bank to be established in Monterey. German capitalists are behind the scheme. The new institution will be operated on the line followed by similar banks in the United States.

Demand in the United States for Mexican bananas is such that the crop is insufficient. Purchasing agents in the States of Veracruz, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, and Jalisco are buying entire crops and contracting for future productions.

The fact that a locomotive of Mexican construction has just been exported to the United States is a significant fact, one of the many signs of Mexican industrial and manufacturing progress.

NICARAGUA.

THE DISINFECTION OF HIDES.

On April 29, 1902, O. L. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dispatched a Department order to the collector of customs of New York touching the disinfection of hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from Nicaragua. The text of the communication is as follows:

“Information having been received through the Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture that contagious cattle diseases do not exist at present in Nicaragua, the Department’s instructions of December 7, 1901 (T. D. 23392), requiring the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from the consular district of San Juan del Norte, are hereby withdrawn.

“O. L. SPAULDING,
“*Assistant Secretary.*”

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCE WITH URUGUAY, 1896-1900.

A recent number of the “Commercial Bulletin” of Asuncion contains some interesting statistics concerning the commerce between Paraguay and Uruguay from 1896 to 1900, inclusive. During the period mentioned the exports from Uruguay to Paraguay consisted of only \$558 in 1896, there having been no shipments of Uruguayan goods to Paraguay during the other years referred to. The exports from Paraguay to Uruguay have, however, constantly increased since 1896, as will be seen from the following table:

1896.....	\$77,343
1897.....	93,376
1898.....	107,434
1899.....	132,529
1900.....	168,846

TEXTILE PLANTS AND DYEWOODS.

According to Dr. DE BOURGRADE LA DARDYE, a well-known writer on Paraguayan matters, the forests of Paraguay abound in textile plants, many of which are capable of being utilized for industrial purposes, and as they have long been known to the inhabitants a good deal of practical information can be obtained about them. Since the introduction of European fabrics there has been much less weaving than formerly. The people have found it much more convenient to buy their goods ready-made than, with their meager appliances, to manufacture for themselves. This has had the effect of letting certain of the qualities of the textile plants be forgotten, and even the names of some of those mentioned by writers of former times have faded from the memory of the present inhabitants.

Three kinds of cotton are grown in Paraguay—the *Gossypium herbaceum*, the *Gossypium vitifolium*, and the *Gossypium arboreum*. There is another variety called in Guarani “mandypyta” (red cotton), which yields a fiber that is woven into the pretty brown *ponchos* that are still worn by some of the natives of the country. All these varieties are known in Guarani by the general name of “mandyú.” The fiber of all is white, more or less pure, the longest of them being that of the *Gossypium herbaceum*. No higher testimony need be sought for it beyond what was given in its favor, in 1860, to Colonel DU GRATY by some of the leading merchants in Antwerp, who said that “Paraguay cotton is an excellent product, being both long and fine, and similar in quality to the best Brazilian sorts.” At present its culture is reduced to a minimum, the official statements for 1889 showing only 12 acres planted with it, as compared with 23,300 acres in 1863. The enormous difference is of course to be readily explained by the different circumstances of the country, which at the earlier date had to provide the cotton fabrics for its own requirements and which are now met by the importation of foreign manufactures, the land being for the most part devoted to the production of food. Cotton growing consequently appears to promise satisfactory results. The quality that can be grown is of such superior character as to insure an increasing demand.

Ramie grows wild in Paraguay, sometimes attaining a height of 4 or 5 feet in the damp soil of the virgin forest. Two varieties are found in the vicinity of the rivers, viz, *Urtica utilis* and *Urtica nivea*. M. ARTECONA, of Asunción, who has made experiments upon this native plant, has found that without any cultivation at all eight gatherings may be made in the course of one year. Such a number may appear excessive, and it is more than likely it could never be maintained in the open country outside the forests; the warm, moist atmosphere of the underwood in South America is very different from the air of the fields;

but even allowing that four gatherings a year could be got in, this would be a yield greater than is obtained in any other country.

Ibyra and caraguata grow wild and in a profusion that would insure an unbounded supply for a long time without any cultivation at all. These two members of the family of the *Bromeliaceæ* are well worth the attention of settlers in the vicinity of Asunción. They are both of a kindred species to the pineapple, bearing a wild fruit that has a flavor which is by no means disagreeable. Of the two the ibyra is the more valuable. Its flexible leaves grow in clusters, and are often 12 feet in length. There are two varieties, one with a white edge, growing on the skirts of the forests; the other of a reddish hue, to be found in the forest itself. In some parts of the country the ground may be said to be literally covered with ibyra, especially around Arroyos y Esteros and Caraguata; in fact, the latter town has derived its name from the *Bromeliaceæ* its neighborhood. One man with a machete can cut several loads a day, and the plants grow up again in six months, so that two gatherings may be made every year from the same spot. The fiber runs along the entire length of the leaf, and is altogether a unique product. It does not rot, and has an unexampled power of resistance. Strength, fineness, and durability are the principal characteristics. The paper that is produced from this material is at once strong and supple, and of a quality superior to that which is usually employed for bank notes. After lying for six hours in a vessel exposed to the action of steam all the pulpy part disappears from the leaf, leaving only a thin pellicle, inside which the fibers are left, in their natural position, separate and distinct. Before the fiber could be rendered fit for weaving this pellicle would have to be removed, but for paper it presents no difficulty. For a time, then, it may be necessary to confine the manipulation of ibyra to the less costly and laborious process, which, including gathering and packing, can all be got over in three days.

Very much the same may be said with respect to caraguata, except that, the fiber being coarser, it is better adapted for ropes and twine. Unquestionably there must be a fine opportunity for an energetic manufacturer to start a business in this line, if it were only to meet the local demand.

The two kinds of palms that supply the most serviceable material for spinning are the mbocaya and the yatahy. The former (*Cocos sclerocarpa*) has leaves of a considerable length, containing a fine strong fiber that in some respects resembles the caraguata. It is very easily peeled, and all over the country a great variety of uses is found for it. The Indians apply it to many domestic purposes; they likewise make it into nets, which are capable of any amount of wear, and fabrics are woven out of it that are very soft in texture and take an excellent dye.

Yatahy can not be said to be so generally useful. It is used for

making string, and for hats and fans; but it is a plant that has its own special value on account of a farinaceous pith that is extracted from the stem, and a spirit that is made from the fermented fruit.

Samuhú is the plant that produces what is known as "vegetable silk." It is closely allied to the cotton tree, inasmuch as the *bombacææ*, to which it belongs, and the *gossypium* are both genera of the *Malvaceæ* tribe. As the down is very short it has not the industrial value of cotton, but it has a luster and flexibility which make it very similar to floss silk.

There are several varieties of Samuhú belonging to different genera of the *Malvaceæ*. One of these is known in the Argentine Republic as "polo barracho;" it has a straggling growth by which it can be distinguished at a great distance along the river banks, and from which it derives its Brazilian name of "barrigudo" and its botanical definition of *bombax ventricosa*. One variety is native to the Ygatini valley, the unripe fruit of which is remarkable for the great diversity of colors it presents. The trunk, which is straight and perfectly cylindrical, is sometimes 70 feet high, and is covered with long thorns. The Indians do not utilize the down; they use only the strong fibrous substance that is found underneath the bark. Out of the trunk itself they make their light canoes. Another variety is found on the Jejuy and Upper Paraná; it is a creeper, growing to a great height, and known among the natives as "ysipo-samuhú." In Matto Grosso the down is much in request for stuffing pillows and cushions.

Guembepi belongs to the *Aroideæ* family (*polhos pinnatifida*); it is a creeper, known in certain districts as "mbegueqi." It is most frequently found hanging down from the tops of the tallest trees in the forest. The filaments that are taken from the bark are of unrivaled length and durability. They are so black that all the ropes into which they are twisted have a marked character of their own. It was because they can be kept so long in water without rotting that Lopez used them for his ships. It has been proved that in heavy work, where hemp ropes have given way, those made of guembepi have often been able to bear the strain. This material seems destined to be of great importance in the rope-making industry.

Caaporopy, which is another of the *Urticææ* family, produces a thread which may be woven like flax. It grows near inhabited places in the same way as the common nettle, and with comparatively little outlay might be made a source of profit.

Other native plants from which textile material may be obtained are: Banana; the *pino-guazu*, or great wild nettle; the *pyta*, or American aloe; the *cururu-iby*; the *chaguara*; the *guembe*; the *igan*; the *icipo curuzu-y caatpeba*; the *mbocaya-saite*; the *payagua rembiú*; the *yucarínina*; the *yatai*, and the *caa-pigui*.

In regard to dyewoods in Paraguay, their value is evidenced by the fact that at the Paris Exhibition, in 1855, the Government of Para-

guay, having sent samples of fourteen dyes, received a first-class medal, and again, in 1889, it was awarded a gold medal as the result of competition in the same class.

It is necessary that these plants should be manipulated with modern appliances and by trained workmen; otherwise they will fail to be of proper service to commerce. A very insignificant outlay would suffice for this, and then the country would be in command of all the requirements for prosecuting the dyeing industry. A well-organized establishment for developing this design would have no lack of material, and could scarcely fail of success.

Following is a list of 26 of the plants that are utilized in the country in connection with the dyeing trade:

Black, 8 plants:

1. Araehi-chu (*Solanum nigrum*), nightshade.
2. Coca (*Erythroxylan tortuosum*). This must not be confounded with *E. Coca*, though it also contains a certain quantity of cocaine.
3. Timbo (*Enterolobium timbowa*). It is the fruit of this which yields a jet-black tint.
4. Ibopé, or Algarrobo (*Prosopis dulcis*). The bark of this, which is very full of tannic matter, produces, when mixed with salts of iron, a fine black dye, which does not injure the tissue of fabrics submitted to it.
5. Mureci (*Byrsonima verbascifolia*). The coloring matter of this and the 3 following kinds is extracted from the bark.
6. Mechoacan (*Convolvulus giganteus*).
7. Urundey-mi (*Astronium urundeiba*).
8. Tubicha moroti (*Cassia occidentalis*).

Violet, 1 plant:

9. Yuqueri pehy. From this plant either a violet or yellow dye may be obtained, according to the chemical base that is used as mordant.

Indigo, 2 plants:

10. Caa-hoby (*Indigofera tinctoria*). This is the true indigo, the extract of which is as fine as any in the market. All that has ever been sent to Europe has been bought up at a good price, but hitherto the manipulation has only been carried on in the most primitive fashion by the Indians and half-breeds.
11. Uruburetyma (*Eupatorium indigofera*). This plant, having the brilliancy of the true indigo, is often used to adulterate it.

Blue, 3 plants:

12. Caa-chira (*Oldenlandia carimbosa*). A very small plant, with a quadrangular stem, which produces a bright blue dye. According to Parodi, the same name is often given to one of the *indigofera*.
13. Nandy-pa (*Genipa americana*); the fruit of which yields a most effective blue dye.
14. Caa-hu-guazu (*Solanum verbacifolium*). This is used in two different ways. It is soaked in urine to produce a blue dye, so dark as to be almost black, or it is mixed with indigo to hasten fermentation.

Green, 1 plant:

15. Caa-hoby (*Cessus tinctoria*). The green dye extracted from this is not very durable and is liable in course of time to change into blue.

Yellow, 5 plants:

16. Chilea (*Baccharis calliprinos*). The blossom yields a tint of bright ocher.
17. Isypo-yu, of the family of the *Escitamineæ*. According to Parodi, this plant contains curcumine.

Yellow, 5 plants—Continued.

18. Mbuy-Ibotey-Sainba. The coloring matter in this is slightly resinous.
19. Caa-pa (*Machura xanthoxyrum*).
20. Tata-y-iba (*Broussonetia tinctoria*).

Red, 6 plants:

21. Taiy-Picho-y (*Lapacho cresso*). The coloring matter of this, which is originally yellow, when treated with alkalies becomes first orange, then a bright red.
22. Caa-Tigua (*Trychilia catigua*).
23. Caa-acy (*Malpighia rossa*). The dye is a pale rose.
24. Caa-canga (*Gallicum cangay*). This is very abundant in Paraguay; this root produces a very brilliant red, little inferior to madder. Du Graty says that the country people mix it with cochineal.
25. Urucu (*Bixa orellana*). Of the various tinctorial plants of South America, this is one of the most common; it gives the bright vermilion with which the Indians paint their bodies. The quantity of tannin it contains makes it a good dye; its properties are slightly astringent, but the quantity that has to be used is so minute that no ill effects can be entailed. To some extent it is used in coloring wine, and it would be interesting to know whether it could not be adopted as a substitute for some of those materials which are so deleterious. The urucu seeds could always be most easily procured, as the plant grows so abundantly.
26. Yerba de la piedra, a Lichen (*Usnea*). When treated with an alkali this plant yields a fine claret-colored dye, due to the development of usnic acid.

PERU.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR IN 1901.

The review entitled "El Auxilar del Comercio," of Lima, publishes, in a recent number, some interesting statistics giving the exportation of sugar through the port of Salaverry in 1901. The total number of sacks exported during the period referred to was 560,938, containing 58,057,082 kilograms of sugar, the destination of which is shown in the following table:

	Sacks.		Sacks.
New York	201, 872	London.....	3, 414
Chile	250, 399	Pacific coast of South America..	6, 271
Australia	36, 280	Panama	50
Vancouver	24, 039		
San Francisco	4, 843	Total	560, 938
Liverpool	33, 820		

The following table indicates the principal places in the Republic in which this sugar was produced:

	Sacks.	Kilos.		Sacks.	Kilos.
Casa Grande	98, 356	10, 179, 846	Viñita	8, 965	927, 877
Roma	120, 258	12, 446, 703	Barraza	3, 625	375, 187
Sausal	84, 946	8, 791, 911	San Antonio	1, 186	122, 751
Cartavio	83, 760	8, 669, 160	Socachique	1, 000	103, 500
Laredo	33, 582	3, 475, 737	Chiquitoy	9, 943	10, 295, 455
Chicamita	19, 063	1, 972, 917			

The exportation of sugar from the port of Salaverry in 1901 exceeds the exports of 1900 by 99,473 sacks, weighing 10,295,456 kilograms.

THE MINT AT LIMA.

According to an article prepared by Mr. ALEJANDRO GARLAND, and which was published in the February number of the "Bulletin of the National Society of Agriculture," the mint at Lima, in 1901, recoined 300,000 two-cent pieces into 600,000 one-cent pieces in order to meet the demands of commerce for the smaller coins. During the same period 330,000 silver *soles* were remelted into bar silver, which was shipped to London and sold as bullion, the proceeds being converted into pounds sterling in the form of gold coin and sent to Peru to be placed in circulation. This was done for the purpose of diminishing the number of silver *soles* in circulation, and in order to assure their valuation at the rate of 24d. each, or one-tenth of a pound sterling, maintaining in this manner the parity between 10 *soles* and £1 sterling. In order to further meet the demand for fractional coin, 152,000 pieces of silver of the value of 1 *sol* each have been melted and made into coins of the value of one-fourth and one-eighth of a *sol*, respectively.

The principal work of the mint, however, has been the coining of gold bullion into Peruvian pounds. During 1901 231 gold bars, weighing $642\frac{2}{10}\frac{6}{100}$ kilograms and containing $589\frac{6}{10}\frac{2}{100}$ kilograms of fine gold, were sent to the mint to be coined into Peruvian pounds. This quantity of gold, added to the stock on hand uncoined at the close of 1900, produced 81,255 Peruvian pounds, or £17,722 more than the total coinage in 1900. While some of the gold that was coined was imported, it is a notable fact that more than 95 per cent of the gold coined in 1901 was extracted from the gold mines of the Republic. In 1898, when the coinage of gold was first initiated in Peru, the Peruvian pound was at a premium, and this fact naturally attracted to the mint a considerable portion of the old gold remaining in the country in the form of trinkets, foreign coins, etc., which was melted into bars and coined into Peruvian pounds. Within the last three years, however, but little gold of this kind has been sent to the mint, so that the gold coined during that period came almost entirely from the output of the mines of the Republic. The following table shows the coinage of Peruvian pounds from 1898 to 1901:

1898	£40, 103
1899	33, 835
1900	63, 533
1901	81, 255
Total	218, 726

The exports of gold from Peru in 1901 have not yet been compiled, but the data obtainable up to the present time indicate that they will exceed those of 1900 by about 2,500 kilograms. The gold production

in 1901 of the Inca Mining Company at Carabaya was 1,500 kilograms, 900 of which were exported, and it is believed that the output of this company in 1902 will greatly exceed that of 1901. The Chuquitambo Gold Mining Company, of London, has a number of mines in the auriferous district of Quinua, near the famous Cerro de Paseo mines, and is making improvements in its reduction works that will enable it to treat more than 100 tons of gold ore daily. The gold mines of Angaray are also in a position to produce more gold bullion than heretofore, so that the probabilities are that the mines of Peru will furnish in 1902 more gold bullion for coinage than will be required to meet the demands of commerce.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The following modifications of the tariff law of the Republic of Salvador, as published in the "Diario Oficial," have become operative according to Executive Decree:

"I. Ordinance of October 18, 1901, in reference to the exemption from duty on bags containing export coffee.

"It has been ordered that in applying the law of May 17, 1901, granting exemption from duty on bags containing coffee intended for exportation, the export duty on coffee is to be charged according to net weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per bag being deducted from the total gross weight.

"II. Ordinance of October 19, 1901, respecting the régime applicable to shoemakers' non-twisted linen or hempen thread.

"In virtue of this ordinance, shoemakers' non-twisted linen or hempen thread is to be dutiable under tariff No. 21, at the rate of 30 *centavos* per kilogram.

"III. Ordinance dated October 23, 1901, providing for the customs treatment of rye flour.

"This ordinance provides that rye flour, not being specified in the tariff in force, shall be dutiable according to No. 57 at the rate of 2 *centavos* per kilogram.

"IV. Ordinance dated October 23, 1901, providing for the customs treatment of socks of Scotch yarn and imitations.

"This ordinance provides that socks of Scotch yarn and imitations thereof are to be taxed under No. 14, at the rate of 1 *peso* 50 *centavos* per kilogram.

"V. Ordinance of November 23, 1901, establishing the régime applicable to electric ventilating fans.

"In pursuance of above-named ordinance, electric ventilating fans not specially mentioned in the tariff shall be classed in No. 315, subject to a duty of 30 *centavos* per kilogram.

“VI. Ordinance of January 1, 1902, temporarily authorizing free entry of maize and beans.

“By virtue of this ordinance maize and beans necessary for consumption may, during one year, be imported duty free. These commodities shall likewise be exempt from warehouse charges.

“VII. Ordinance of January 8, 1902, assessing the duty payable on small round ointment boxes of wood.

“Under this ordinance small round ointment boxes of wood, common, turned on the lathe and unvarnished, shall be dutiable at the rate of 15 *centavos*.”

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS OF THE REPUBLIC.

A recent report of the Director-General of the Department of Telegraph and Telephones of the Republic shows that there were 138 telegraph and 61 telephone offices in operation in Salvador in 1901, as compared with 117 telegraph and 49 telephone offices, in 1900. The number of employees in 1901 in the two branches of the Government service referred to was 433. The telegraph system of the country in 1901 consisted of 2,098 miles of telegraph lines, as compared with 2,029 miles in 1900. There were 1,032 miles of telephone lines in operation in 1901, as compared with 959 miles in 1900. The total length of the telegraph and telephone systems of the nation in 1901 aggregated 3,130 miles. In the 61 telephone offices in operation in 1901 there were 282 instruments employed in the Government service and 202 for private individuals. The number of official messages sent over the wires in 1901 amounted to 232,819, while the number of private telegrams rose to 397,310. The charges for transmitting these telegrams were \$197,573.55. The receipts in 1901 for the forwarding of cablegrams over the Government wires were \$66,797.28, of which amount the cable company received \$62,782.04, leaving \$4,015.24 as the part corresponding to the Government for this service. The total receipts in 1901 from telegraphs and telephones aggregated \$344,406.74. The expenses of operation for the year, in both departments, were \$325,444.99, which amount deducted from the gross receipts leaves a net profit to the Government during the period referred to of \$18,961.75.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1902, with a comparative

statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campeche</i>): Mexico		\$7,614	\$6,964	\$17,130
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>): Mexico	\$7,746	627	51,182	7,116
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America		486	3,069	2,071
Brazil	155,666	52,014	713,029	894,764
Other South America	83,698	88,079	1,333,905	1,398,897
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafê; Caffè</i>):				
Central America	968,811	745,080	2,454,673	2,566,220
Mexico	527,326	564,710	1,118,083	1,678,610
Brazil	5,443,610	4,776,033	34,703,359	43,778,203
Other South America	617,978	554,698	4,006,845	4,726,560
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>): South America	36,031	7,010	377,025	426,211
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>): Mexico	747,471	1,339,156	6,055,850	7,587,840
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	274,563	196,585	1,787,550	1,808,919
South America	55,485	53,506	436,935	377,936
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>): Mexico	685	937	136,345	100,460
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>): South America	51	33,872	153,215	246,219
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America	26,591	41,843	412,584	394,065
Mexico	405,673	373,131	1,967,528	2,759,349
South America	1,042,359	1,535,475	7,100,040	9,663,599
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma alástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	55,837	41,374	496,066	431,621
Mexico	13,236	6,451	92,973	68,534
Brazil	2,917,810	1,824,628	11,782,153	11,402,306
Other South America	37,458	26,052	480,278	446,115
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>): Mexico	290,084	433,754	2,140,663	2,810,980
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Açúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America	31,434	12,923	49,436	140,719
Mexico	1,688	735	10,317	6,596
Cuba	4,944,449	1,996,814	13,904,437	10,400,080
Brazil	868,272	638,043	3,258,460	4,132,841
Other South America	608,822	447,601	6,975,377	4,930,747

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$2,324	\$561	\$25,975	\$40,186
Cuba.....	226,031	900,880	7,059,733	6,487,853
Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	1,706	-----	342,288	600,120
Mexico.....	24,155	46,445	348,224	316,122
Cuba.....	14,458	35,731	207,115	176,684
South America.....	6,632	2,877	22,477	10,086
Wool (<i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	67,987	689,113	280,474	2,317,467
Class 2 (combing).....	4,282	4,261	8,390	38,055
Class 3 (carpet).....	63,610	19,282	519,287	299,187

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America.....	\$319	\$392	\$9,518	\$17,017
Mexico.....	22,570	27,359	310,108	147,613
Santo Domingo.....	342	-----	2,371	477
Cuba.....	8,970	6,773	81,868	49,075
Argentine Republic.....	84,886	54,970	1,255,390	1,570,501
Brazil.....	1,010	380	11,091	13,126
Colombia.....	128	385	1,299	626
Other South America.....	11,608	8,245	265,426	193,650
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	4,827	4,074	26,066	37,106
Mexico.....	112,461	78	522,522	476,636
Santo Domingo.....	41	308	108	345
Cuba.....	54,497	72,319	535,070	599,144
South America.....	785	2,320	13,296	86,573
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,436	5,232	27,306	25,810
Mexico.....	16	2,480	1,455	728,329
South America.....	197,870	61,478	688,056	317,560
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	96,662	107,036	700,546	751,484
Mexico.....	13,577	19,332	116,724	159,491
Santo Domingo.....	19,135	18,965	152,447	175,416
Cuba.....	178,984	236,286	1,532,906	1,572,171
Brazil.....	332,769	238,780	2,041,424	1,689,380
Colombia.....	11,664	18,614	192,131	168,866
Other South America.....	176,703	111,147	1,236,924	1,340,337
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	7,401	1,005	62,211	60,306
Mexico.....	197,791	186,963	1,316,365	818,435
Santo Domingo.....	2,074	3	58,446	13,200
Cuba.....	57,159	7,447	526,665	332,947
Argentine Republic.....	17,844	53,484	350,655	345,986
Brazil.....	857	2,988	103,268	28,281
Colombia.....	1,513	6,897	4,808	22,526
Other South America.....	145,260	11,037	276,924	163,627
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	516	261	4,016	3,830
Mexico.....	1,415	1,924	14,569	15,594
Santo Domingo.....	26	-----	337	717
Cuba.....	1,161	1,042	11,447	12,928
Argentine Republic.....	78	185	23,341	7,865
Brazil.....	841	517	8,454	4,087
Colombia.....	79	234	399	916
Other South America.....	3,138	3,253	23,414	19,256
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,779	82,462	161,585	587,591

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	\$184,303	\$438,034	\$1,484,153	\$755,506
South America.....			232	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	71,320	92,271	602,879	466,001
Mexico.....	16,620	34,562	215,613	213,287
Santo Domingo.....	28,299	16,617	199,441	207,979
Cuba.....	25,306	14,244	146,955	159,774
Argentine Republic.....	6,684	4,615	81,135	71,595
Brazil.....	20,176	58,796	244,440	366,659
Colombia.....	78,424	71,097	357,397	542,751
Other South America.....	156,298	131,627	1,466,905	932,699
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	39,338	23,292	319,793	333,780
Mexico.....	39,143	36,045	358,718	288,447
Santo Domingo.....	1,964	1,214	35,254	17,155
Cuba.....	12,585	12,373	85,640	117,388
Argentine Republic.....	1,763	10,307	15,415	157,773
Brazil.....	2,909	4,534	35,715	42,889
Colombia.....	2,843	8,176	34,767	42,784
Other South America.....	3,559	9,207	69,872	67,570
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	14,160	6,664	57,159	34,393
Mexico.....	22,418	42,849	295,595	290,581
Argentine Republic.....	14,579	3,795	266,623	106,628
Brazil.....	19,312	11,564	189,451	146,918
Other South America.....	13,534	18,507	146,055	129,225
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	5,754	3,188	84,210	19,069
Mexico.....	84,112	57,666	800,061	1,032,281
South America.....	129,088	29,355	1,079,436	370,422
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	11,567	10,621	101,302	78,119
Mexico.....	50,102	76,985	421,361	479,324
Santo Domingo.....	1,542	1,456	21,135	14,920
Cuba.....	32,023	30,302	254,106	288,061
Argentine Republic.....	19,572	8,665	205,759	221,032
Brazil.....	10,997	11,167	132,286	94,206
Colombia.....	4,325	4,558	33,154	35,011
Other South America.....	31,428	20,693	339,622	215,857
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	4,032	1,331	28,004	22,524
Mexico.....	21,803	37,623	236,351	291,651
Santo Domingo.....	1,219	702	8,208	5,196
Cuba.....	5,633	10,778	81,395	54,680
Argentine Republic.....	2,269	10,565	153,482	87,557
Brazil.....	2,832	2,919	51,120	32,954
Colombia.....	1,047	610	4,672	8,084
Other South America.....	20,101	12,894	157,615	137,488
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	200	761	4,534	4,724
Mexico.....	8,218	10,670	57,886	95,510
Santo Domingo.....	211	123	1,210	892
Cuba.....	3,830	2,757	32,138	25,496
Argentine Republic.....	1,165	2,183	20,616	21,091
Brazil.....	183	1,568	4,831	8,476
Colombia.....	233	348	1,217	2,520
Other South America.....	2,391	2,106	25,771	27,310

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	\$1,505	\$5,587	\$27,375	\$22,865
Mexico.....	98	433	11,042	7,124
Santo Domingo.....	154	1,247	6,222	3,212
Cuba.....	8,761	3,453	40,106	49,785
Argentine Republic.....	7,790	13,124	79,500	63,245
Brazil.....	11,140	17,026	63,199	102,730
Colombia.....	127	193	3,437	6,311
Other South America.....	4,883	7,974	68,513	53,595
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	17,072	6,289	139,931	109,351
Mexico.....	33,057	50,209	289,037	477,641
Colombia.....	3,964	6,995	51,992	34,147
Other South America.....	3,305	8,512	52,696	91,524
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	424	1,202	8,286	7,790
Mexico.....	320	6,426	7,201	12,153
Santo Domingo.....	31	932	3,954	4,236
Cuba.....	2,843	1,936	13,479	16,784
Argentine Republic.....	23,089	.....	115,166	13,139
Brazil.....	8,342	24,398	149,498	181,281
Colombia.....	243	750	10,325	7,628
Other South America.....	11,170	7,842	75,160	84,846
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	760	744	5,828	6,688
Mexico.....	287	355	3,019	2,478
Santo Domingo.....	65	76	713	634
Cuba.....	2,174	1,022	35,687	34,707
Argentine Republic.....	12,687	4,679	107,520	42,878
Brazil.....	2,349	7,600	58,319	47,251
Colombia.....	455	522	3,561	3,237
Other South America.....	6,131	1,915	76,726	31,339
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	35,221	1,778	297,276	389,383
Cuba.....	20,726	105,202	181,675	257,538
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	12,559	17,748	108,809	114,750
Mexico.....	19,591	14,618	117,468	146,180
Santo Domingo.....	11,191	6,399	59,844	48,502
Cuba.....	62,415	20,904	198,352	174,912
Argentine Republic.....	86,594	74,215	913,421	829,469
Brazil.....	134,829	149,701	1,616,185	1,609,272
Colombia.....	9,172	6,066	103,800	104,621
Other South America.....	158,536	80,995	973,294	881,539
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	604	1,676	5,994	7,120
Mexico.....	74,757	94,593	641,548	875,500
Santo Domingo.....	7,344	4,178	51,094	47,749
Cuba.....	4,361	2,745	25,933	29,053
Argentine Republic.....	5,912	2,185	47,735	14,283
Brazil.....	30,489	34,864	268,453	269,029
Other South America.....	17,766	19,671	129,233	133,655
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,993	961	21,504	18,637
Mexico.....	3,584	1,880	20,244	23,341
Santo Domingo.....	16	20	49	166
Cuba.....	1,542	625	7,369	6,437
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	38	19
Brazil.....	568	185	13,476	9,745
Colombia.....	128	652	4,707	4,962
Other South America.....	1,063	1,531	16,873	19,531
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	4,330	3,054	30,504	7,790
Mexico.....	235	53	1,268	12,153

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted and pickled—Continued.				
Santo Domingo	\$281	\$157	\$3,856	\$2,363
Cuba	779	456	5,991	3,069
Brazil	173	—	508	2,823
Colombia	928	2,266	14,267	10,070
Other South America	17,791	13,743	163,799	138,107
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America	3,482	8,320	86,722	88,213
Mexico	3,956	1,286	26,846	26,157
Santo Domingo	460	745	4,703	12,008
Cuba	84	839	2,990	2,487
Brazil	250	3,067	12,980	14,585
Colombia	57	489	5,412	2,126
Other South America	4,764	3,804	86,814	33,242
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America	2,237	1,777	22,711	23,684
Mexico	2,377	2,605	23,522	25,093
Santo Domingo	177	65	1,613	865
Cuba	50,427	45,587	344,417	254,115
Brazil	39,425	12,882	143,713	141,997
Colombia	133	128	859	1,316
Other South America	3,012	2,769	23,244	28,857
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America	2,411	1,952	26,638	24,191
Mexico	3,249	5,218	37,453	47,132
Santo Domingo	1,504	1,065	10,833	9,726
Cuba	73,571	58,186	464,677	426,008
Brazil	554	420	3,515	2,428
Colombia	892	1,192	13,669	12,476
Other South America	4,422	6,112	66,078	61,354
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America	5,416	10,753	78,992	83,422
Santo Domingo	1,320	114	7,774	6,589
Cuba	60,989	25,153	440,950	386,846
Brazil	—	—	203	—
Colombia	794	1,790	13,995	12,303
Other South America	20,499	22,392	214,847	213,203
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):				
Central America	15,517	12,932	160,712	122,631
Mexico	28,943	46,419	362,828	594,099
Santo Domingo	3,295	3,146	31,292	32,195
Cuba	249,600	209,922	2,049,094	1,589,129
Argentine Republic	814	347	5,433	4,834
Brazil	128,072	105,360	796,891	879,124
Colombia	7,243	11,026	83,076	72,454
Other South America	72,262	80,183	803,284	687,898
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America	3,464	3,085	36,772	32,405
Mexico	5,010	11,635	41,697	65,793
Santo Domingo	1,133	1,462	15,309	12,868
Cuba	1,868	5,334	13,893	24,060
Brazil	13,212	7,363	160,999	134,593
Colombia	863	1,248	9,478	9,692
Other South America	9,060	12,345	92,652	85,524
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America	2,231	1,604	18,459	17,086
Mexico	3,101	5,679	27,773	30,756
Santo Domingo	623	426	4,367	3,559
Cuba	2,647	2,620	19,723	16,422
Brazil	—	—	34	574
Colombia	641	849	5,396	6,460
Other South America	860	265	4,750	2,938
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	2,288	4,814	20,669	19,349
Mexico	8,326	16,440	96,616	147,370
Argentine Republic	350	2,384	12,262	3,229
Colombia	1,567	4,134	7,004	30,712
Other South America	6,166	7,712	61,956	63,606
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America	4,465	5,975	43,759	37,805
Mexico	1,084	1,492	24,273	13,799
Cuba	18,062	14,500	117,876	108,797

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Tobacco, manufactures of—Continued.				
Argentine Republic			\$4,201	\$204
Brazil			354	412
Colombia	\$43	\$2,291	6,411	16,771
Other South America	3,596	4,885	37,506	35,497
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturado</i> ; <i>Madeira não manufacturado</i> ; <i>Bois brut</i>):				
Central America	6,954	2,678	43,092	29,317
Mexico	27,278	78,976	229,261	463,901
Cuba	2,635	36,019	49,101	152,688
Argentine Republic	14,268	238	63,166	21,968
Brazil			1,894	890
Colombia	2,767	950	11,201	8,105
Other South America	735	22,172	41,150	96,039
Lumber (<i>Maderas</i> ; <i>Madeiras</i> ; <i>Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America	4,292	5,140	45,857	33,392
Mexico	78,853	144,159	879,988	874,690
Santo Domingo	11,663	4,096	40,959	42,814
Cuba	90,391	108,105	643,508	675,849
Argentine Republic	100,336	75,223	955,413	893,622
Brazil	19,964	12,489	180,615	259,558
Colombia	5,141	4,104	43,564	36,144
Other South America	56,292	34,610	633,054	654,190
Furniture (<i>Muebles</i> ; <i>Mobiliä</i> ; <i>Meubles</i>):				
Central America	15,979	3,262	54,365	32,498
Mexico	49,572	48,821	286,410	399,147
Santo Domingo	2,392	2,928	22,355	23,032
Cuba	27,271	21,313	266,538	250,306
Argentine Republic	4,022	9,856	54,072	72,419
Brazil	1,068	1,948	15,754	12,665
Colombia	1,378	1,967	14,607	14,790
Other South America	5,167	7,238	57,391	60,082

The following tables contain a résumé of the trade of the United States with the various countries of the Western Hemisphere (Canada excepted) during the periods covered by the above data.

Countries.	March.				Nine months ending March.			
	Imports—		Exports—		Imports—		Exports—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Central American States:								
Costa Rica	\$408,637	\$477,971	\$187,074	\$123,997	\$1,934,499	\$2,011,388	\$1,466,965	\$996,725
Guatemala	432,996	304,335	103,697	163,872	1,110,328	1,632,231	935,382	1,230,094
Honduras	89,104	74,648	108,271	80,803	836,728	772,380	802,854	733,620
Nicaragua	159,539	115,448	135,964	96,310	1,391,443	1,500,952	1,153,896	1,006,921
Salvador	250,946	83,205	60,060	102,195	482,180	327,790	548,333	689,072
Total Central American States	1,341,222	1,055,607	595,066	567,177	5,755,178	6,244,741	4,907,430	4,656,432
Mexico	3,545,934	4,434,290	2,913,815	4,102,324	20,112,973	28,954,923	27,562,079	29,732,702
South America:								
Argentine Republic	964,214	1,736,568	810,759	555,464	4,425,835	7,757,583	9,070,785	7,784,260
Bolivia			35,177	6,894		257	134,902	77,574
Brazil	9,650,626	7,639,914	1,007,412	901,349	52,150,182	63,138,443	8,649,965	7,895,237
Chile	750,827	364,773	837,036	219,812	6,311,418	6,135,664	3,885,110	2,808,597
Colombia	253,486	345,606	245,145	270,154	2,104,809	2,610,161	1,916,298	2,212,615
Ecuador	48,567	56,931	178,065	139,513	989,473	1,012,213	1,511,726	1,148,847
Falkland Islands						17,920	797	1,005
Guiana:								
British	269,907	224,066	133,843	180,549	4,383,711	3,137,749	1,239,079	1,440,838
Dutch	72,757		52,968	26,965	885,256	868,313	435,612	389,915
French	8,785	323	80	19,933	40,905	18,588	156,091	175,730
Paraguay		1,749	269		1,740	1,749	5,239	10,818
Peru	367,393	366,340	297,368	211,834	3,005,264	2,736,346	2,166,177	1,854,792
Uruguay	237,844	406,727	105,724	126,187	1,253,607	1,758,055	1,341,978	1,284,099
Venezuela	673,220	528,747	207,142	220,650	4,717,315	4,957,935	2,510,366	2,186,440
Total South America	13,297,626	11,671,744	3,910,988	2,879,304	80,269,515	94,150,976	33,024,125	29,270,767

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned.

The consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from the port of San Francisco during March, 1902, to the ports of Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolivar, Bahia, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador, aggregated 10,571 packages, weighing 380,839 kilograms, invoiced at \$10,854.40. This commerce in detail was as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
Bricks and clay.....packages..	5,110	<i>Kilos.</i> 25,360	\$376.00
Brooms.....bundles.....	55	2,500	582.00
Flour.....sacks.....	3,000	133,500	4,300.00
Groceries.....packages..	81	3,821	687.40
Lumber.....do.....	295	123,168	900.00
Wines and liquors.....do.....	188	8,060	930.00
Total.....do.....	8,729	296,209	7,775.40
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks.....	500	22,500	875.00
Lumber.....packages.....	267	13,755	254.00
Total.....	767	35,255	1,129.00
Flour.....sacks.....	500	22,500	800.00
BAHIA.			
Flour.....sacks.....	300	13,500	500.00
ESMERALDAS.			
Flour.....sacks.....	275	12,375	470.00
RECAPITULATION.			
Bricks and clay.....packages..	5,110	25,360	376.00
Brooms.....bundles.....	55	2,500	582.00
Flour.....sacks.....	4,575	204,375	6,945.00
Groceries.....packages.....	81	3,621	867.40
Lumber.....do.....	562	136,923	1,154.00
Wines and liquors.....do.....	188	8,060	930.00
Total.....	10,571	380,839	10,854.40

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of March, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$495,860, Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$57,743, Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

Mineral products.	Value.
Gold bullion.....	\$17,606
Gold coin.....	2,690
Gold ores.....	1,050
Silver bullion.....	165,823
Silver ores.....	308,691
Total.....	495,860

Other products.	Quantity.	Value.
Agave fiber.....tons.....	5	\$530
Alcohol.....gallons.....	23	13
American goods returned.....		889
Ballast.....		90
Coffee.....pounds.....	213,167	22,166
Coke.....tons.....	5	40
Copper ores.....do.....	23	6,000
Corn.....quintals.....	324	110
Fish.....		1,161
Fruits.....		1,338
Hides and skins.....pounds.....	166,883	16,856
Horns.....		335
Lead.....pounds.....	28,454	862
Live animals.....		81
Machinery.....		250
Mahogany.....		2,919
Marine plants.....		390
Residue of linseed oil.....pounds.....	89,595	606
Rubber.....do.....	1,000	435
Shells.....		112
Shellfish.....pounds.....	8,200	874
Substance for the manufacturing of glue.....		42
Sugar.....pounds.....	2,129	98
Vegetables.....		1,543
Wooden manufactures.....		8
Total.....		57,743

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at \$143,904, gold, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$7,051. The items composing this trade are shown in the following tables:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids.....		\$532	Drugs.....		\$8,813
Agricultural implements.....		495	Envelopes.....		299
Apples.....barrels.....	60	197	Firearms.....		1,865
Bacon.....pounds.....	568	86	Flour.....barrels.....	166	592
Barley.....quintals.....	429	208	Fruits.....		1,014
Barrels.....		12	Furniture.....		774
Beans.....quintals.....	39	75	Furs.....		389
Bicycles.....		228	Glass, manufactures of.....		1,240
Biscuits.....pounds.....	39,898	1,894	Grease.....		402
Blacking.....		61	Groceries.....		2,444
Boilers.....		216	Ham.....pounds.....	1,238	173
Books.....		103	Hay.....tons.....	25	319
Bottled beer.....dozen.....	64	96	Hemp.....		123
Bottled wine.....do.....	19	83	Boots and shoes.....pairs.....	92	181
Brass, manufactures of.....		1,034	Implements.....		2,146
Brooms.....		95	Iron:		
Butter.....pounds.....	3,500	781	Bar.....pounds.....	57,259	1,549
Cacao.....		23	Cast.....		3,196
Calicoes.....yards.....	49,240	2,640	Manufactures of.....		4,129
Candies.....		150	Pipes.....		2,226
Candles.....pounds.....	7,640	847	Lamps.....		350
Canned fish.....		165	Lard.....pounds.....	2,490	253
Canned meats.....		292	Lead, manufactures of.....		203
Cars.....		295	Leather.....		21
Carriages.....		244	Leather, manufactures of.....		814
Cement.....barrels.....	5	14	Linen, manufactures of.....		162
Cheese.....pounds.....	12,982	1,309	Locks.....		985
Clay, manufactures of.....		161	Lumber.....		7,814
Clocks.....		17	Machinery.....		27,691
Coal.....tons.....	6	86	Milk.....		337
Codfish.....pounds.....	2,190	145	Nails:		
Cognac.....gallons.....	10	8	Cut.....pounds.....	12,140	395
Copper, manufactures of.....		1,198	Wire.....do.....	54,900	1,660
Cordage.....pounds.....	9,887	996	Nuts.....		137
Cork.....		282	Oilcloth.....		56
Cotton clothing.....		484	Oil paintings.....		100
Cotton, manufactures of.....		619	Oils.....		234
Cotton undershirts.....		175	Onions.....quintals.....	532	739
Cutlery.....		287	Oysters.....		79
Doors and windows.....		371	Paints.....		1,309

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, manufactures of.....		\$1, 446	Starch .....pounds..	1, 136	\$105
Patent medicines.....		248	Staves.....		5, 749
Perfumery.....		75	Steel in sheets .....pounds..	17, 372	489
Pianos.....	2	669	Stoves.....		73
Potatoes.....quintals..	2, 100	1, 999	Tallow.....pounds..	25, 871	1, 283
Powder.....		10, 923	Tar.....barrels..	31	135
Printer's ink.....		162	Tin, manufactures of.....		527
Prunes.....pounds..	3, 900	191	Tools.....		1, 131
Pumps.....		1, 790	Trunks.....		87
Quicksilver.....pounds..	21, 876	12, 527	Turpentine.....gallons..	40	30
Raisins.....do.....	3, 224	223	Type.....pounds..	967	364
Rubber, manufactures of.....		564	Typewriters.....		175
Rubber tubes.....		1, 272	Varnish.....gallons..	20	21
Sacks.....		641	Vegetables.....		906
Safes.....	1	105	Vinegar.....do.....	152	23
Salmon.....pounds..	4, 896	350	Wheat.....quintals..	18	14
Sausage.....do.....	431	75	Whisky.....gallons..	710	1, 307
Scales.....		80	Wine in kegs.....do.....	7, 254	2, 864
Seeds.....		237	Wire.....pounds..	14, 008	516
Sewing machines.....		709	Wood, manufactures of.....		661
Shellfish.....		562	Yeast.....pounds..	462	97
Shingles.....		57	Zinc, manufactures of.....		44
Sole leather.....pounds..	250	81			

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE REEXPORTED.

Alcohol.....gallons..	651	\$1, 192	Opium.....pounds..	20	\$100
Bottles.....		204	Rice.....do.....	11, 865	271
Castor oil.....		32	Silk, manufactures of.....		670
Caustic soda.....pounds..	5, 211	83	Spices.....pounds..	200	43
Cognac.....gallons..	114	148	Straw, manufactures of.....		135
Cork.....		171	Tea.....pounds..	4, 620	510
Firecrackers.....		180	Tobacco, manufactured.....		289
Iron.....		61	Vegetables, prepared.....		341
Jute, manufactures of.....		1, 148	Wine in bottles.....dozen	20	64
Lead ore.....pounds..	4, 494	162	Wine in kegs.....gallons..	773	230
Metal, manufactures of.....		997			
Mineral water.....gallons..	50	20	Total.....		7, 051

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 15,319, and to Mexico, 15,000.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of April, 1902, five vessels of a capacity of 3,566 tons entered the port of Mobile, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz, bringing 9,478 bales of henequen. During the same period four steamships cleared from Mobile destined to the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Progreso, carrying 14,446 railway ties and 630 packages of merchandise consigned to Vera Cruz, and 19,067 packages of merchandise billed to Progreso.

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$177,493 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of February, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal products.....	\$18, 087	Textile products.....	\$41, 311
Arms and explosives.....	6, 333	Vegetable products.....	20, 027
Beverages.....	2, 332	Vehicles.....	3, 241
Chemical products.....	44, 378	Miscellaneous.....	4, 180
Machinery, and parts thereof...	16, 398		
Mineral products.....	20, 028	Total.....	177, 493
Paper, and paper products.....	1, 178		

The foregoing merchandise originated in the following countries:

Austria	\$180	Switzerland	\$5,780
England	22,993	United States	96,522
France	9,762		
Germany	41,956	Total	177,493
Japan	300		

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$88,629.38, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during February, 1902, amounted to \$1,123,945, Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion	pounds.. 5,281,820	\$845,412
Fruits	do.. 13,245	179
Gold bullion and dust	ounces.. 6,071	121,424
Guano	tons.. 44	224
Hides	pounds.. 111,597	8,589
Lead bullion	do.. 167,541	6,701
Leaf tobacco	do.. 2,341	1,442
Mescal	gallons.. 74	70
Ores		96,537
Silver bullion	ounces.. 76,082	43,367
Total		1,123,945

The following table shows the articles shipped from Galveston, Tex., to the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Coatzacoalcas during the month of March, 1902, according to the information furnished by the Mexican consul at Galveston:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cotton	bales.. 1,700	422,914	\$84,150.74
Cotton-seed oil	do.. tank..	442,607	46,186.21
Creosoted lumber		190,830	3,200.00
Mineral oil, unrefined	barrels.. 185	37,356	580.50
Total		1,093,707	134,117.45

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York City announces that the imports through the port of New York from the Republic of Mexico during the month of March, 1902, were made up of the following articles:

Alligator skins	bales.. 69	Hides	loose.. 5,823
Bones	packages.. 350	Honey	barrels.. 609
Broom root	bales.. 2,970	Ixtle	bales.. 1,819
Chicle gum	do.. 3,039	Jalap	sacks.. 222
Cigars	boxes.. 155	Lead bullion	bars.. 58,890
Coffee	sacks.. 22,872	Lumber	pieces.. 2,373
Copper bullion	bars.. 1,011	Mahogany	logs.. 1,183
Deerskins	bales.. 198	Metals	boxes.. 12
Fustic	logs.. 6,350	Rubber, crude	bales.. 95
Goatskins	bales.. 1,282	Tecali marble	pieces.. 117
Hair	do.. 54	Tobacco, leaf	bales.. 403
Heniquen	do.. 20,898	Sarsaparilla	do.. 185
Heron plumes	boxes.. 3	Vanilla	boxes.. 18
Hides	bales.. 3,994		

During the month referred to 10 ships, carrying 228,536 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports, cleared from the port of New York, and 13 ships, bringing 135,021 packages from Mexico, entered that port.

The Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, has compiled some interesting statistics concerning the exports from San Francisco to Nicaragua during the months of February and March, 1902. The following table shows the movement of this commerce in detail:

FEBRUARY, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.			
Asphalt.....cases..	2	<i>Kilos.</i> 84	\$10.00
Barley.....sacks..	10	490	12.00
Beer.....cases..	195	14,695	989.55
Caustic soda.....barrels..	8	2,441	156.00
Cement.....do.....	25	4,500	52.50
Cigars and cigarettes.....cases..	2	92	175.00
Chinese shoes.....do.....	2	39	13.80
Cloth fabrics.....bundles..	89	15,390	7,472.71
Drugs.....cases..	42	2,051	1,688.55
Empty sacks.....bales..	5	1,424	153.00
Flour.....sacks..	20,630	383,088	15,733.94
Glue.....cases..	3	169	32.00
Groceries.....packages..	333	13,671	2,351.74
Hay.....bundles..	20	1,800	22.00
Hardware.....packages..	109	5,531	498.85
Lard.....barrels..	100	21,465	2,559.20
Leather.....bundles..	3	133	622.00
Matting.....rolls..	7	415	56.10
Oils.....cases..	62	9,956	1,296.69
Onions.....crates..	1	52	2.50
Paints.....cases..	37	2,050	210.82
Paper.....rolls..	5	271	25.25
Potatoes.....crates..	381	21,753	711.70
Rattan.....packages..	3	137	88.30
Rice.....sacks..	2,175	136,672	5,556.00
Sand paper.....packages..	3	268	41.31
Silicate.....barrels..	1	321	9.05
Silk.....packages..	5	239	2,784.00
Soda ash.....barrels..	1	167	6.61
Shoeblackening.....cases..	1	46	5.00
Spirits of turpentine.....do.....	33	1,559	261.60
Stationery.....do.....	1	12	14.74
Sundries.....do.....	6	165	109.33
Tags.....do.....	1	15	10.00
Tar.....barrels..	4	633	16.00
Thread.....bundles..	5	250	284.00
Varnish.....cases..	30	981	183.50
Wines and liquors.....do.....	90	12,953	1,498.09
Total.....	24,430	655,986	45,713.33
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.			
Advertising matter.....cases..	1	46	.....
Barbed wire.....rolls..	100	4,538	323.00
Bran.....sacks..	17	471	10.14
Beer.....cases..	21	2,385	168.00
Cement.....barrels..	25	4,537	56.25
Clamps.....kegs..	6	289	20.40
Dogs.....do.....	2	.....	20.00
Drugs.....cases..	18	884	434.43
Flour.....sacks..	1,181	80,299	3,178.18
Fowls.....crates..	1	.....	6.00
Groceries.....packages..	85	3,924	512.05
Hay.....bundles..	160	7,514	120.04
Hardware.....packages..	4	133	54.32
Horses.....head..	3	.....	2,900.00
Oats.....sacks..	20	930	30.75
Oils.....cases..	2	417	33.51
Potatoes.....crates..	1	61	2.10
Rice.....sacks..	717	38,649	2,248.50
Seeds.....cases..	1	46	9.00
Sulphur.....do.....	2	101	5.50
Tar.....barrels..	1	297	5.54
Wines and liquors.....cases..	11	480	117.05
Total.....	2,379	146,001	10,254.76

MARCH, 1902.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
Beer.....cases.....	58	4,592	\$352.00
Flour.....sacks.....	1,971	133,078	5,182.40
Groceries.....cases.....	127	5,051	987.40
Hardware.....do.....	110	3,710	535.07
Lard.....barrels.....	75	15,945	1,858.87
Oils.....cases.....	54	7,297	1,000.94
Potatoes.....crates.....	140	8,700	275.00
Rice.....sacks.....	1,649	124,330	7,022.50
Silk.....packages.....	6	388	3,824.30
Spirits of turpentine.....cases.....	10	430	77.00
Sundries.....do.....	1	17	24.50
Wines and liquors.....barrels.....	9	2,041	228.80
Total	4,211	305,604	21,393.78

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of March, 1902, consisted of 49,706 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,581,753 kilograms, valued at \$445,263.65, as compared with 63,979 packages, weighing 3,501,280 kilograms, valued at \$283,038.10, shipped from New York to Venezuelan ports in March, 1901.

The following table shows the movement of this merchandise during the month of March of the years referred to:

Ports.	Products.	March, 1901.		March, 1902.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	1,958,551.74	\$133,187.25	839,077.20	\$69,294.40
Do.....	Gold.....			251.10	141,174.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise.....	371,697.50	33,317.03	396,248.00	30,556.88
Maracaibo.....	do.....	499,321.85	64,259.27	781,539.53	97,042.46
Do.....	Gold.....			60.75	33,000.00
La Vela.....	Merchandise.....	73,159.00	4,613.70	81,477.25	9,459.14
Puanta.....	do.....	37,003.50	3,775.85	27,585.00	2,816.00
Cumaná.....	do.....	25,135.00	2,495.00	39,006.00	2,972.00
Cardipano.....	do.....	71,541.00	4,403.00	74,738.00	7,561.64
Do.....	Gold.....			18.50	9,510.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	Merchandise.....	457,239.00	36,658.00	314,095.20	39,990.49
Caño Colorado.....	do.....	7,632.00	329.00	7,803.00	877.14
Juan Griego.....	do.....			12,094.00	470.50
Guiría.....	do.....			7,760.00	539.00
Total		3,501,280.59	283,038.10	2,581,753.53	445,263.65

The exports in March, 1902, consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Axes and agricultural instruments.....	224	5,334.00	\$1,880.02
Barbed wire.....	1,018	44,445.00	2,891.16
Beer and hops.....	33	2,651.00	229.00
Blankets.....	379	47,019.00	29,825.87
Butter.....	755	41,705.00	11,171.00
Cement (Roman).....	111	19,982.00	157.00
Coal.....	93	8,829.00	91.00
Cordage.....	1,593	48,110.10	10,541.03
Cotton drill, colored and white.....	132	13,678.00	6,585.81
Cotton drill, rough.....	347	37,158.00	14,476.13
Drugs and perfumes.....	701	33,161.20	15,512.72
Electric machinery and supplies.....	545	64,650.20	15,414.86
Fine hardware, etc.....	896	44,331.98	15,552.55
Flour.....	15,788	936,729.00	42,610.01
Forage.....	73	3,979.00	150.00

Articles.	Pack- ages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Glassware and lamps.....	257	9,613.40	\$2,895.15
Gold coin.....	19	330.35	183,684.00
Hardware and vehicles.....	781	46,148.70	6,736.94
Kerosene.....	14,820	528,463.00	14,090.00
Lard.....	3,416	151,134.00	28,972.00
Liquors.....	73	3,720.00	1,009.00
Live animals.....	2	1,800.00	160.00
Lumber (rough).....	298	23,971.00	770.00
Oils and paints.....	517	44,129.10	3,982.12
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type).....	99	8,716.00	637.27
Provisions.....	4,852	149,290.50	19,066.42
Sailcloth and canvas.....	112	12,895.00	5,198.00
Sewing machines and parts of.....	32	1,630.00	846.00
Small fruits.....	295	23,520.00	664.00
Soap and candles.....	1,164	186,060.00	4,571.49
Sugar.....	14	530.00	59.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing.....	162	4,341.00	2,261.20
Cigarette fillings.....	83	5,664.00	1,910.65
Leaf.....	22	1,035.00	655.25
Total.....	49,706	2,581,753.53	445,263.65

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the United States for the first three quarters of the fiscal year 1902, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, show an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$79,261,442 in imports and a decrease in exports of \$59,551,963, the totals being \$678,698,016 and \$599,426,674 for imports, and \$1,080,986,664 and \$1,139,668,627 for exports, respectively, in the two periods under comparison. More than half of the decrease noted in exports is in the value of products of agriculture, for which the figures are \$693,837,455 in 1902 and \$736,565,745 in 1901. This decline is in the main attributable to the destruction of the corn crop of the United States, which in average years figures on the export list for 200,000,000 bushels. In the present fiscal year, however, it will not amount to one-fifth of that quantity. In the nine months ending March, 1902, the exportation of corn amounted to only 24,369,964 bushels, against 146,130,059 in the corresponding months of 1901, the valuations being \$14,637,186 and \$66,936,873, respectively. A sympathetic decline was inevitable not only in the by-products of corn culture, but also in the surplus of oats available for export purposes. In this latter item a falling off from 24,843,967 bushels to 8,559,353 bushels is noted for the two years 1902 and 1901, the decline in valuation being \$7,755,362 and \$3,484,438, respectively. Thus, out of a total decrease in exports of \$59,551,963, it is seen that the two items, corn and oats, account for \$56,470,621. Another item which shows a material reduction in export valuation for the first nine months of 1902 as compared with 1901, is cotton. This, however, is due not to a diminution in the

quantity exported in 1902, but to a fall in the market value. On the contrary, the exports have increased notably. The total exportation of cotton in the nine months ending March, 1902, was 3,085,509,868 pounds against 2,741,310,363 in the corresponding period of 1901, an increase in quantity of 344,199,505 pounds, whereas the valuations for the two years were \$252,136,904 and \$264,340,605, respectively, a decrease in value of \$12,204,701.

In the exports of manufactured articles, while a slight decrease is marked in the total for the first nine months of 1902 as compared with the same period of 1901, yet the majority of the items are practically stationary, while increases are noted in some. Under the latter heading may be mentioned agricultural implements, books and maps, cycles, cotton cloths (both colored and uncolored), gunpowder and explosives, india-rubber goods, steel wire, typewriting machines, iron pipes and fittings, boots and shoes, musical instruments, mineral oils, tobacco manufactures, household furniture, and woolen goods. Such items as copper ingots, electrical and scientific apparatus, steel rails, and some others show a decrease. A comparison of the relative part taken by manufactured exports as a class and the total exports cited for the first nine months of the two years, respectively, shows that whereas manufactured exports were but 27.21 per cent of the total for the first nine months of 1901, they were 27.75 per cent for the same period in 1902. The aggregate of manufactured exports for 1902 is \$294,859,812, as against \$304,891,344 in 1901.

An examination of the import statistics for the first nine months of 1902 and 1901 demonstrate the fact that while the increase in 1902 aggregated \$79,261,442, of this sum \$63,008,968 were included in the items covering raw materials and partially crude materials for use in processes of domestic manufacture.

Ten articles form the bulk of the manufacturers' materials imported. These are fibers, hides and skins, india rubber, raw silk, tin, unmanufactured wood, wool, copper, raw cotton (chiefly Egyptian), and a large proportion of the articles classed under the head of "chemicals." The following table shows the total valuations of these imports during the nine months ending March 31, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. It will be noted that there is a marked increase in all cases, except india rubber and tin, in the present fiscal year. In the case of tin, in which a slight decrease in value is shown, the figures of quantity exceed those of the corresponding months of the previous year, while in india rubber the slight reduction in total value is also due in part to a reduction in price.

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals, etc	\$39,281,736	\$43,339,560
Copper	14,016,009	19,762,870
Cotton (raw)	5,163,487	9,145,333
Fibers	16,128,152	22,955,194
Hides and skins	33,165,417	44,187,774
India rubber	20,033,924	18,855,769
Raw silk	19,531,319	33,188,523
Tin in pigs	14,486,223	13,414,046
Wood (unmanufactured)	11,132,727	13,959,732
Wool (raw)	8,743,510	12,615,874
Total	247,783,462	310,792,429

Notwithstanding the decrease noted in exports in 1902 for the two periods of nine months under comparison, the grand total for the United States is still greater than that of any other exporting country. In only 10 other countries, viz; Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, British India, Mexico, Russia, and Uruguay, is there an annual excess of exports over imports. An analysis of the average monthly exportations of domestic merchandise from the various countries supplying the markets of the world shows that, among the export nations, the United States stands first, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and British India, in the order named. On the list of importing nations, the United Kingdom stands first, followed by Germany, France, the United States, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

The following tables give the figures and classifications of the general foreign commerce of the United States for the two periods under comparison, the statistics for Latin America being published in detail elsewhere in the BULLETIN:

	Nine months ending March—	
	1901.	1902.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food and animals	\$163,177,213	\$152,735,465
Articles in a crude condition, which enter into processes of domestic industry	189,319,425	243,161,020
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufactures, etc	58,464,036	67,631,409
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	100,630,891	113,563,778
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	87,835,109	101,606,344
Total	599,426,674	678,698,016
EXPORTS.		
Products of—		
Agriculture	736,565,745	693,837,455
Manufactures	304,891,344	294,859,812
Mining	28,542,043	29,385,530
Forest	39,807,879	34,014,298
Fisheries	6,861,844	6,398,583
Miscellaneous	3,814,807	3,936,480
Total domestic	1,120,483,662	1,062,432,158
Total foreign	19,184,965	18,554,506
Total exports	1,139,668,627	1,080,986,664

The value of gold imports in the first three quarters of 1902 is represented by \$44,572,977, as compared with \$58,768,572 in the same

period of 1901, while the exports for the two periods were \$43,364,814 and \$32,822,191, respectively. In silver, the imports were represented by \$22,431,339 in 1902, and \$29,336,428 in 1901, while the exports were \$38,956,242 and \$50,370,852, respectively.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States," issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State of the United States, contains a valuable and interesting study of the conditions governing the development of trade between the United States and the Latin-American sections of the continent.

In regard to Mexico it is stated that United States goods are well and favorably known in the Republic, but that in certain lines, such as dry goods, hats, shoes, notions, and men's and women's furnishings, practically no attempt has been made by United States exporters to gain the trade. In general lines, however, trade is growing, and many United States houses have adopted the expedient of sending out young Mexicans or Cubans as traveling salesmen. These men are acquainted with the necessities of this branch of commercial activity, and excellent results have been achieved. Business failures are reported as rare in Mexico, and commercial travelers in the Republic find a conservative class of merchants, who take pride in conducting their affairs on the basis of prompt payments. United States enterprise has figured conspicuously in the development of the large city of Monterey, its water works, sewerage, gas plants, railways, and foundries being for the most part of American furnishing.

In Guatemala United States machinery is highly appreciated, though the delicacy of its construction will not admit of the handling by Indian labor, which is universal in that country. Its superiority to the other machinery imported in the matter of economizing fuel is generally granted, and this fact has a decided influence on the demand for it.

Three-fourths of the imports of Honduras are reported as of United States origin, and in the West Indian Islands an increasing quantity of United States articles is in demand. With Haiti the trade in machinery is gaining ground, and Santo Domingo imports 85 per cent of her foreign food stuffs from the United States, as well as large quantities of hats and shoes. All the imported lumber of the island and a large portion of other building materials are of United States origin.

The floating sample store, which is a United States experiment for the development of trade with Latin America and the West Indian Islands, is regarded as of great possible benefit. A vessel is to leave the United States for the western coast of Mexico, Central America, and South America, having for sale samples of merchandise of all kinds suitable for tropical trade, each line of goods being in charge of an expert salesman.

In regard to the countries of South America, the report states that United States coal is finding a steady and ever-increasing market in Brazil, and that typewriting machines, sewing machines, clocks, watches, and electric goods are holding the position already gained for them, while new openings are being made for bicycles, locks, firearms, cutlery, and picture frames. The establishment of a line of modern steamers is urged, it being pointed out that a line operating between New York and Brazil would be of incalculable benefit, and the return freights of coffee, rubber, and like products would render the benefits of mutual importance. Hardware from the United States stands without a rival in the Brazilian markets.

In the Argentine Republic the United States articles making the greatest headway are tools and implements, cottons, hats, shoes, and specialties. As an indication of the value of the commercial transactions carried on between the two Republics it is stated that in one of the banks of Rosario the increase in business with United States firms for the half year ended June 30, 1901, as compared with the preceding half year, had been 131 per cent.

Milling machinery forms the staple of Chilean importations from the United States, and as lumbering is the chief industry of the southern provinces of Chile, the amount of yearly shipments is not inconsiderable. All of the machinery used in the production of flour is also of United States origin.

In Colombia there is a rising demand for negligé shirts, collars, and cuffs of United States makes.

United States trade with Ecuador shows a gratifying increase, due in great measure to purchases for the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, as well as to better and quicker communication, lower freight rates, and the efforts of the commercial travelers.

In Uruguay United States manufactures are appearing in increasing quantities, steady effort alone being necessary for a complete conquest of this market.

The mutual benefits to be obtained by a closer commercial intercourse between the nations of the Western Hemisphere formed the central idea of an address delivered at a meeting of the Bankers' Club in Chicago on April 19, when President INGALLS affirmed that the United States had not as yet evolved methods by which to secure the trade of the countries lying to the south. "The very first thing to do," he said, "to promote commerce and trade with the West Indian Islands and the South American States is to build up a system of transportation and communication between our country and the several ports and cities. Trade always follows facility and cheapness of communication." It remains, therefore, to be demonstrated that the nations of Latin America can visit the United States more easily and more cheaply than Europe; that their freight can be shipped with

greater dispatch and at a cheaper rate; that machinery of the highest grades is available on this side of the Atlantic, and that there is money enough in the country to furnish long credits upon good security and at a good rate of interest.

STATISTICS OF LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS.

The report published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1902, of the live-stock conditions of the United States, contained the data collected for the census year 1900, without reference to the present aspect of the industry. Following is a table compiled so far as possible from official reports and supplemented by the averaged estimates of cattlemen and live-stock statistics, which shows with nearly absolute accuracy the available cattle supply of the West on April 15, 1902:

States and Territories.	Steers 1 and under 2 years.	Steers 2 and under 3 years.	Steers 3 and under 4 years.
Arizona	70,500	55,304	40,100
Arkansas	70,139	41,403	17,900
Colorado	170,303	131,415	75,540
Idaho	41,330	29,726	14,532
Illinois	315,101	233,350	65,200
Indiana	165,703	115,305	39,403
Iowa	630,530	520,301	152,013
Kansas	415,130	375,400	265,605
Louisiana	61,872	35,832	29,589
Michigan	148,371	50,350	4,387
Minnesota	163,302	46,205	8,700
Mississippi	71,927	40,332	53,908
Missouri	365,304	351,230	117,203
Montana	230,345	210,432	153,207
Nebraska	298,301	207,320	87,607
Nevada	43,201	30,504	14,333
New Mexico	92,340	47,300	21,342
North Dakota	102,400	77,863	33,252
Ohio	222,403	143,303	35,443
Oklahoma	145,307	143,143	156,773
Oregon	71,317	45,629	25,344
South Dakota	235,872	193,641	78,932
Tennessee	135,368	78,301	30,783
Texas	767,823	630,989	505,098
Utah	37,923	22,872	8,113
Wisconsin	203,678	75,918	8,640
Wyoming	108,350	119,350	67,982
Total	5,383,959	4,127,581	1,902,058

These figures show a considerable depletion of the supply since the census of 1900 was taken, at which time there were, in the states and territories included in the estimate, 6,065,470 steers one year and under two years old, 4,532,144 two years and under three years old, and 2,569,962 three years and under four years old; showing a falling off, in less than two years, of 683,511 steers of the first class, 404,563 of the second class, and 354,904 of the third class.

In certain sections of the country the number of cattle on feed is unquestionably smaller than in many years. On the other hand, however, there are sections in which the number is not far below the normal, and there are still others where the number of cattle is greater than it has ever been before. The section of country which feeds the Kansas City live stock market suffered greatly from the drought of

last year; as a consequence of which the farmers shipped their stock to market prematurely in order to avoid the expense of keeping them throughout the winter, but that the number of cattle being fed in this district is being generally underestimated is proved by the fact that the commission banks of Kansas City have fully \$22,500,000 loaned on cattle paper as against \$25,000,000, the record for the best years.

Texas, which is also tributary to the Kansas City market, has shipped more than 130,000 head in spring shipments as against 90,000 to 100,000, which was the limit of the forecast of railway agents. This shows that the present high price of live stock has caused the farmers to put on feed between 30,000 and 40,000 more Texas cattle alone than they would have done under normal conditions.

In the territory directly tributary to the Chicago and St. Louis markets the situation is much more favorable. The number of cattle out of full feed in this section is about 70 per cent of what it was last year. It is stated that the receipts in the Chicago and St. Louis markets have been so heavy since January 1 as to more than offset the decline at Kansas City. The aggregate reports of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis since the first of the year have been 1,539,100 head, as against an aggregate of 1,451,600 during the same period of 1901, an increase of 77,500. In the Western markets other than Kansas City the increase up to March 1 over last year was 149,309 head.

In Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee there are more cattle on feed than ever before, while in the extreme West the number being fed is also extraordinarily large. In view of these facts the situation is much more encouraging than the present high prices of live stock would indicate. The March summary of internal commerce by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that for the first quarter of 1900 the receipts of live stock at the five leading markets of the interior were 7,412,703 head; for the first quarter of 1901, 7,646,572 head, and for 1902, 7,831,882 head.

DIRECT SHIPMENTS OF PHILIPPINE HEMP.

On April 8, 1902, the Secretary of War of the United States issued an important order for the carrying out of the provisions of that part of the Philippines tariff act which exempts from import and export duties all merchandise shipped directly from the archipelago to the United States.

The order directs that export duties be collected on all such goods with the understanding that the amounts collected shall be refunded when evidence is produced that the goods were delivered at ports in the United States. This evidence must be produced within eighteen months.

The hemp market of the world is greatly affected by this order, as London, the center for hemp distribution, will no longer be

the direct port for shipments of this product from the Philippine Islands. At present nearly all the Manila hemp goes to London, and rope makers of the United States have been obliged to secure their supplies from England. It was feared by the War Department authorities that vessels might clear from the Philippines for the United States, thus saving the export duty on hemp, and then deliver their cargoes at English ports en route. This would enable the London hemp market to dispose of supplies from the Philippines at lower prices than would be possible in the United States. The order in reference will, however, prevent vessels bound for the United States from landing hemp and other cargoes at foreign ports without a forfeit of the export duties paid to collectors of customs in the Philippines.

The imports of Manila hemp by the United States for March, as reported by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show an important gain over last year, the larger portion of the increase being in that imported from the United Kingdom. The figures by countries from which shipped are as follows:

Countries.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom.....	1,182	1,809
Philippine Islands.....	4,611	4,777
Other countries.....		75
Total.....	5,793	6,661

It is shown that for the nine months ending with March, 1902, the total shipments reaching the United States, either direct from the Philippines or through other countries, reached the total of 47,685 tons, against 28,288 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. This gain of 18,397 tons really is larger than appears, owing to the custom in many places of reckoning binder twine in tons of 2,000 pounds, while the imports are entered on the basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton.

In this connection a comparison with a number of the more recent years may assist in determining the relative quantity imported in the nine months of the present fiscal year.

Imports of Manila hemp in the nine months ending March were as follows for the years named:

	Tons.		Tons.
1897.....	29,511	1900.....	29,104
1898.....	39,599	1901.....	28,288
1899.....	36,069	1902.....	47,685

"Farm Machinery," in commenting on the above statistics, states that the principal gain over 1901 occurred in February, 1902, when the hemp imports amounted to 12,035 tons, against 1,411 tons in the same month of the preceding year.

It might also be noted that in the eight months ending with February, 1902, there were almost 10,000 more tons of sisal imported than in the same period a year previous, the amounts being 45,903 tons of sisal entered from July 1, 1900, to the end of February, 1901, as against 55,384 in the same months of the present fiscal year.

INCREASED USE OF OIL AS FUEL.

It is stated by a San Francisco correspondent to the "New York Commercial," under date of April 25, 1902, that since May, 1899, 150 permits had been granted in that city for the burning of oil instead of coal as fuel. All classes of consumers except householders are covered by these permits. For the most part they concern those who have been in the habit of using large quantities of coal, such as manufacturers, street-railway companies, railways, hotels, and office buildings. Every manufacturing establishment in the city that formerly used 10 tons of coal daily, as well as some that used considerably less than that quantity, is now using California oil for fuel.

There has been a steady increase in the use of fuel oil on the steam roads of the State. It is also being used on the ferryboats and on some of the coast steam schooners, and will eventually come into use on steamers for long voyages. It is reported that Japan is at present using crude oil on some of the railroad locomotives of the country. A study of the geologic formations and general conditions governing the oil fields of the United States is being made by experts from Japan, for the purpose of discovering whether or not similar formations may be productive in the latter country. If, however, productive oil fields are not found within the Japanese territories, there is no doubt that California will find a good customer for the surplus production of the State.

A steamer employed by a United States fruit company recently returned from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, to New Orleans, having made the round trip using Beaumont fuel oil instead of coal. It was the first test of the oil made in the use of this oil for fuel, and was watched with great interest. The steamer made the fastest trip on record from Central America—two days and nineteen hours. The engineer reports that the use of oil enabled the steamship to dispense with six firemen, that the trip used 850 barrels of oil, as against 218 tons of coal usually required, the oil costing only half as much as the coal, and proving steadier and more reliable.

The huge steamships owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company are to be converted into oil-burners, the company having, after a thorough investigation, come to the conclusion that oil as fuel would be equally as good as coal and half as expensive. The fleet of steamers owned by this company will be the largest of their kind in the world burning oil, and since they make the voyage around Cape

Horn their success as users of the new fuel will leave no room for doubt as to its efficacy as a substitute for coal. It would be impossible, with a large cargo of freight, for any of the Cape Horn fleet to carry oil enough to last on the trip to or from New York and San Francisco, and for this reason a tank steamer is to be stationed by the American-Hawaiian Company in the Straits of Magellan, from which a supply may be obtained by passing steamers of the line. The oil for this supply ship will be taken from the Texas oil fields, in which stockholders of the steamship company are interested.

In a report made before the Institution of Naval Architects (British), the following practical advantages were urged of oil over coal as a sea fuel:

“The practical figures of comparison between coal and oil fuel realized in recent practice were that 2 tons weight of oil were equivalent to 3 tons weight of coal, and 36 cubic feet of oil to 67 feet of coal, as usually stored in a ship’s bunkers; hence if the change of fuel were effected in an existing war vessel or applied to any design without changing any other of the data than those affecting the range of action, the latter would be increased by 50 per cent upon the bunker weight allotted and nearly 90 per cent upon the bunker space allotted. The coal protection for cruisers, whatever its real advantages, would disappear with the use of liquid fuel, because it would be for the most part stowed below the water line, if not wholly in the double bottom. The ship’s complement would be reduced by the almost complete abolition of the stoker element and the substitution of a limited number of men of the leading stoker class to attend to the fuel burners. Rebunkering at sea—so anxious a problem with coal—would be made easy, there being no difficulty in pumping from a storeship to a warship in midocean in ordinary weather; 300 tons an hour was quite a common rate of delivery in the discharge of a tank steamer’s cargo under ordinary conditions of pumping. Liquid fuel, if burned in suitable furnaces with reasonable skill and experience on the part of the men in charge, was smokeless. The cost of fuel in the East was less than that of Welsh coal when the cost of transport and Suez canal dues were added to the original price of the coal as delivered in a Welsh port.

* . * . “The greatest commercial gain, however, was the increase of weight and space available for freight. If 3 tons of coal were taken as equal to 2 tons of oil fuel, there was a gain in weight of about 1,000 tons in the freight of a first-class Atlantic steamer and a gain of nearly the whole of the bunker space, which, subject to drawbacks of nonstowage in the hot parts, would be available for freight. Allowing for these and assuming the storage of the whole of the fuel in the double bottom and peaks, there would be a gain approaching 100,000 cubic feet of measurement made available for freight in such

a vessel. The gain from substituting the new fuel in vessels of less steam power proportionate to the size would be correspondingly reduced, but it might be fairly estimated for most ships that 25 per cent of the space now occupied by coal-bunker storage could be utilized for cargo by the transfer of the fuel in a liquid form to the double bottom and other parts not now of direct use. The cleanliness of oiling instead of coaling passenger ships and the saving of detention at ports of call were obvious.

* * * "Oil fires did not require cleaning, and thus a prolific source of lost speed in ordinary voyage routine was avoided. Parts of the vessel hitherto useless except for water ballast or fresh water were most suitable for oil bunkers, both because of the freeing of other spaces for cargo and because of the immediate adaptability of the water-ballast structure for holding liquid fuel."

Lloyd's Register has published a set of rules for existing vessels desirous of adopting oil as fuel in long voyages.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Increased facilities for steamship communication between San Francisco and the ports of the various countries lying to the south of the United States have resulted in a fourfold development of the trade of the Pacific coast within the past two years. Previous to 1901 San Francisco's exports to South America averaged less than \$500,000 yearly, whereas in the year mentioned they amounted to \$2,000,000. These new conditions have stimulated the navigation companies to greater activity, and at present, including the Pacific Mail Company, there are five lines of steamers engaged in this coastwise business. The Kosmos is a German corporation, with a fleet of 25 steamships of large tonnage, plying between the principal ports of South America and Mexico, in this hemisphere, and Italy and Hamburg. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which with its 38 steamers controls the bulk of the South American carrying trade, has recently extended its lines to San Francisco. The "Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores" has a service between San Francisco and Valparaiso, and a new British-American line has put on steamers between San Francisco and Callao, Peru, stopping at the ports en route.

COAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Of the three Pacific coal States Washington ranks first, with California second, though in 1896 and 1897 Oregon's output exceeded that of California. The coal fields of Washington are confined to the western and central parts of the State and comprise four large fields, the product ranging from lignite to bituminous coking coal. Since 1894 the output of the State has shown a steady increase, and in 1900 one county alone produced 1,000,000 tons. The prospect is for steady

development, though at present the total supply mined is consumed within the limits of the Pacific coast States, the San Francisco market being the chief purchaser. California's product is limited, and the consumption is chiefly local.

Oregon's productive coal field (known as the Coos Bay field) is situated about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia River, and covers an extent 30 miles in length and 11 in breadth. Other fields exist, the commercial value of which has not been fully ascertained, though the prospects for enlargement are good. The Coos Bay coal is lignite and is preferred to other coals for domestic fuel, but does not generally coke and is not a good steam coal. In 1880 the Pacific field produced about 425,000 tons of coal; in 1890 over 1,435,000, and in 1900 over 2,704,000 tons.

PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH STEEL IN 1901.

The total production of open-hearth steel in the United States in 1901, including direct steel castings, was 4,656,309 gross tons, according to the report of the American Iron and Steel Association. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 1,258,174 tons, or over 37 per cent. The production of open-hearth steel has more than doubled in the last four years, having increased from 2,230,292 in 1898 to the figures given above.

In 1900 the open-hearth steel production of the United States exceeded that of Great Britain for the first time. In the year mentioned Great Britain's output was 3,156,050 tons, the largest in her history. In 1900 basic-process steel was produced to the amount of 2,545,091 tons, and the acid-process product was 853,044 tons. In 1901 these quantities had increased to 3,618,993 tons for basic and 1,037,316 tons for acid process. The total production of open-hearth steel castings in 1901 included in the above statement amounted to 301,622 gross tons, of which 94,941 were made by the basic process and 206,681 tons by the acid process.

The statistics above given show that not only was the output of open-hearth steel in 1901 the greatest ever made in the United States, but it is by far the largest ever made in any country in the world, and was nearly as great as that of Great Britain and Germany combined.

COPPER PRODUCTION IN MARCH, 1902.

The copper of the United States showed a decided gain in production in March, 1902, as compared with the two preceding months and also with the corresponding month of the year 1901. The total for the first quarter of the current year (January-March) did not, however, equal that of the same quarter in the previous year. A remarkable feature of this statement is in the fact that the exports in the quarter of 1902 in reference exceeded those of the same quarter of

1901 by 27,958 tons, the quantities being 51,232 tons and 23,274 tons, respectively. The March production is given as 24,035 long tons as compared with 20,331 in February, 1902, and 23,384 in March, 1901. For the quarter ending March 31 the total output—63,321 long tons—was less than that of last year by 3,482 tons, or 5.7 per cent, owing to the large decreases in January and February. Last year the copper exports were only 34.7 per cent of the production, while this year they were 80.9 per cent of the total during the first quarter.

According to statements compiled by the Metal Exchange, exports of copper for April were 16,275 tons, as compared with 19,826 tons in March, 16,931 in February, and 15,021 in January. In April, 1901, the exports were 4,929 tons, in 1900, 12,475, and in 1899, 7,760.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The Department of State of the United States has informed the International Bureau of the American Republics, under date of May 8, 1902, that the following foreign consular officers accredited to Latin-American countries have been recognized by the Government:

HARVEY COALE, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Baltimore, Md.

J. HARRIS PIERPONT, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Pensacola, Fla.

CARLOS CONDE, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at San Juan, Porto Rico.

IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Some 178,600 immigrants have arrived at the port of New York during the four months ending with April. This is at the rate of 535,800 a year for New York alone, which would indicate a total present volume of immigration exceeding any known since 1882, when the arrivals numbered about 789,000. The present immigration is principally from Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, and Russia—the first-named country contributing the largest number. Most of the Italian immigrants remain near the place of landing—that is, in New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This is true of the Hebrew immigrants. New York and Pennsylvania are also getting the bulk of the incoming Germans, while the Poles move out in the direction of Massachusetts. Considerable numbers of all classes take trains for the central West and the Northwest, while the South is still a neglected spot in this movement.

So far the year 1902 has broken the record of the past decade for immigrants landing at this port. January and February showed a large increase on the figures for the same months last year, and March showed 23,000 more than March, 1901, and during the first two weeks of April there entered 40,000 souls, as against 28,000 in the same fortnight a year ago. For the rest of April the proportions are as large.

WHEAT STATISTICS, MAY 1, 1902.

The total available world's stock of wheat held on May 1, 1902, as reported by telegraph and cable to "Bradstreet's," was 134,400,000 bushels, as against 163,300,000 bushels on April 1; 157,500,000 bushels on May 1 a year ago; 159,200,000 bushels on May 1, 1900; 130,500,000 bushels on May 1, 1899, and 102,500,000 bushels on May 1, 1898. The following table shows the stocks held in leading producing and consuming countries of the world on May 1 for a period of years past :

	May 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1902.	May 1—			
			1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States and Canada	58,300,000	81,000,000	65,400,000	77,800,000	51,700,000	34,100,000
Europe and afloat	68,100,000	72,000,000	78,100,000	70,200,000	65,500,000	61,500,000
Australia	4,900,000	5,300,000	10,800,000	7,500,000	7,800,000	4,900,000
Argentine Republic	3,100,000	5,000,000	3,200,000	3,700,000	5,500,000	2,000,000
Total	134,400,000	163,300,000	157,500,000	159,200,000	130,500,000	102,500,000

The world's stock decreased 29,000,000 bushels in April, the largest decrease reported in that month for at least five years past, and present stocks are 23,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels, respectively, smaller than one or two years ago, only 4,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899, and only 32,000,000 bushels larger than in 1898. Another point to be noted is that most of the excess shown over 1898 is in the American stock, as the European supplies are only about 6,600,000 bushels larger than five years ago. This excess, however, can not be regarded as a very great one, in view of the fact that the United States and Canada are conceded to have produced last year the largest wheat crops in their history. In this connection the following table, showing the United States and Canadian supplies on the first of each month for three years past, will be of interest:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
January 1	102,086,000	96,597,000	99,287,000
February 1	95,321,000	95,041,000	96,396,000
March 1	89,857,000	87,676,000	93,384,000
April 1	81,026,000	81,826,000	86,897,009
May 1	58,295,000	65,382,000	77,814,000
June 1		51,781,000	64,483,000
July 1		42,545,000	64,426,000
August 1		44,859,000	66,168,000
September 1		43,614,000	73,723,000
October 1		60,025,000	86,279,006
November 1		71,878,000	92,221,000
December 1		93,009,000	96,648,000

United States supplies, it will be seen, fell off 22,700,000 bushels in April, as against only 16,400,000 bushels a year ago, while since the first of the present year the decrease has been 43,801,000 bushels, against 31,215,000 bushels a year ago and 21,473,000 bushels in 1900.

The position of United States and Canadian stocks on May 1 for a period of years past is shown in the following table:

May 1—	East of Rockies.	Pacific coast.	Total United States and Canada.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1902.....	54,610,000	3,685,000	58,295,000
1901.....	60,298,000	5,084,000	65,382,000
1900.....	70,764,000	7,050,000	77,814,000
1899.....	47,258,000	4,455,000	51,713,000
1898.....	31,039,000	3,051,000	34,090,000
1897.....	49,684,000	1,614,000	51,298,000
1896.....	80,390,000	3,182,000	83,572,000
1895.....	80,454,000	10,150,000	90,604,000
1894.....	82,085,000	9,378,000	91,463,000
1893.....	95,710,000	3,537,000	99,247,000
1892.....	49,382,000	2,488,000	51,870,000
1891.....	33,662,000	4,211,000	37,873,000
1890.....	33,327,000	3,828,000	37,155,000

The European supplies on the 1st day of May, compared with preceding months and years, are as follows:

Month.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
January	78,500,000	89,800,000	79,200,000	71,600,000	61,900,000	68,200,000	71,400,000	70,000,000
February	84,100,000	73,800,000	77,500,000	71,300,000	61,700,000	66,100,000	72,700,000	73,100,000
March	83,200,000	73,300,000	70,200,000	69,000,000	68,200,000	66,300,000	74,800,000	72,400,000
April	79,700,000	69,000,000	64,700,000	69,900,000	67,700,000	74,700,000	78,200,000	72,000,000
May	81,500,000	63,100,000	55,900,000	61,500,000	65,500,000	70,200,000	78,100,000	68,100,000
June	85,500,000	62,000,000	55,500,000	67,200,000	70,500,000	68,100,000	76,300,000	.....
July	88,400,000	61,400,000	50,300,000	59,300,000	69,400,000	64,400,000	74,100,000	.....
August	86,800,000	48,000,000	38,000,000	44,800,000	63,500,000	61,900,000	70,100,000	.....
September	78,900,000	46,200,000	43,100,000	37,000,000	63,600,000	62,200,000	74,800,000	.....
October	89,000,000	58,500,000	67,300,000	39,700,000	66,000,000	67,900,000	75,200,000	.....
November	93,200,000	78,800,000	61,600,000	48,900,000	71,600,000	74,400,000	67,500,000	.....
December	89,400,000	89,200,000	70,500,000	54,400,000	71,100,000	72,400,000	74,400,000	.....

The combined American and European supplies compare as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
January 1	165,000,000	169,000,000	167,000,000	117,000,000	132,000,000	156,000,000	194,000,000
February 1	168,000,000	167,000,000	162,000,000	118,000,000	127,000,000	148,000,000	177,000,000
March 1	162,000,000	162,000,000	159,000,000	124,000,000	118,000,000	133,000,000	172,000,000
April 1	153,000,000	160,000,000	161,000,000	123,000,000	114,000,000	122,000,000	163,000,000
May 1	126,000,000	143,000,000	148,000,000	117,000,000	95,000,000	107,000,000	146,000,000
June 1 .....	.....	128,000,000	132,000,000	116,000,000	99,000,000	94,000,000	133,000,000
July 1 .....	.....	116,000,000	128,000,000	119,000,000	80,000,000	78,000,000	124,000,000
August 1 .....	.....	115,000,000	128,000,000	116,000,000	58,000,000	64,000,000	108,000,000
September 1 .....	.....	118,000,000	135,000,000	117,000,000	53,000,000	68,000,000	107,000,000
October 1 .....	.....	135,000,000	154,000,000	134,000,000	67,000,000	95,000,000	127,000,000
November 1 .....	.....	139,000,000	166,000,000	159,000,000	88,000,000	111,000,000	162,000,000
December 1 .....	.....	167,000,000	170,000,000	166,000,000	106,000,000	127,000,000	172,000,000

This combined supply, it will be seen, is 17,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, 22,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1900, but 9,000,000 bushels larger than in 1899 and 31,000,000 bushels larger than in 1898.

URUGUAY.

TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The President, in his message to Congress of February 15, 1902, makes the following remarks concerning the patent laws of the Republic:

“The revenue of 1900 amounted to \$7,835 derived from the granting of 86 trade-marks, 12 patents, and 17 transfers.

“The revenue of 1901, which amounted to \$8,200, shows an excess of \$365 over that of the previous year, derived from 101 trade-marks, 13 patents, and 18 transfers.

“As will be seen, this increase is not important. Until the present law is modified and the rate of these taxes is reduced, there will always be hesitation on the part of trade and of the industries, especially with respect to persons of limited capital, in designing and registering trade-marks in their respective lines.

“It is now two years since a special committee appointed by the Government began studying a plan for the modification of the law at present in force, in which it is proposed, among other things, to take the following important questions into consideration, namely, the granting of patents in order to stimulate the efforts of the smaller manufacturers and merchants; the adoption of a provision whereby the registration of foreign trade-marks is rendered obligatory within a reasonable time, and the adoption of more summary proceedings in order to prevent counterfeiters or imitators from taking advantage of the slow course of ordinary justice, which, under the present mode of procedure, does not sufficiently suppress skillful counterfeiting.

“It is earnestly to be hoped that the committee should not delay its work, since it is urgently desired to put into practice said modifications, as well as others of a similar nature which are of great public utility.

“The erroneous interpretation of the law of 1877, which is often made by solicitors or agents, concerning the registration of foreign trade-marks, has given rise to more than one decree of the Executive Power intended, like that of June 14, 1901, to secure a strict construction of the law and a clear application of its provisions for the purpose of protecting rights legitimately acquired, and which must not be violated by reason of machinations or schemes put into practice by those who invent foreign trade-marks at will or fraudulently enjoy those belonging to others.

“According to the above decree, which it is to be regretted is not more widely known, it is provided, in a broad sense, that a foreign trade-mark can only be registered in this country as such by present-

ing the proper certificate of having been registered in the country of its origin.

"In fact, the law of 1877 classifies trade-marks as domestic and foreign. In order to determine the former the occupation of the applicant suffices, inasmuch as the registration of a trade-mark is a commercial act that devolves solely upon persons recognized as merchants; but, in order to prove the class of the latter, as these (the foreign trade-marks) are regarded as existing in the country of their origin, and it is with this understanding that they are brought here to be registered, the necessity of proving their legal existence by means of the only document that can constitute a satisfactory proof of that fact arises, and said proof is none other than the certificate of inscription issued by the proper department of the country in which it originates.

"Any other construction of the law would only serve to protect the commission of fraud, which, in the present case, consists in the creation of foreign trade-marks *ad libitum*, which many unscrupulous persons would devise for the purpose of speculation.

"The requisite demanded necessarily originates in the law itself, and will serve to prevent premeditated plans, such as those already known to the Executive Power, based on collusion and the unlawful act condemned by law, and the practice of any person appropriating to himself a title belonging to another with possible injury to third parties.

"There are other important provisions which complete the work of the foregoing—that is to say, those that have introduced the proper order and method concerning the manner of proving the ownership claimed by attorneys of the alleged proprietors of foreign trade-marks and patents. In order to secure a proper observance of the law and to act in good faith, it has been decided several times that the powers of attorney should be presented in due form with all the formalities usually required in order to be filed at the office of the general registration of powers of attorney."

After the publication of President CUESTAS's message an interesting correspondence took place between the President and the Attorney-General of the Republic concerning patents of invention which it is desired to register as trade-marks, a translation of which is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
"Montevideo, February 3, 1902.

"The law of March 1, 1877, on permitting that parcels or packages may, among other things, be registered as trade-marks, undoubtedly intended that said parcels or packages should be of such a nature that their origin or form would serve as a distinguishing mark for the articles contained therein, since, otherwise, they would not properly con-

stitute a special design, and would not therefore serve the purpose for which they were intended. Nevertheless, nothing was provided respecting those parcels or packages in which the novelty consists not only of the circumstances indicated, but also, as in the present instance, in the application of ingenious designs whose classification seems to fall more properly within the sphere of industrial privileges.

"This Department is of the opinion that the registration of parcels as trade-marks, the distinguishing characteristics of which consist solely in such new application of useful devices, should not be granted, for the simple reason that the registration implies a guaranty of the absolute ownership of the property by the proprietor—that is to say, the latter by the mere act of the registration of such a package would actually enjoy the benefits of a real trade-mark, inasmuch as no one could prepare and sell packages of the same class without being subject to the penalties prescribed by law. In order to obtain this broad right, our laws prescribe something more than the simple formalities of registration—they demand a privilege obtained in due form after taking into consideration all the guaranties that may be required. Otherwise, the provisions of the law would be easily evaded, since the same results would be obtained by soliciting the registration of trade-marks in packages or parcels, although as a matter of fact these might, by their nature, be real inventions in the broadest sense of the term.

"Consequently, as the Chamber of Commerce observes, when the trade-mark, the registration of which is sought, consists of a parce composed of a series of substances of common commercial use, and which can not be considered as the exclusive property of any one person, this Department is of the opinion that Your Excellency should not entertain the acceptance of an application unless the applicant had previously obtained the proper privilege as to the feature that distinguishes it, and that, as has already been stated, can only be guarantied in that form.

"However, Your Excellency will decide as may be deemed most proper.

JOSÉ M. REYES."

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
"Montevideo, February 28, 1902.

"In view of the opinion of the Attorney-General, let the interpretation rendered by him be enforced, and let the Office of Trade-Marks and Patents be advised in order that the same may be duly observed.

"CUESTAS.

"Alfonso Pacheco."

SOURCES OF REVENUE, 1901.

Accompanying the message of the President of Uruguay as addressed to the National Congress on February 18, 1902, was a table setting forth the sources of revenue for the civil year ending November 30, 1901. For the purposes of comparison, both the estimated revenues and the collections actually made during the period named are given, as follows:

Sources.	Estimated values.	Collections.
Customs duties	\$10,200,000.00	\$9,639,653.12
Taxes on realty	1,850,000.00	1,820,192.36
Trade and professional licenses	940,000.00	945,890.27
Additional licenses, 2½ per cent	258,866.00	86.00
Bank of the Republic, profits	270,000.00	203,764.43
Taxes on products of national manufacture	530,000.00	774,248.29
Internal-revenue taxes on tobacco	420,000.00	422,710.34
Department of Public Instruction (including taxes on inheritances and legacies)	500,000.00	569,793.16
Stamped paper	370,000.00	355,319.17
Posts and telegraphs	340,000.00	387,719.61
Revenue stamps	200,000.00	222,411.33
Tax on inheritances previous to the law of 1893, of signatures, etc.	90,000.00	53,172.57
Patents and trade-marks	10,000.00	6,343.36
National Board of Health	6,287.95	6,287.95
Sanitary licenses	10,512.05	10,512.05
Light-houses	16,900.00	16,900.00
Consular fees	11,398.86	11,398.86
Civil and military pawnshops	50,000.00	44,321.02
Marks and brands for cattle	10,000.00	5,604.17
Court of Admiralty	360.00	521.00
Law of Oct. 18, 1898, income tax of 5 per cent	40,000.00	46,433.86
Total	16,124,324.86	15,543,282.92

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Department of Interior of Uruguay has furnished the United States Consulate at Montevideo with statistics regarding gold mining in the Republic for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901. From his report forwarded to the Department of State at Washington the following data is obtained:

The mines in Rivera produced 5,119 tons in 1899, yielding in gold 61,336 kilograms (139.2 pounds), the total value being \$7,500.26. In 1900, 7,345 tons of mineral quartz were worked, producing 71,234 kilograms (157.04 pounds) of gold. In 1901, 1,183 tons were worked, with a yield of 71,946 kilograms (158.6 pounds) gold. The cyanide process is now in use and better results are obtained than formerly. The mines are all small—the workings being mostly on the surface—and assays made from twelve workings range from 6.75 grams (104.15 grains) to 30.79 grams (475 grains) per ton. During 1901, 25 new applications for mining privileges were filed. It is found that the work is greatly retarded by a deficiency in the water supply. A percentage on all the gold produced is the property of the Government. In the development of this industry French appliances are used exclusively.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR 1901.

The total of the public debt of the Republic of Uruguay on December 31, 1901, was \$124,803,287, as against \$125,506,953 on December 31, 1900. These figures indicate a decrease for the year of \$703,666. The annual service of the public debt in 1901 was as follows: Interest, \$4,911,271; amortizations, \$1,184,331; railway guarantees, \$791,848; commissions, \$14,605; other expenses, \$502; total, \$6,902,557. From this total the profits on exchange are subtracted, leaving a net total of \$6,900,586, or an amount which is \$15,778 less than that representing the service of 1900. There was a decrease for the year of about \$45,000 in the interest paid, an increase of about \$46,000 in the amortization account, a decrease of \$866 in the railway guarantees, and an increase of \$16,500 in the exchange account.

The detailed statement of the debt as it appeared on December 31, 1901, is as follows:

Internal guarantee debt.....	\$3, 519, 000
Unified interior debt	5, 146, 950
Liquidation debt (including \$226,275 not emitted).....	763, 332
Treasury certificates	4, 756, 000
Extraordinary loan:	
First series.....	3, 306, 800
Second series (including \$384,469 not emitted)	2, 384, 100
Third series.....	1, 328, 400
Issue of 1901	988, 800
Foreign consolidated debt.....	92, 286, 280
Uruguayan 5 per cent loan of 1896	6, 909, 000
International Italian debt.....	4, 000
French debt	134, 725
Spanish debt.....	128, 400
Brazilian loan.....	3, 147, 500
Total	124, 803, 287

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Uruguayan cotton has received a very favorable opinion from the English experts to whom samples have been submitted for examination. Cotton with seed was judged as of very little commercial value on account of the difficulty of separation, but a second sample clean from seed was estimated as worth about 10 cents per pound at the current market rate. The seed, free from thread, was valued at about \$25 a ton, the high price being obtainable on account of the scarcity of the seed.

The "South American Journal" of March 22, 1902, states that a new sugar factory, which is expected to supply the Republic with this article, is shortly to be put in operation. The plant is valued at \$300,000, and has under culture 2,500 hectares (6,177.5 acres) in beet root.

The inland revenue tax on matches has produced the following sums during the years named: 1896, \$162,600; 1897, \$159,800; 1898, \$179,900; 1899, \$201,300; 1900, \$258,000; 1901, \$130,342.

VENEZUELA.

DUTIES ON PAPER.

Regarding Venezuelan duties on paper, United States Consul PLUMACHER sends from Maracaibo, under date of March 15, 1902, translations of recent Executive Decrees, the first providing that white silk paper imported in sheets of the dimensions of 49 by 36 centimeters (14.17 by 19.29 inches)—used for the manufacture of copy books—shall be placed in class 3 of the tariff. This class of merchandise pays an import duty of 0.25 *bolivar* per kilogram (4.8 cents per 2.2 pounds). The other decree provides that the paper comprised in class 3 of the tariff, “not specified,” when introduced through the custom-houses and having some name or heading printed or lithographed, even if for private use, shall be included in class 5 of the tariff, in the same manner as office supplies. The fifth class is liable to a duty of 1.25 *bolivars* per kilogram (24 cents per 2.2 pounds).

Mr. PLUMACHER adds:

“It should be kept in mind that sample boxes (*muestras sin valor*) to a gross weight of 25 kilograms (55 pounds) will always pass the custom-houses without paying duty. This ought to be of interest to manufacturers of patent medicines and drugs, who send them for distribution among physicians and druggists. Up to the present most of the patent medicines are of French origin.”

RECEIPTS AT CARÚPANO, LAST HALF OF 1901.

The receipts of the custom-house at Carúpano, according to statistics published in “El Tiempo” of Caracas, for the six months from July to December, 1901, inclusive, amounted to 535,445.24 *bolivars* (\$103,340.93), collected from the following sources:

	Bolivars.
Imports	344,562.71
Parcels post.....	1,715.05
Fines.....	1,592.10
Auction sales.....	2,349.60
Interest.....	127.04
Stamped paper.....	2,470.05
Tax on mines	3,117.74
	<hr/> 355,934.29
Merchandise for the Azufrales Mining Company and the municipal council.	172,007.60
	<hr/> 527,941.89
Duties on exports	7,503.35
	<hr/> 535,445.24

TAX ON CACAO, FLOUR, AND ALCOHOL IN THE STATE OF SUCRE.

“El Tiempo,” of Caracas, states that the State of Sucre has imposed, commencing with March 23, 1902, the following taxes on cacao, flour, and alcohol:

	Bolivars.
On every 50 kilos of cacao shipped abroad through the ports of the States..	2=\$0.386
On every 50 kilos of flour imported from the United States or Europe....	3= .579
On every 300 pounds of cane alcohol (80 bottles) produced by the distilleries of the State, or that may be offered for sale.....	5= .965

THE WORLD'S FLAX CROP.

According to the Department of Agriculture of the United States the flaxseed crop of the world for 1900, the latest year for which comprehensive figures are available, amounted to 64,466,500 bushels, against 61,726,600 bushels in 1899 and 72,938,500 bushels in 1898. Upward of 95 per cent of the 1900 crop was produced in four countries, namely, the United States, Russia, India, and the Argentine Republic, less than 5 per cent of the total crop being produced in all the other countries of the world combined. In 1900 Russia produced 32.06 per cent of the world's crop; the United States, 31.02 per cent; India, 18.61 per cent; the Argentine Republic, 13.75 per cent; and all the other countries combined, 4.56 per cent.

The world's commercial crop of flax fiber is practically all produced in Europe, none of the great flaxseed-producing countries outside of Europe being engaged in this phase of the industry. The flax-fiber crop of the world in 1900 amounted to 1,312,709,000 pounds, against 1,139,077,000 pounds in 1899 and 1,780,693,000 pounds in 1898. Upward of 77 per cent of the total in 1900 was the product of Russia, the remaining 23 per cent being the combined production of the rest of Europe.

The prices made upon flaxseed in the United States in the crop year 1900-1901 were the highest in twenty years, the highest Chicago quotation having been in July, 1901, when the price of seed reached \$1.90 per bushel.

The exports of flaxseed in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, from the United States were 2,755,683 bushels, valued at \$4,319,102; imports during the same year were 1,631,726 bushels, valued at \$2,098,207, leaving an excess of exports over imports of 1,123,957 bushels.

Under average conditions the quantity of oil that may be manufactured from a crop of seed like that of 1900 (20,000,000 bushels) is about 50,000,000 gallons; the quantity of oil cake or oil-cake meal from such a crop would be about 760,000,000 pounds. As is well known, the linseed oil manufactured in the United States is practically

all for home consumption, the average annual exports not exceeding 100,000 gallons. The greater part of the oil cake and of the oil-cake meal, on the other hand, is exported, the exports of this product in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, having been 455,154,866 pounds, which may be accepted as approximately representing the exports of the oil cake and meal made out of the 1900 crop. The principal customers for linseed-oil cake and meal are Germany and the United Kingdom—Germany, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, taking about 33 per cent and the United Kingdom 28 per cent of the total exports of the United States.

It is notable that of the four countries which produce annually 90 to 95 per cent of the flaxseed crop of the world the United States is by far the most important as a manufacturer of oil and oil cake. The great bulk of the flaxseed produced in Russia and India appears upon the markets of the world as raw material, and is converted into manufactured products in the oil mills of Europe. The Argentine Republic usually manufactures from 10 to 15 per cent of her annual crop, chiefly for home consumption, and the surplus is consigned to Europe for manufacture in European mills. The Russian crop of flax fiber, also, which constitutes such a heavy proportion of the entire world's crop, is exported to France, Germany, England, and other European countries to the extent of three-fourths of the entire quantity raised for textile uses.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

According to United States Consul RUFFIN, there is a large consumption of Portland cement in Asuncion, Paraguay, as most of the houses are built of brick. One house alone sells about 48,000 barrels per year. Frame houses are not liked in the country, because they afford hiding places for all manner of insects. People build their walls exceedingly thick, on the principle that both heat and cold are thus excluded; they also cover the houses on the outside with cement. The chief brands coming to this market are: Aguila, which comes in barrels of 120 kilograms (264 pounds), and costs \$1.50 and \$1.60 laid down in Buenos Ayres; Cardinal, which comes in barrels of 100 kilograms (220 pounds), and costs \$1.70 gold; Leon, which comes in barrels of 100 kilograms, at \$1.65 gold; Pato, in barrels of 100 kilograms, at \$1.50 to \$1.60. This last class is quite inferior, and does not seem to be popular. It is advisable to send heavy material like this to Buenos Ayres, sending shipping documents to a transshipping company and notifying it by previous letter (in Spanish) of the steamer on which the shipment is made so that the lighters may be ready. These lighters remain in the port of Buenos Ayres perhaps six or eight days await-

ing a steamer for Asuncion. The freight on such a cargo boat is \$2 less than if the goods are shipped on one of the passenger boats. Some of the New York lines have arrangements with the Mihanovich Steamboat Company to transship their cargo on a river steamboat, which is as cheap as obtaining a through bill of lading from New York. The usual term of credit here is six months.

There is an opening for American sugar machinery in Brazil, according to United States Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, at Rio de Janeiro, who reports to the State Department that a syndicate of Dutch capitalists is organizing large sugar plants in Rio and Sergipe, and the installation of United States machinery for these plants is recommended. "The syndicate," the Consul says, "will adopt it, if they receive favorable offer from American houses. It wants, among other things, electrical sugar machines of every kind, including cane crushers—not cutters—and dynamos and motors, variously described as of 220 kilowatts, 330 effective horsepower, 220 and 440 volts—in short, everything requisite for the installation of large sugar refineries. The same interests are also concerned in sugar refining in Java, and they are desirous of securing the sole agency for United States rails for narrow-gauge roads of from 75 to 100 centimeters (29.5 to 39.37 inches) in width, and for locomotives and other rolling stock, to be used in the transportation of sugar over such roads. United States houses desiring to enter into negotiations for supplying the machinery required should address STORK FRÈRES, Hengelo, Holland."

Mexican advices state that the Consul of the Republic in Christiania, Norway, has informed the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations that a company has been organized in that northern city for the purpose of trading with Mexico, beginning with the shipment of certain Norwegian merchandise calculated to suit the southern market in quality and price. Among the many such articles the Consul mentions codfish, which has always had a very large consumption in Mexico, and at present is imported mostly from Spain. Other articles mentioned are telephone apparatus, wood pulp for paper, shoeing nails, and copper paints for the bottoms of vessels. The company starts with a capital of 40,000 crowns (a little over \$10,000), which, it is said, will be increased as business grows. CHRISTIAN SCHJITJEN, who resided in the city of Mexico for three years as commercial agent in the service of the Norwegian Government, is the manager and Mexican representative of the new enterprise. The demand for United States telephone apparatus for Mexico has been particularly heavy of late.

It is reported from Mexico that a Monterey promoter has interested Pennsylvania capitalists in a proposition to establish a modern shoe factory in the northeastern part of the Republic. The plant, it is said,

will be located either at Linares or Montemorelos. It is further said that \$500,000 will be invested in the enterprise. All the machinery will be imported from the United States and the skilled workmen will also be Americans.

Mexican advices state that a concession has been obtained from the State of Zacatecas by A. H. NORWOOD and JOHN ERIKSON for the construction of metallurgical works and smelters in the district of Sombrerete, at a point between the city of that name and the town of Chalchihuites. The concessionaires own mines in the district, but will reduce the ores of other mines as well as their own. The minimum capital to be invested in the works and mines is \$1,000,000.

G. F. MEEHAN, Vice-President and Manager of the Monterey Iron and Steel Foundry, Monterey, and President of the Coahuila Mining and Smelting Company, Mexico, is now in the United States for the purpose of placing considerable contracts for equipment to be installed in the plants of these concerns. The capacity of the Monterey plant is to be doubled and it is proposed to build gasoline engines there. Fully \$200,000, it is said, will be expended.

In a report to the State Department, United States Consul-General HANNA, at Monterey, says that a concession has been granted for the establishment of a dynamite explosive plant at Monterey convenient to the many mining properties of that district. He is informed that the Société Financière pour l'Industrie de Mexique and the Société Centrale de Dynamite, represented by H. TRON, of Mexico City, are large stockholders in this new organization.

United States Consul-General P. C. HANNA reports to the State Department, from Monterey, that a company, known as the Mexican White Lead Company, was formed a short time since at Gomez Palacio, Coahuila, with a capital of \$100,000. The lead found at that place is said to be pure and of an excellent quality. The duty on white lead is high, says Mr. HANNA, and the company expects to be able to supply the product much more cheaply than it can be imported from the United States.

PEDRO DEL OSPINO, representing a large transportation company of the United States of Colombia, is reported to have placed a contract with the Triumph Electric Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a large number of motors, to be utilized for the electric lighting of steamboats which are to be built in United States for the Magdalena River trade.

Mexican advices state that Monterey business men propose to erect a large department store in that city. The building, it is said, will cost about \$1,000,000 gold. The only important establishment of that description in the Southern Republic is one operated in the City of Mexico. United States material was used largely in its construction, and the store is run largely on United States lines.

The Minister of Finance is reported to have granted the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argentine Railway the right of way to import, duty free, 21,390 tons of sand and 10,695 tons of Portland cement for use in constructing a grain elevator at Dock No. 2. The building will be constructed of steel and cement, according to the system followed in United States structures.

Congress has definitely voted, and the Argentine Government has promulgated the law authorizing the call for proposals for the building of a special basin for coaling vessels or those loaded with inflammable materials. This work, which will also include the building of warehouses, is valued in the said law at 6,000,000 *pesos*, or 30,000,000 *francs*.

Heavy shipments of machinery intended for the equipment of the large smelting plant about to be constructed at Guaymas, Mexico, are now being made. The smelter will have a daily capacity, it is said, of 1,000 tons of ore and will entail an expenditure of \$600,000.

The municipal council of São Luiz, capital of the State of Maranhão, Brazil, is calling for proposals for the construction of a market and slaughterhouse in that city. The market which it is proposed to build will cover an area of 1,200 square meters and will be divided into 98 compartments.

The Nicaragua Electric Company has been incorporated in the United States, with a capital of \$100,000, by GUSTAV LEHMAN, Sr., WILLIAM ADLER, and T. M. SOLOMON, of Managua. The object of this company is the erection of a light and power plant in the capital city.

According to a decree issued on February 14, 1902, carriages, harness, and accessories have been exempted from customs duty on importation into Paraguay until February 14, 1903.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department has recently issued a monograph on "Modern Tariff Systems," which is of especial interest at this time in view of the tariff discussions and pending tariff legislation in various countries of the world. The classification of the tariff systems in use throughout the world is given as: (1) The general tariff system; (2) the general and conventional tariff system;

(3) the maximum and minimum tariff system. The system of general tariffs is the simplest of those enumerated and consists in having a single schedule of import duties which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. This tariff system is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties; and, by the action of the most-favored-nation clause, the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason the general tariff is regarded mainly in the light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff, and, consequently, the rates in the general tariff are made sufficiently high as to admit of being reduced and concessions demanded in return. The most prominent country using the general and conventional system is Germany. The conventional tariff is made up of the schedules contained in the commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Greece, and Servia. The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the others, first of all in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it extends this rule to most of the articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates, the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule, since the minimum rates are accorded only to countries receiving the most-favored-nation treatment. The countries at present using a multiple, or maximum and minimum system are Spain, France, Russia, Brazil, Greece, and Norway.

An article of more than passing interest is published in the "Journal of Political Economy" for March, 1902 (University of Chicago Press, Chicago), by ROBERT RENÉ KUCZYNSKI, concerning "Wheat Growing in Argentine." The subject-matter is based upon extended and numerous reports collected by Prof. KARL KAERGER in his capacity of agricultural expert of the German Government at the legations of Buenos Ayres and Mexico. The acreage which might be advantageously devoted to wheat culture in the Republic is estimated by the author at 120,000,000 acres. The greatest extent officially reported as under culture was in 1895, when about 5,000,000 acres were productive. Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Buenos Ayres, and Córdoba are the four great wheat-growing provinces, containing 96.80 per cent of the total acreage. The relative fertility of Argentine soils is treated, as also atmospheric conditions, difficulties and advantages encountered, methods of seed-ing, harvesting, and shipping, labor conditions, cost of production, and the relative production of the Argentine and other world wheat crops. The authorities cited include: The Kaerger reports; "*La Producción Agrícola y Ganadera de la República Argentina en el año*

1891," by ALOIS E. FLEISS; "*Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería del Ministerio de Agricultura*;" "Wheat Growing in the Argentine Republic" by WILLIAM GOODWIN; and other statistical compilations of the United States and the Argentine Republic.

"The Operation of the Modern Grain Elevator," as treated by DAY ALLEN WILLEY, in the "Engineering Magazine" for May, 1902, is valuable as a demonstration of the fact that the evils of overproduction are no longer to be feared, storing facilities having been developed to an unprecedented extent. The immense production of grain in the western sections of the United States has rendered it impossible to sell the crops immediately on harvesting, except at a loss; therefore the "grain elevators," so called, hold the grain at the convenience of the owner. These elevators are divided into two classes, receiving houses and transfer houses. The methods for receiving, storing, and shipping the grain have been carried to the highest state of perfection and speed. So rapidly does one of the elevators transfer its contents that the first carload of wheat may be deposited in the hold of the vessel on the water side of the structure before the last bushel has left the car on the other side. The tendency in modern storage-house construction is to increase capacity. Ten years ago a million-bushel elevator was considered large, but the structures which have recently been erected at railway terminals and at important harbors range from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels capacity, and some of them have facilities for loading at one time three steamships of 7,000 tons carrying capacity each. Such structures are necessarily erected with special provisions for the enormous pressures to which they will be subjected, steel having been employed in many of the Great Lakes elevators. Electricity is depended upon for power entirely in the modern elevators, the system of individual motors being utilized for greater economy in power distribution. Receiving, cleaning, weighing, storing, and loading operations can be carried on simultaneously without interfering with each other, and during the entire operation the only manual labor required is in adjusting the spouts and starting and stopping the machinery.

"The Coal Resources of the Pacific" are exhaustively discussed by HARRINGTON EMERSON in the "Engineering Magazine" for May, 1902, from the standpoint that the development of the Pacific and the determination of its naval and commercial control must depend largely upon the existence of sufficient and available coal supplies. Coal mines and coal fields occur along the Pacific shores northwest from Chile to Alaska, and thence southwest to Australia and New Zealand. There are now important coal mines at Lota and Coronel in Chile, and the next commercial outcropping of the mineral occurs at Coos Bay,

Oregon. North of Coos Bay are very extensive coal beds of various qualities. They are at present the most important on the Pacific Ocean and are easily mined. This Puget Sound coal basin, exclusive of Vancouver Island, covers an area of 750 square miles, and to the north and west of this section extend seams of varying thickness and commercial value. The greatest and most extensive coal field of Alaska is to the westward of Kenai in latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$ to $56^{\circ} 30'$ and longitude 158° to 161° . The North Pacific coal mines on the American side produced, in 1901, 2,504,190 tons, and in British Columbia about 1,712,715 tons, a total of 4,216,905. The consumption of fuel along the Pacific coast from Mexico and Central America northward, in California, the Hawaiian Islands, in Alaska, and locally in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, including steamers and railroads, is estimated at 4,667,000 tons, so the conclusion is drawn by Mr. EMERSON, inferentially, that the Pacific coast need not obtain its coal supplies from other sections.

The industrial position of the United States among the countries of the world is the subject of a paper published in the "Forum" for May, 1902, by Mr. HENRY GANNETT, of the United States Geological Survey. Under the title "Our Industrial Position in the World," the author calls attention to the following facts: The United States has 5 per cent of the world's population and 7 per cent of the land area; there are 400,000,000 acres of land under cultivation within the Republic, or about one-quarter of the cultivated land of the earth; 21 per cent of the total wheat crop of the world is produced in the United States, of which from one-quarter to one-third is for export purposes; the maize output is 76 per cent of the total, and that of oats is 25 per cent, while cotton is supplied to the amount of three-fourths of the entire crop of the world; in wool, the United States expends \$20,000,000 annually, the native production being only about 11 per cent of the world's crop; the potato crop is less than one-tenth, and the sugar production less than 8 per cent of the total; tobacco is represented by 37 per cent of the total; hops, by 18 per cent; wine, 1 per cent; spirits, 10 per cent; beer, 19 per cent; one-fourth of the horses, and nearly one-fourth of the cattle, 7 per cent of the sheep, 40 per cent of the hogs, and about 25 per cent of the dairy products of the world originate in the United States. Of the entire agricultural output of the world, the United States gives 23 per cent; Russia, 15 per cent; Germany and France each 12 per cent, while in manufactured goods, 34 per cent is of United States origin. The relative rank of the leading producing countries in iron ore, coal, and petroleum is also considered, and railway and shipping statistics are summed up, showing 40 per cent of the world's mileage in the former case and 20 per cent of the total tonnage of the world in the latter as among the assets of the United States.

"Landwirtschaft und Kolonization im Spanischen Amerika" (Agriculture and Colonization in Spanish America), by Prof. Dr. KARL KRAEGER (in two volumes), has been received by the Bureau of the American Republics. Dr. KRAEGER, who is an expert agriculturist attached to the German Legation at Buenos Ayres, has collected in two volumes a vast amount of information and statistics, embracing the official reports sent from the Legation at Buenos Ayres and Mexico to the German Foreign Office, during the years 1895-1900. They are the result of personal investigations and are published by permission of the German Government. The author states that while he has endeavored to touch upon politico-economic as well as agricultural conditions, yet the major part of the work is taken up with plain facts. A detailed index makes the work one of value as a book of speedy reference. The first volume is devoted almost entirely to the Argentine Republic, treating the agricultural conditions in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres, and especially wheat, sugar, wine culture, and stock raising. Chapters in volume 1 are devoted to Uruguay, Paraguay, the Territory of Pampa Central and Patagonia, and also to quebracho wood, importation of maté into Germany, and census statistics. Volume 2 contains chapters on Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Mexico. A graphic chart showing the variation in the prices of wheat and flour forms part of the first volume of the work.

The Mexican Sugar Report, 1900-1, published by "El Hacendado Mexicano," and recently received by the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics, is a most valuable reference book concerning the sugar industry of Mexico, Central America, Porto Rico, and Cuba. A complete list of the sugar planters of the countries in reference, their post-office addresses, names of plantation, amount of product, etc., and other valuable data are included in the publication. Among the various matters treated, the sugar factories of the Republic receive special attention, it being stated that the large central factory will produce next year about 20,000,000 pounds of sugar, extensive machinery having been added, so that at present the plant ranks as the largest in the Republic. According to present indications, it is estimated that the year 1901-2 will show a sugar output far in excess of any previous season.

The "Crop Reporter," published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in its April number contains a very interesting article concerning the "Production and Exports of Argentina," with special reference to the cereal crops of the country. The development of cold storage has rendered the meats of the Republic as marketable as its wool and hides, whereas the steady inpouring of immigration, principally of an agricultural class, has made its wheat, maize, flaxseed, hay, and other agricultural products factors in the

world's markets. The statistics presented in the article are compiled from official and other reliable sources, and embrace the following classifications: Areas under crops in 1890 and 1900; production and distribution of wheat; production, consumption, seed, and surplus; wheat crops of 1899-1902; the maize crop; crops of chief agricultural provinces; agricultural and pastoral exports; exports of wheat, maize, flaxseed, and exports of hay and certain pastoral products since 1891.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued as No. 24 of its publications of the Section of Foreign Markets a bulletin of the agricultural imports and exports of the United States for the five years 1897-1901. From this it is seen that in an annual average of imports, for the five years in reference, of \$750,208,381, agricultural imports figure for \$376,549,697, or 50.2 per cent. The annual average of exports for the five years is given as \$1,255,491,423, in which exports of domestic agricultural products are represented by \$827,566,147, or 65.9 per cent of the total. The bulletin includes a detailed statement of the agricultural imports and exports of the United States during each of the five years 1897-1901, embracing all commodities that seem properly to belong to the agricultural category.

The Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics has received a copy of the report transmitted to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala by Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in the United States and Mexico, in his capacity as Delegate to the Second International Conference of American States held in Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. Under the title "*Guatemala en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana*" (Guatemala in the Second International Conference of American States), Señor LAZO deals not only with the treaties, conventions, resolutions, and recommendations of the Conference in question, but also considers the historical antecedents of the congress which, in his opinion, is destined to have important bearing upon the pacific development of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Two volumes entitled "*Histoire de la Découverte et de la Conquête du Pérou*" (History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru) are recent additions to the Americana of the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This history of the discovery and conquest of the Peruvian Republic is a French translation from the Spanish of AUGUSTIN DE ZARATE, and was published in 1774. Not less interesting than the subject-matter are the quaint woodcuts and maps with which the books are embellished, while the curious letterpress and phraseology will delight the student. In the translator's preface the discov-

ery of America is classed among such other questionable benefits to mankind as the discovery of gunpowder and of printing, but it is admitted that the conquest of Peru had an important bearing on the personal affairs and expenditures of the courts of Europe.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received the first installment of the revised edition of "Stielers Atlas," published by JUSTUS PERTHES, Gotha, Germany, consisting of four parts, as follows: Part I, No. 15, The Eastern Alps, scale 1:925,000, by C. SCHERRER and H. HABENICHT; No. 64, China, scale 1:750,000, by C. BARUCH. Part II, No. 57, Western Siberia, scale 1:750,000, by H. HABENICHT; No. 92, Mexico, scale 1:750,000, by H. HABENICHT. Part III, No. 14, Switzerland, scale 1:925,000, by C. SCHERRER and H. HABENICHT; No. 40, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, scale 1:1,110,000, by C. SCHERRER. Part IV, No. 81, South Sea Islands, by Dr. H. HAACK; No. 93, The West Indies, scale 1:750,000, by H. HABENICHT.

The principal article in "Petermann's Mitteilungen," No. 3, is a review by Prof. W. SIEVERS of the published documents relating to the Franco-Brazilian boundary question. These are contained in 14 volumes, of which 10 are contributed by Brazil and 3 by France, and in 5 atlases of 250 maps, besides those in the text. He regards the Brazilian presentment as far superior to that of France, which has "little substance, consists largely of hypothesis, is not convincing, and is often very superficial." The volume containing the arbitrators' summing up of the evidence, the work mainly of an unnamed Swiss engineer, he characterizes as "a scientific work of the first order," which has enriched our general cartographical knowledge.

"Histoire du Pérou," a French translation by M. H. TERNAUX COMPANS of the work of EL PADRE ANELLO OLIVA, is an accession to the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. It was published in Paris in 1857. This little volume gives only the introduction to the voluminous work of OLIVA, who was a member of the famous "Company of Jesus." The date of the original work was 1631. The translation touches briefly on the records of the Incas and their wonderful civilization, and gives an account of the various Spanish conquests, with their results, in Peru.

The "Manufacturers' Record" for April 24, 1902, contains an interesting résumé of industrial, commercial, and financial conditions in Mexico, under the title "A Few Facts About Mexico." The development of business interests and the opportunities for investment of capital are specially treated.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1901.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- Annual American catalogue. 1900-1901. New York, office of Publisher's Weekly, 1902. 480 pp. 8°.
- Annual literary index. 1901. New York, office of Publisher's Weekly, 1902. 480 pp. 8°.
- Guia comercial de la ciudad de La Paz. Mugia y Gimenez. La Paz, 1902. 312 (4) pp. 12°.
- Meyer's historisch-geographischer kalender. Leipzig and Wien, Bibliographisches Institut, 1902. 364 pp. 8°.
- Spiers & Surenne: French-English and English-French dictionary. New York, Appleton & Co., 1901. 666, 651 pp. 4°.
- The statesman's yearbook. J. Scott Keltie (Ed.). London, Macmillan & Co., 1902. 1332 pp. 12°.
- Salvá, D. Vincente: Diccionario Francés-Español y Español-Francés. Paris, Garnier, 1899. 411 pp. 16°.

ENGLISH.

- Byam, George: Wanderings in some of the western republics of America, with remarks upon the cutting of the great ship canal through Central America. London, John W. Parker, 1850. Ills. 264 pp. 8°.
- Caldcleugh, Alexander: Travels in South America during the years 1819-20-21, containing an account of the present state of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chile. In 2 vols. 8°. Ills. London, John Murray, 1825.
- Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. Annual report (52d), January 21, 1902. San Francisco, Commercial Publishing Company, 1902. 221 pp. 8°.
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FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL.

SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA—DICTAMEN DE LA COMISIÓN DE FERROCARRIL PAN-AMERICANO.

La Comisión de Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de los Estados Americanos, se permite formular el siguiente informe:

En la Primera Conferencia celebrada en Wáshington durante el invierno de 1889-90, la Comisión de Comunicaciones por ferrocarril, en la que figuraban Delegados que representaban á diez y ocho Gobiernos de América, al presentar su informe, que fué unánimemente aprobado y adoptado por la Conferencia, manifestó las siguientes opiniones:

“Primero. Que un ferrocarril que ligue á todas las naciones representadas en esta Conferencia, ó á la mayoría de ellas, contribuirá grandemente al desarrollo de relaciones cordiales entre dichas naciones y al incremento de sus intereses materiales.

“Segundo. Que el mejor método para facilitar su ejecución es el nombramiento de una Comisión Internacional de Ingenieros, la cual se encargará de establecer los trazos posibles, de determinar su verdadera longitud, de calcular el costo de cada uno de ellos, y de comparar sus ventajas respectivas.

“Tercero. Que dicha Comisión deberá estar constituida por un cuerpo de ingenieros de los que cada nación nombrará tres, y que estarán facultados para distribuirse en subcomisiones y para nombrar todos los demás ingenieros y empleados que se consideren necesarios para ejecutar con mayor rapidez el trabajo.

“Cuarto. Que cada uno de los Gobiernos que acepten podrá nombrar á sus propias expensas, comisionados ó ingenieros que sirvan como auxiliares de las subcomisiones que tengan á su cargo los trabajos topográficos de cada una de las secciones de la línea.

“Quinto. Que el ferrocarril, en cuanto lo permitan los intereses comunes, deberá ligar á las principales ciudades situadas en las cercanías de su trayecto.

“Sexto. Qui si no puede alterarse sin grandes inconvenientes la dirección general de la línea, con los fines mencionados en el artículo anterior, deberán trazarse ramales que tengan por objeto ligar á dichas ciudades con la línea troncal.

“Séptimo. Que con el fin de reducir el costo de la empresa, podrían utilizarse los ferrocarriles existentes en cuanto esto sea practicable y compatible con el trayecto y demás condiciones del ferrocarril continental.

“Octavo. Que en caso de que los resultados de los trabajos topográficos demuestren la practicabilidad y conveniencia del ferrocarril, se soliciten proposiciones para la construcción, ya sea de toda la línea ó ya de sus secciones.

“Noveno. Que la construcción, administración y trabajos de la línea deberán hacerse á expensas de los concesionarios, ó de las personas con quienes éstos á su vez, contraten las obras, ó á quienes transfieran sus derechos con todas las formalidades debidas y previo consentimiento de los gobiernos respectivos.

“Décimo. Que todos los materiales necesarios para la construcción y los trabajos del ferrocarril deberán quedar exentos de derechos de importación, con sujeción á los reglamentos que se juzguen necesarios para evitar el abuso de este privilegio.

“Undécimo. Que todas las propiedades muebles y raices del ferrocarril, empleadas en su construcción y en sus trabajos, deberán quedar exentas de todo impuesto, ya sea nacional, provincial, de Estado ó municipal.

“Duodécimo. Que la ejecución de una obra de tal magnitud merece ser alentada por medio de subsidios, concesiones de terrenos, ó garantías de un determinado minimum de interés.

“Décimotercero. Que los sueldos de la Comisión, así como los gastos que se eroguen en los trabajos topográficos preliminares y definitivos, deberán sufragarse por todas las naciones que acepten, proporcionalmente á su población, conforme al último censo oficial, ó, á falta de censo, según convenio celebrado entre sus respectivos Gobiernos.

“Décimocuarto. Que el ferrocarril deberá declararse perpetuamente neutral, á fin de asegurar la libertad del tráfico.

“Décimoquinto. Que la aprobación de los trazos, los términos en que deban hacerse las propuestas, la protección á los concesionarios, la inspección de los trabajos y las leyes que los afecten, la neutralidad de

la vía y el libre paso de las mercancías de tránsito (en el caso previsto por el artículo 8º) deberá ser objeto de convenios especiales, entre todas las naciones interesadas.

“Décimosexto. Que tan pronto como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos reciba la noticia de que estas recomendaciones han sido aceptadas por los demás Gobiernos, los invite para que nombren la Comisión de ingenieros, á que se refiere el artículo 2º, á fin de que dicha Comisión pueda reunirse en la ciudad de Wáshington, á la mayor brevedad posible.”

Mr. BLAINE, que entonces era Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, al presentar el anterior Informe de la Comisión de ferrocarril al Presidente HARRISON, dijo lo siguiente:

“Ninguna de las recomendaciones formuladas por la Conferencia Internacional Americana es tan importante como ésta, y la recomiendo encarecidamente á la atención de usted, con absoluta confianza en que el Congreso dará muy pronto los pasos necesarios á fin de poner á este Gobierno en aptitud de participar debidamente en la promoción de la empresa. Por ningún otro camino pueden el Gobierno y el pueblo de los Estados Unidos contribuir en tan alto grado al desarrollo y á la prosperidad de las Repúblicas hermanas y al mismo tiempo á la expansión de nuestro comercio.”

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos, al transmitir el Informe al Congreso, expresó así su opinión sobre la importancia del proyecto:

“Al Senado y á la Cámara de Representantes:

“Acompaño un Informe de la Conferencia Internacional Americana que hace poco celebró sus sesiones en esta Capital, en el cual se recomienda el trazo de una línea de ferrocarril intercontinental, que ligue los sistemas de la América del Norte con los del Continente meridional, y que ese trazo se haga bajo la dirección de una Junta de Comisionados que representen á las diferentes Repúblicas americanas.

“La atención pública se ha fijado de preferencia en lo relativo al mejoramiento de las comunicaciones por mar entre los Estados Unidos y Centro y Sud-América. La creación de nuevas y mejores líneas de vapores, indudablemente proporciona el medio más fácil para desarrollar un creciente comercio con las naciones latino-americanas. Pero es preciso no olvidar la posibilidad de viajar por tierra desde Wáshington hasta la capital más meridional de Sud-América, y que el establecimiento de comunicaciones por ferrocarril con aquellos Estados amigos, suministrará, tanto á ellos como á nosotros, gran número de facilidades de valor especial, para el comercio y cambios mercantiles. La obra que se proyecta es vasta pero perfectamente practicable. Será de interés para todos y acaso sorprendente para muchos de nosotros saber cuánto se ha hecho ya en México y en Sud-América, en lo relativo á la construcción de ferrocarriles que pueden utilizarse como parte de una

línea intercontinental. No vacilo en recomendar la conveniencia de que el Congreso autorice el gasto de las pequeñas sumas necesarias para los trabajos topográficos aconsejados por la Conferencia, y al mismo tiempo el nombramiento de los Comisionados y auxiliares que han de dirigir y efectuar los trabajos topográficos preliminares que se necesiten.

“BENJAMÍN HARRISON.

MANSIÓN EJECUTIVA, 19 de mayo de 1890.”

Fué concedida la autorización para el pago de la cuota correspondiente á los Estados Unidos en los trabajos topográficos preliminares, y se recibieron también las de algunos otros de los países interesados. Poco después comenzó sus labores la Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, con la representación de once de los Gobiernos de América.

Mr. A. J. CASSATT, actual Presidente del Ferrocarril de Pennsylvania, que es uno de los sistemas ferroviarios más grandes y que más éxito han alcanzado en el mundo, fué elegido por unanimidad para que desempeñase el cargo de Presidente de la Comisión, y Mr. H. G. DAVIS, fué á su vez designado para el puesto de Presidente de la Comisión de Hacienda. La Comisión gastó cerca de \$360,000 en trabajos topográficos sobre el terreno, en mapas, impresiones, etc. Se pusieron en movimiento tres cuerpos de ingenieros, y los resultados de sus trabajos, correspondientes á un período de varios años, y que fueron terminados en 1895, demostraron que la distancia aproximada entre Nueva York y Buenos Aires, de acuerdo con sus investigaciones topográficas, y haciendo uso de los caminos existentes, sería de 10,471 millas, de las cuales cerca de la mitad estaban ya terminadas y en explotación. La siguiente carta oficial, escrita en 1896 por el Capitán E. Z. STEEVER, Secretario de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, proporcione los informes más auténticos que pueden obtenerse acerca de los ferrocarriles que podrían usarse como parte de una línea continental y de lo que quedaría aún por construir.

“COMISIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL INTERNACIONAL,

“Washington, D. C., 16 de enero de 1896.

“Al Honorable HENRY G. DAVIS,

“Washington, D. C.

“ESTIMADO SEÑOR: En obsequio de la orden verbal de Ud., que se recibió en esta Oficina el 14 del actual, acompaño un cálculo aproximado de la longitud de la vía que se necesita para un ferrocarril desde Nueva York hasta Buenos Aires, República Argentina, según los diferentes países.

“Actualmente existen comunicaciones por ferrocarril hasta Oaxaca, República Mexicana, y se han hecho trazos y, según los informes de la prensa, se han otorgado concesiones, para ligar á Oaxaca con algún punto de la línea divisoria entre México y Guatemala. Puebla se

halla á 129 millas al sudeste de la ciudad de México por la vía del Ferrocarril Interoceánico, y á 115.6 por la del Ferrocarril Mexicano, siendo el primero de vía angosta y el último de vía ancha. Oaxaca se encuentra á 227.6 millas al sudeste de Puebla, por el Ferrocarril Mexicano del Sur y, por consiguiente, á 356.6 millas de la ciudad de México por una línea y á 343.3 por la otra. Oaxaca es actualmente la ciudad más meridional que está ligada por ferrocarril con la ciudad de México, y se halla separada de la frontera de Guatemala por una distancia que requeriría un ferrocarril de 400 millas de longitud, poco más ó menos.

“Los trabajos topográficos y las exploraciones de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental comenzaron en el Noroeste de la frontera de Guatemala, y se extendieron hasta la región occidental de la frontera de Bolivia. La longitud aproximada del ferrocarril que deberá ligar la frontera Sud-oriental de México con la capital de la República Argentina, es la que á continuación se expresa:

	Millas.
Guatemala	230
El Salvador	220
Honduras	70
Nicaragua	224
Costa Rica	363
Colombia	1, 372
El Ecuador	635
El Perú	1, 671
Bolivia	774
La Argentina	1, 143
Total	6, 702

“La distancia de Nueva York á Laredo es de 2,187 millas; la de este último punto á la ciudad de México, de 839 millas; de allí á Oaxaca, 343 millas; hasta la frontera de Guatemala, 400 millas; 3,769 millas como suma total, ascendiendo la distancia completa desde Nueva York hasta Buenos Aires á 10,471 millas.

“De las 6,702 millas anteriores se encuentran en explotación los siguientes trozos:

	Millas.
Guatemala, desde Escuintla hasta Patulul	30
El Salvador, desde Sonsonate hasta Atos	20
Nicaragua, desde Chinandega hasta La Paz	31
Total en Centro América	81
El Perú, desde Sicuani hasta Puno	151
Bolivia, desde Oruro hasta Huanchaco	192
La Argentina, desde Jujuy hasta Buenos Aires	993
Total en Sud América	1, 336

“Un considerable total, para Centro y Sud América, de 1,453 millas, ya construidas y en explotación.

“Deduciendo esas 1,453 millas de las 6,702, resulta que quedan por construirse 5,249 millas de ferrocarril, á fin de que quede terminada una

línea completa desde la frontera meridional de México hasta la Capital de la Argentina. En otros términos, la mitad de la distancia entre la ciudad de Nueva York y Buenos Aires está ya cubierta por ferrocarriles en explotación activa.

“Es de creerse que por medio de trabajos topográficos posteriores, especialmente en el Perú, se acorte la longitud de las líneas que se necesitan, pero hasta la fecha, los datos anteriores son los mejores que se han podido obtener.

“Esperando que estos informes respondan satisfactoriamente á lo que Ud. solicita, quedo de Ud. muy respetuosamente.

“E. Z. STEEVER, *Secretario.*”

El cuadro que á continuación se inserta, muestra un resumen del Informe presentado por los ingenieros de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, acerca del número de millas ya construidas de la línea continental propuesta, entre Nueva York y Buenos Aires, de la situación de las secciones que serán necesarias para formar una línea completa, y del costo que se calcula para cada una de ellas.

Regiones.	Construido y proyectado.		Construido.		Tendrán que construirse.		Costo de los terraplenes, de las obras de albañilería y de los puentes.
	<i>Millas.</i>	<i>Kilómetros.</i>	<i>Millas.</i>	<i>Kilómetros.</i>	<i>Millas.</i>	<i>Kilómetros.</i>	
América Central	1,043.00	1,678.53	211.30	340.05	831.70	1,338.48	\$17,154,517.00
Colombia.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	.....	.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	33,738,424.84
Ecuador.....	2,397.04	3,857.63	211.30	340.05	2,185.74	3,517.58	50,892,941.84
	658.00	1,058.94	.....	.....	658.00	1,058.94	26,863,855.00
Perú.....	3,055.04	4,916.57	211.30	340.05	2,843.74	4,576.52	77,756,796.84
	1,785.51	2,873.48	151.61	244.00	1,633.90	2,629.48	65,758,146.00
Bolivia.....	4,840.55	7,790.05	362.91	584.05	4,477.64	7,206.00	143,514,942.84
	587.55	945.56	195.06	313.91	392.49	631.65	12,023,329.00
Argentina.....	5,428.10	8,735.61	557.97	897.96	4,870.13	7,837.65	155,538,271.84
	1,061.66	1,708.56	936.66	1,507.40	125.00	201.16	4,000,000.00
Estados Unidos.....	6,489.76	10,444.17	1,494.63	2,405.36	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	2,094.00	3,369.93	2,094.00	3,369.93	.....	.....	.....
México.....	8,583.76	13,814.10	3,588.63	5,775.29	.....	.....	.....
	1,644.30	2,646.22	1,183.30	1,904.32	461.00	741.90	14,752,000.00
Total.....	10,228.06	16,460.32	4,771.92	7,679.61	5,456.13	8,780.71	174,290,371.84

Por lo anterior se verá que los ingenieros de la Comisión, en la época en que formularon su Informe, en 1895, pensaban que con \$175,000,000 se construirían los ferrocarriles necesarios para unir las líneas existentes y conseguir de este modo una comunicación completa. Con posterioridad se han construido algunos otros ferrocarriles que podrían utilizarse como parte de un sistema continental, y la Comisión es de parecer que actualmente no tendrían que construirse sino 5,000 millas para establecer comunicación completa entre los sistemas de Norte y Sud América. Calculando el costo á razón de \$40,000 la milla, cálculo que nos parece amplio, se necesitarían \$200,000,000 para esa gran obra.

Los trabajos topográficos efectuados por los ingenieros de la Comisión, demuestran que la construcción de las líneas que hacen falta es practicable y que no habría gran dificultad para realizar tal proyecto, desde el punto de vista económico, si se consideran los resultados que se obtendrían con él.

Los sistemas de ferrocarriles de los Estados Unidos, tales como los de Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern y otros, explotan líneas de un número mayor de millas que el que se necesita para realizar el Ferrocarril Intercontinental, y cada uno de esos sistemas tiene bonos y acciones por un valor que excede al calculado para esta empresa. El Gobierno ruso acaba de terminar un extenso ferrocarril que tiende al desarrollo de Siberia, con un costo que supera considerablemente al calculado para el Ferrocarril Intercontinental y con mayores dificultades de construcción.

La República Mexicana suministra un ejemplo reciente de lo que se ha conseguido gracias al incremento de las ventajas que prestan los ferrocarriles.

En el dictamen de la Delegación Mexicana á esta Conferencia, tratando del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, se dice:

“Por lo que toca á México, no ha cesado de hacer esfuerzos y aun sacrificios para construir este sistema ferrocarrilero, extendiéndolo hacia el Sur de manera que pueda entroncar con las líneas que construyan las Repúblicas Centro-Americanas, como entronca ya en varios puntos de su frontera Septentrional con importantes líneas de los Estados Unidos de América. En estos momentos se halla en estudio una línea que deberá entroncar con el Ferrocarril Interoceánico ya construido y en explotación en el Istmo de Tehuantepec, y últimamente se ha otorgado una concesión subvencionada liberalmente para la construcción de un ferrocarril que partiendo del de Tehuantepec, se extenderá hacia la frontera de Guatemala.”

También se dice: “El constante deseo del Gobierno y del pueblo de México ha sido proporcionar todos los medios conducentes al mejoramiento de las comunicaciones interiores, aumentando de esa manera la explotación de sus recursos naturales y el tráfico mercantil con otras naciones.”

Aunque la construcción de la línea continental es sin duda una empresa de gran magnitud, los beneficios que se obtendrán de ella no son tan problemáticos, ni los obstáculos que se tendrán que vencer tan grandes como los que esperaban, ó tenían que combatir los constructores de los ferrocarriles que cruzan los Alleghanies y las Montañas Rocallosas cuando se construyeron estas líneas.

La experiencia ha probado en todas partes del mundo que al establecimiento de comunicaciones ferrocarrileras, ha seguido el desarrollo de las riquezas naturales del país y un sistema que ponga en contacto

á todas las Repúblicas de este hemisferio, contribuirá más que todo otro medio al desarrollo de las Repúblicas del Sud, especialmente en su interior. Ahora sólo es posible poner en los mercados aquellos productos de los puntos que no tocan las líneas férreas, que pueden ser conducidos á lomo de mula á los puertos de mar para su exportación, y los puntos en que tocan los buques se encuentran muy á menudo á centenares de millas de distancia. En lugares situados sobre una línea férrea se pueden hacer embarques de un punto á otro que no disten entre sí sino unas cuantas millas. Grandes áreas de depósitos minerales y ricas tierras pobladas de bosques de madera de construcción ó á propósito para la agricultura, permanecen vírgenes á causa de la falta de medios de transporte. La estadística de la mayor parte de estos países demuestra que hasta ahora solamente se han explotado los territorios próximos al mar. No solamente contribuiría esa línea de ferrocarril al desarrollo de un territorio que ahora es prácticamente inaccesible, aumentando de esa manera la riqueza general de los países que recorra, sino que las mayores ventajas que se obtuvieran, darían por resultado la competencia entre el transporte por ferrocarril y el marítimo en las regiones que ahora dependen enteramente del último. La competencia es la vida del comercio, y aunque se necesitan medios de transporte marítimo más fáciles entre las Repúblicas Americanas, y deberían fomentarse; para su completo desarrollo y progreso son necesarias las comunicaciones, tanto por agua como por ferrocarril.

En caso de guerra entre algunas de las Potencias europeas, el comercio se perjudicaría seriamente por la interrupción de las comunicaciones marítimas; pero el peligro por esta causa sería menor si las Repúblicas Americanas se comunicaran entre sí, por medio de vías férreas.

Un país ó una parte de él en que no haya ferrocarriles, se encuentra atrasado y no puede competir con buen éxito con las regiones que poseen estas ventajas. Cuando se construyó el primer ferrocarril del Río Mississippi al Pacífico, muchos temieron que no fuera remunerativo, porque el territorio por donde debía atravesar, estaba en su mayor parte despoblado. Ahora existen varias líneas, todas ellas remunerativas. Y el rápido progreso de la gran región occidental de la República del Norte, que en gran parte se debe á las ventajas obtenidas con los ferrocarriles, ha sido la maravilla del siglo. El interior de los Estados Unidos, especialmente las regiones del Oeste y del Sudoeste, así como los lugares interiores de las Repúblicas del Sud, serían los que más beneficios recibirán del establecimiento de un Ferrocarril Intercontinental, porque estos territorios tendrán comunicaciones más fáciles y directas entre sí. Apenas podrá estimarse el incremento del comercio, cuando las 195,000 millas de vía férrea de los Estados Unidos y las 10,000 de México queden ligadas con las 10,600 de la Argentina y con las de las demás Repúblicas Americanas.

Desde que se estableció la comunicación por medio de vías férreas entre México y los Estados Unidos el comercio entre los dos países ha aumentado grandemente, al grado de que ahora envía México el 70 por ciento del total de sus exportaciones á los Estados Unidos y este país exporta para México por el mismo valor aproximadamente. En el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1901 los Estados Unidos compraron mercancías en los países de la América Central y del Sur por valor de \$121,000,000, que equivalen al 14 por ciento del total de sus importaciones, y durante el mismo período, los Estados Unidos vendieron mercancías á dichos países por valor de \$52,000,000, ó sea solamente el 10 por ciento del total de las importaciones de la América Central y del Sur.

Como demostración de la actual falta de medios fáciles de transporte entre las Repúblicas Americanas, debe bastar el hecho de que algunos de los Delegados á esta Conferencia, para llegar á la ciudad de México, han tenido que hacerlo por la vía de Europa y Nueva York, y otros por la vía de San Francisco. Una carta, ó un bulto confiado al Expreso, que se envíe de México ó de los Estados Unidos á alguna de las Repúblicas Americanas, primero tendría que ir á Europa y de allí á su destino.

Esta Comisión posee informes de algunos de los Delegados de la América Central y del Sur, acerca de los ferrocarriles de sus respectivos países, y cuando se reciban otros, suplica que se impriman como apéndice al presente.

Resumen.—Considerando: que los tres cuerpos de ingenieros empleados por la Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental hicieron exploraciones experimentales, en 1892, 1893, y 1894, de que acompañaron mapas, comprendiendo desde el límite norte de Guatemala hasta el límite norte de la República Argentina, é informaron que sería practicable completar un Ferrocarril Continental de “vía ancha” que atravesase las Repúblicas del Norte, del Centro y de Sud América, y que aprovechando los ferrocarriles actualmente en explotación, la distancia que había que construir sería de 5,456 millas, siendo el presupuesto de su costo de \$174,290,271, ó sean como \$32,000 por milla, y

Considerando: que es un hecho de todos conocido que los ferrocarriles desarrollan los recursos naturales de un país, aumentan el comercio y la riqueza, y contribuyen á la prosperidad general de los países por donde atraviesan;

En consecuencia, calculando que la distancia que tendrá que construirse será de 5,000 millas y que el costo no excederá de \$200,000,000 (ó sea á razón de \$40,000 por milla), la Comisión por unanimidad, recomienda desde luego la construcción de una línea intercontinental con ramales donde fueren necesarios, para unirse con las ciudades principales, la cual pase por las diferentes Repúblicas, uniendo los sistemas de los Estados Unidos y México con los de la Argentina;

Habiéndose cumplido las recomendaciones que hizo la última Conferencia, celebrada en Wáshington, con respecto á las exploraciones preliminares, apoyamos por unanimidad las que aparecen de las actas de la Comisión del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano y de la dicha Conferencia de Wáshington, y son como sigue:

Primero. Que un ferrocarril que ponga en comunicación á todas ó á la mayor parte de las naciones representadas en esta Conferencia, contribuirá poderosamente al desarrollo de las relaciones cordiales entre dichas naciones y al aumento de sus intereses materiales.

Segundo. Que el ferrocarril, hasta donde lo permitan los intereses comunes, deberá ligar á las principales ciudades situadas en las cercanías de su trayecto.

Tercero. En caso de que no pueda alterarse sin grandes inconvenientes la dirección de la línea, con el objeto expresado en el artículo anterior, se trazarán ramales que unan á esas ciudades con la línea troncal.

Cuarto. Que para reducir el costo de la empresa deberán utilizarse los ferrocarriles en explotación hasta donde sea posible y compatible con el trayecto y condiciones del Ferrocarril Continental.

Quinto. Que todos los materiales necesarios para la construcción y trabajos del ferrocarril deben quedar exentos de derechos de importación, con sujeción á los reglamentos que se estimen necesarios para evitar los abusos de este privilegio.

Sexto. Que todas las propiedades muebles y raíces del ferrocarril, empleadas en su construcción y trabajos, deberán quedar exentas de todo impuesto, ya sea nacional, provincial, de Estado, ó municipal.

Séptimo. Que la ejecución de una obra de tal magnitud deberá ser ayudada en cuanto sea posible por medio de subsidios, concesiones de terrenos y garantías de un determinado minimum de interés.

Octavo. Que el ferrocarril debe declararse perpetuamente neutral para que así pueda asegurarse la libertad del tráfico.

Noveno. También recomendamos que los Delegados á esta Conferencia y otras personas que favorezcan el Ferrocarril, insten á sus Gobiernos con toda la urgencia compatible con las circunstancias, para que otorguen á la empresa las concesiones liberales de toda clase que se consideren más convenientes á cada país.

Décimo. Que se invite á los Estados Unidos para que envíen personas de confianza y competentes á todas las Repúblicas de América á fin de avariguar con certeza los recursos de los diferentes países, la situación y condiciones de los ferrocarriles hoy en explotación, el estado actual del comercio y las expectativas de tráfico para una línea intercontinental, en caso de que llegue á terminarse, y qué concesiones haría cada Gobierno á la empresa.

Undécimo. Que esta Comisión continúe en sus labores, que informe á la próxima Conferencia y quede facultada para convocar á sus

miembros, aumentar su número y nombrar subcomisiones, con el objeto de poder proporcionar cualquiera clase de informes, y ayudar y alentar en cuanto sea posible el feliz término de la línea del Ferrocarril Intercontinental,

H. G. DAVIS.

BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.

J. B. CALVO.

ALBERTO ELMORE.

FRANCISCO ORLA.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

AUGUSTO MATTE.

RAFAEL REYES.

JOSÉ LEONARD.

MÉXICO, 27 de noviembre de 1901.

En virtud de este Informe se acordó lo siguiente:

RESOLUCIÓN.

Los que subscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos. han aprobado la siguiente resolución:

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana,

Considerando: Que los tres cuerpos de ingenieros empleados por la anterior Comisión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental hicieron exploraciones, desde el límite norte de Guatemala hasta el límite norte de la República Argentina, durante los años de 1893 y 1894, y presentaron su informe sobre la obra con los mapas respectivos;

Que este informe demuestra que es practicable completar la vía férrea que atravesase las Repúblicas del Continente de Norte á Sur; y que, en caso de aprovecharse los ferrocarriles en actual explotación, la longitud de las líneas por construirse sería de 5,456 millas, y el presupuesto de la obra total de \$174,290,271 oro, ó sean 32,000 pesos oro por milla;

Que los ferrocarriles desarrollan los recursos naturales de los países que atraviesan, aumentan su comercio y riqueza y contribuyen eficazmente á la prosperidad general;

Que las vías férreas internacionales consolidan las relaciones de amistad entre los Estados, los ligan con intereses comunes y aseguran la paz entre ellos;

Acuerda: I. Que se ratifique la resolución de la Conferencia de Wáshington, que recomendó la construcción de las líneas complementarias del "Ferrocarril Intercontinental," pasando éste por las diferentes Repúblicas, uniendo los sistemas de los Estados Unidos con los de la Argentina y ligando, hasta donde lo permitan los intereses comunes, las principales ciudades situadas en el trayecto del ferrocarril; ó en caso de que este último fuera inconveniente, trazando ramales que

unan esas ciudades con la línea troncal; y en fin, utilizando las líneas en explotación hasta donde sea posible y compatible con el trazo y condiciones del "Ferrocarril Intercontinental."

II. Que se auxilie por las Repúblicas interesadas la ejecución de la obra por todos los medios que estén en su poder; y especialmente, que se exceptúen de los derechos de importación los materiales necesarios para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, con sujeción á los reglamentos convenientes para evitar abusos; y que se exonere de todo impuesto nacional, de Estado, provincial ó municipal, las propiedades y derechos reales ó personales de la empresa; eximiéndose de derechos de aduana y de otros impuestos el tráfico en tránsito por las diversas Repúblicas; y coadyuvándose á la obra, en cuanto sea posible, mediante subsidios, concesiones de terrenos ó garantía de un mínimum de interés sobre los capitales invertidos en cada país.

Con tal objeto se recomienda que todas las personas que favorezcan la construcción del ferrocarril, gestionen ante los respectivos Gobiernos, con toda eficacia, la concesión á la empresa de esos ú otros subsidios liberales, según lo que se considere más conveniente y factible para cada país.

III. Que se invite al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, para que inicie cerca de los representantes diplomáticos de las demás Repúblicas acreditados en Wáshington, las medidas más apropiadas, que den por resultado el envío, dentro del término de un año, de personas caracterizadas y competentes á los diversos países de América, que fijen con certeza los recursos de cada país, la situación y condiciones de los ferrocarriles hoy en explotación, el estado actual del comercio y las expectativas de tráfico para una línea intercontinental, en caso de que llegue á terminarse; y qué concesiones haría cada uno de los respectivos Gobiernos á la empresa.

IV. Que el Presidente de la Conferencia nombre una Comisión de cinco miembros residentes en los Estados Unidos de América, para que entre en ejercicio, después de clausurada la Conferencia, con la facultad de aumentar el número de sus miembros ó reemplazarlos en caso necesario, nombrar las Subcomisiones que estime convenientes, informar á la próxima Conferencia sobre el resultado de sus labores, proporcionar cualquiera clase de informes sobre la obra del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, y ayudar y alentar, en cuanto sea posible, el feliz término de ella, sin perjuicio de que los demás miembros de la actual Comisión sigan prestando sus servicios con igual propósito; y, finalmente, que la Comisión, de acuerdo con el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y con los Ministros de los demás países interesados, residentes en Wáshington, procure que se convoque, dentro del término de un año, una reunión de representantes de todas las Repúblicas del Continente, debidamente autorizados, con el objeto de

ajustar una Convención, que provea á la construcción del proyectado Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de México, el veintiuno de enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares escritos respectivamente en castellano, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por la República Argentina	----	(Firmado) ANTONIO BERMEJO.
		(Firmado) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Por Bolivia	-----	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
Por Colombia	-----	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	-----	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por Chile	-----	(Firmado) AUGUSTO MATTE.
		(Firmado) JOAQU. WALKER M.
		(Firmado) EMILIO BELLO C.
Por Ecuador	-----	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Por El Salvador	-----	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
		(Firmado) BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.
Por los Estados Unidos de América.		(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN.
		(Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER.
		(Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	-----	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Honduras	-----	(Firmado) J. LEONARD.
		(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por México	-----	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA.
		(Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
		(Firmado) E. PARDO, jr.
		(Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.
		(Firmado) PABLO MACEDO.
		(Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
		(Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
		(Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.
		(Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	-----	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Paraguay	-----	(Firmado) CECILIO BÁEZ.
Por Perú	-----	(Firmado) MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN.
		(Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	-----	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

COMISIÓN PERMANENTE.

El Señor Presidente de la Conferencia, llevando á cabo lo dispuesto en el artículo cuarto de la Resolución, nombró á los Señores que siguen para formar la Comisión permanente de que allí se trata, á saber:

El Honorable Señor Don H. G. DAVIS, de West Virginia, en los Estados Unidos de América.

El Honorable Señor Don ANDREW CARNEGIE, de Nueva York, en los Estados Unidos de América.

El Honorable Señor Don MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Embajador de México en Wáshington.

El Honorable Señor Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro del Perú en los Estados Unidos de América.

Y el Honorable Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos de América.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El 22 de abril de 1902, el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América transmitió al Congreso, con un corto mensaje, el Informe del Señor Secretario de Estado respecto á lo determinado por la Segunda Conferencia en México sobre el Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

El Mensaje dice así:

“Al Senado y la Cámara de Representantes:

“Transmito con el presente al Congreso un Informe del Secretario de Estado, con los papeles que lo acompañan, relativos á la Resolución adoptada en la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de México, sobre el Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

“Recomiendo que el Congreso conceda un crédito de \$20,000, ó de lo que de esta suma pueda necesitarse, para permitir al Presidente enviar dos Comisionados á la América del Centro y del Sur para llevar á efecto los propósitos de la Resolución citada, é investigar lo que deba hacerse para extender el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las dos partes del continente americano que antes se ha nombrado, facultándoles para dar el Informe correspondiente.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

INFORME DEL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO.

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de someter á la consideración de V. las adjuntas copias, una del Informe presentado en la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de México, en el invierno de 1901 á 1902, por la Comisión de Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, y la otra, de la Resolución adoptada por los Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en

aquella asamblea, refiriéndose ambas cosas al proyectado Ferrocarril Pan-Americano.

“El artículo III de la Resolución dispone:

“Que se invite al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América para que inicie cerca de los Representantes diplomáticos de las demás Repúblicas acreditadas en Wáshington, las medidas más apropiadas; que den por resultado el envío dentro del término de uno año de personas caracterizadas y competentes á los diversos países de América, que fijen con certeza los recursos de cada país, la situación y condiciones de los ferrocarriles hoy en explotación, el estado actual del comercio y las expectativas de tráfico para una línea intercontinental, en caso de que llegue á terminarse, y qué concesiones haría cada uno de los respectivos Gobiernos á la empresa.”

“El proyecto es de utilidad pública tan grande y el comercio con la América del Centro ó del Sur, en el que los Estados Unidos no tienen toda la participación que debieran, está creciendo tanto en importancia, que no titubeo un momento en recomendar que se solicite del Congreso un crédito de \$20,000, ó de lo que sea necesario de dicha suma, para poner al Presidente en aptitud de nombrar dos Comisionados para llevar á debido efecto los propósitos del acuerdo citado, é investigar al mismo tiempo, é incidentalmente lo que debe hacerse para extender el comercio entre esos países y los Estados Unidos, sometiendo el Informe correspondiente.

“Respetuosamente, etc.,

“JOHN HAY.

“DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO,

“*Wáshington, abril 19 de 1902.*”

EL FERROCARRIL INTERCONTINENTAL.

Por J. B. CALVO.

Cuando se piensa en la gran influencia que las vías de comunicación tienen, no sólo en el desarrollo de los elementos naturales y otras fuentes de la producción nacional, sino en el adelanto moral é intelectual que el ensanche de la esfera de acción proporciona al hombre, saltan á la vista los grandes beneficios que la construcción de un ferrocarril continental brindaría á las Repúblicas Americanas.

La obra es ciertamente colosal, pero no ofrece en realidad ningún obstáculo insuperable, y sólo espera para convertirse en el hecho plausible, que se tome el proyecto con ánimo resuelto hasta lograr que la empresa quede implantada.

Es evidente que el desarrollo del tráfico local por sí mismo, pagaría, en tiempo no lejano, el costo de la vía, y que el incremento de las relaciones comerciales entre unos y otros de los países vecinos sería rápido,

promoviendo así finalmente el bienestar general, político y social, de todas las naciones del Continente, y una unión más estrecha entre ellas, todo lo cual daría cada vez mayor valor al capital y sus rendimientos.

Los progresos que México viene obteniendo en los últimos años llaman con razón la atención del mundo, y el impulso que toman sus industrias demanda para la próspera República una fácil comunicación con los otros Estados vecinos, donde encontrará excelentes mercados para muchos de sus productos que la competencia del Norte encamina hacia ellos, como sucede actualmente y con particularidad respecto de las telas y géneros y artículos de cuero de todas clases.

Los Estados de la América Central progresan constantemente, y á la par que en ellos el adelanto moral se manifiesta de modo inequívoco en la tranquilidad de que hoy disfrutan, el desarrollo de sus ricas fuentes de producción toma mayor incremento cada día, alentando nuevas empresas, el mejoramiento de las vías de comunicación existentes y la construcción de otras nuevas é importantes.

Allá en el lejano Sur, la República Argentina se levanta como rival agrícola de los Estados Unidos del Norte, y Chile abre competencia en el Pacífico con las líneas de vapores de la gran nación norteamericana.

Estas demostraciones prácticas del adelanto de los países latinos del Continente, indican actividad en el movimiento de progreso que han alcanzado, y ponen de manifiesto la gran importancia del campo que ofrecen á las empresas y á los negocios.

El Brasil, con su enorme extensión territorial; el Uruguay, con su posición geográfica; el Perú, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela y Colombia, con la exuberante riqueza de su suelo, participan en igual alta escala de los beneficios del progreso y de la civilización.

La empresa de un ferrocarril que una á todos estos países encontrará, pues, abundantes elementos de vida existentes hoy, y muchos otros que por sí mismo creará, ya á influencia de las facilidades del tráfico local, ya por la comunicación rápida entre unos y otros Estados.

En la primera Conferencia Internacional Americana, celebrada en Washington en 1889-1890, se adoptaron resoluciones para llevar á efecto la gran empresa; y como resultado práctico de la iniciativa tomada entonces, se hicieron los estudios correspondientes por una Comisión de ingenieros que rindió un informe completo, que existe impreso con mapas é ilustraciones en siete gruesos volúmenes.

De esos estudios aparece que la longitud de un ferrocarril de Nueva York á Buenos Aires, sería de 10,471 millas y que de esta enorme distancia la mitad está cubierta ya por líneas férreas existentes.

Concretándonos á la primera parte de la gran obra continental, fácil será demostrar que sólo requiere un ligero impulso para que pueda verse realizada en toda la porción del hemisferio, al Norte de Panamá. En efecto, la distancia de 2,187 millas de Nueva York á Laredo en la frontera de México, la de 839 millas de Laredo á la Ciudad de México

y la de 343 millas de dicha ciudad á Oaxaca, se recorren por ferrocarriles en actual explotación.

Hay dos vías férreas mexicanas que se acercan á la frontera de Guatemala: una que corre de Puebla á Oaxaca, del lado del Pacífico, la cual necesitaría una extensión de 400 millas para llegar á dicha frontera; y la otra que parte de Córdoba, en la línea del ferrocarril de Veracruz, del lado del Atlántico. Existe además otra vía férrea en construcción que conectará con el Ferrocarril Interoceánico del Istmo de Tehuantepec; y lo que al efecto es más positivo, el Gobierno de México ha hecho una concesión con liberales subsidios para la construcción, en el término de dos años, de un ferrocarril que partiendo del Istmo como un ramal de la vía Interoceánica mencionada, se extienda hasta la línea divisoria con Guatemala.

Logrado este nuevo progreso de los ferrocarriles de México en su propio territorio, quedará salvada por el mismo hecho, la mayor de las dificultades para que la vía Intercontinental pueda extenderse, uniendo los ferrocarriles de los Estados de la América Central, donde existen varios tramos perfectamente utilizables en la vía general.

Bastará á este respecto hacer notar que de las 1,107 millas que una línea sobre el lado del Pacífico recorrerá en Centro América, desde la frontera mexicana hasta la de Colombia, existen hoy construidas y en explotación 211.30 millas, principalmente en El Salvador y Nicaragua, donde los ferrocarriles más extensos siguen en su mayor parte una dirección paralela en general á la costa.

En Guatemala hay un trayecto de ferrocarril del puerto de Ocós al pueblo de Ayutla, cerca de la frontera mexicana, y las líneas construidas en éste y los otros Estados centro-americanos suman poco menos de 1,000 millas.

	Millas.
Guatemala.....	342
El Salvador.....	132
Honduras.....	50
Nicaragua.....	176
Costa Rica.....	222

Pero en Costa Rica, Guatemala y Honduras, las vías férreas principales siguen una dirección transversal, porque se dirigen del interior á los puertos; mas en los tres países se están construyendo ramales que dentro de poco tiempo no sólo podrán agregar considerable extensión á la parte ejecutada del proyecto, sino que elevarán así la garantía de buen éxito para un Ferrocarril Continental, por el crecimiento consiguiente del tráfico que resultará siempre del mayor número de sus conexiones.

No existía tan buena base en México cuando se proyectaba la construcción de la primera vía férrea entre los Estados Unidos y aquella República; la empresa no encontraba el favor del público porque se creía que no sería remunerativa; y hoy, en el trascurso escaso de cuatro

lustros, existen ya tres líneas en constante actividad, alimentadas por el comercio creciente entre las dos naciones. Estas líneas férreas, por efecto natural, fomentan el desarrollo mutuo de intereses, impulsando al propio tiempo la construcción de otras vías en conexión con ellas.

No hay, pues, razón para dudar, fundándose en estos que son hechos palpables, que la extensión de los caminos de hierro hacia el Sur, producirá iguales, si no mejores resultados para el capital, aparte de la benéfica influencia moral en el porvenir de las naciones del Continente.

Parece próxima la realización del pensamiento de unir los dos grandes océanos por un canal á través del Istmo centro-americano, entre Costa Rica y Nicaragua; y si como es justo esperarlo se resuelve pronto su ejecución, la sección septentrional del Ferrocarril Intercontinental aumentará en importancia de un modo excepcional.

En la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida en México de octubre á enero, 1901-2, se acordó ratificar las resoluciones de la Primera Conferencia de Wáshington y hacer entre otras recomendaciones, la de que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América inicie, por medio de los representantes diplomáticos de las Repúblicas americanas acreditados en Wáshington, las medidas más apropiadas para el envío, dentro de un año, de comisionados que informen acerca de los ferrocarriles existentes, y concesiones que harían los respectivos gobiernos para la construcción de la vía continental.

El pensamiento encuentra hoy gran favor; y es de esperarse que con el nuevo impulso que se le da, llegue á convertirse en la deseada realidad.

Sea así para bien de toda la América!

WÁSHINGTON, *abril de 1902.*

CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DEL BRASIL Y S. M. EL REY DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA. PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN POR ARBITRAJE DE LA CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES ENTRE EL TERRITORIO BRASILEÑO Y EL DE LA GUAYANA INGLESA.

Concluido en Londres, noviembre 6 de 1901.

Proclamado, enero 28 de 1902.

Deseando el Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Brasil y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperador de la India, determinar por un arreglo amistoso la cuestión que se ha suscitado entre sus respectivos gobiernos respecto á la frontera entre

los Estados Unidos del Brasil y la Colonia denominada “Guayana inglesa,” han resuelto que la referida cuestión se someta á arbitraje, y, á fin de concluir una convención á ese efecto, han nombrado para sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Brasil al Señor JOAQUIM AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAUJO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Brasil, cerca de Su Majestad Británica.

Y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperador de la India, al Muy Honorable Señor HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY FITZ MAURICE, Marqués de Lansdowne, Conde de Wycombe, Visconde de Caln y Calnstone, Señor de Wycombe, Barón de Chipping Wycombe, Barón Nairne, Conde de Kerry, Conde de Shelburne, Visconde Clanmaurice y Fitzmaurice, Barón de Kerry, Lixnav y Dunkerron, Par del Reino de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Miembro del Muy Honorable Consejo Privado de Su Majestad Británica, Caballero de la muy noble Orden de la Liga, etc., principal Secretario de Estado de Su Majestad para el despacho de asuntos extranjeros.

Los que después de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrádoles en buena y debida forma, han acordado y convenido los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Brasil y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, Emperador de la India, convienen en invitar á Su Majestad el Rey de Italia á que decida como arbitrador la cuestión de límites arriba indicada.

ARTÍCULO II.

El territorio en disputa entre los Estados Unidos del Brasil y la Colonia de la Guayana inglesa se entenderá ser el comprendido entre los ríos Takutú y Cotinga, y una línea trazada desde el nacimiento del Cotinga, en dirección al este y siguiendo el curso de su corriente, hasta llegar á un punto cerca del Monte Ayangcanna; de allí en dirección al sudeste, y siguiendo siempre en general el curso de la corriente hasta el cerro llamado Annay; de allí por el tributario más inmediato hasta encontrar el río Rupunini; de allí subiendo la corriente de este último río hasta llegar á su nacimiento; y de allí cruzando el país hasta el nacimiento del Takutú.

ARTÍCULO III.

Se suplicará al arbitrador que investigue y determine qué extensión del territorio descrito en el precedente artículo, sea el todo de él, ó una parte suya solamente, puede ser legalmente reclamada por alguna de las dos altas partes contratantes, y que se sirva fijar la línea divisoria entre los Estados Unidos del Brasil y la Colonia de la Guayana inglesa.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Para decidir la cuestión que se somete á su fallo, el arbitrador depurará todos los hechos que estime necesarios, y tendrá por guía los principios de Derecho Internacional que á su juicio sean aplicables al caso.

ARTÍCULO V.

El "Caso" impreso, de cada una de las partes, acompañado con los documentos, correspondencia oficial, y toda la demás prueba en que se apoya, será entregado, en duplicado, al arbitrador y al gobierno de la otra parte, dentro de un período que no exceda de doce meses á contar de la fecha del canje de las ratificaciones de esta convención.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Dentro de seis meses después de la presentación de los "Casos," en la manera y forma prescrita en el artículo antecedente, cada una de las partes entregará, también en duplicado, al arbitrador y al gobierno de la otra parte, la "Réplica," ó "Counter Case," acompañada de nuevos documentos, correspondencia, ó prueba, en que se dará respuesta á lo dicho por la otra parte en su respectivo "Caso," ó se expondrá lo que aparezca de los documentos, correspondencia y pruebas presentadas.

Si en la "Réplica," ó "Counter Case," se ha dicho ó indicado por alguna de las partes que hay en su poder algún informe ó documento de su propiedad exclusiva, de que no haya acompañado copia, la referida parte tendrá obligación de suministrar á la otra, si ella lo exigiere, una copia del referido informe ó documento; y cada una de las partes puede obligar á la otra, por medio del arbitrador, á producir los originales, ó copias certificadas, de los papeles ó documentos presentados como prueba, dando en cada caso noticia de ello á la otra parte dentro de cuarenta días siguientes á la entrega del "Caso," ó de la "Réplica," ó "Counter Case;" y el documento original, ó su copia certificada, será producido tan pronto como pueda hacerse, antes de que expire un plazo que no exceda de cuarenta días, á contar desde la fecha del recibo de la noticia.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Dentro del término de cuatro meses, que empezarán á correr desde la expiración del plazo fijado para entregar la "Réplica," ó "Counter Case," cada una de las partes entregará en duplicado al arbitrador y al Gobierno de la otra parte, un alegato impreso en que se arguya el respectivo punto de vista, refiriéndose á la prueba en que se descansa; y el arbitrador podrá, si deseara mayor dilucidación de cualquiera particular tocado en el alegato, requerir que se le entregue un nuevo "alegato," escrito, ó impreso, sobre el dicho particular; pero en ese

caso, la otra parte tendrá el derecho de replicar por medio de un contra alegato escrito ó impreso.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

El arbitrador podrá, por cualquiera causa que á su juicio sea suficiente, extender los plazos fijados en los artículos V, VI y VII de esta convención, concediendo treinta días más.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en suplicar al arbitrador que se sirva pronunciar el laudo, si fuere posible, dentro del término de seis meses á contar desde la fecha de la presentación de los alegatos de ambas partes.

También convienen en rogar al arbitrador que se sirva dar su laudo, por escrito, fechado y firmado, y en duplicado, de modo que pueda entregarse un ejemplar al Representante de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y otro al Representante de la Gran Bretaña, á fin de que los remitan á sus respectivos Gobiernos.

ARTÍCULO X.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á aceptar el laudo del arbitrador como decisión completa, definitiva, y ejecutoria del asunto sometido á arbitraje.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que los indios y demás habitantes de alguna localidad del territorio disputado, que por virtud del laudo queden sujetos á la jurisdicción, bien de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, bien de la Colonia de la Guayana inglesa, podrán, dentro del término de diez y ocho meses á contar desde la fecha del laudo, elegir entre trasladarse, ó no, con sus familias, y bienes muebles, al territorio de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, ó al territorio de la Colonia, según fuere el caso. Les será también potestativo á los referidos habitantes disponer libremente de sus bienes raices, y las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á facilitar de cuantos modos sean posibles el ejercicio de la opción á que se refiere este artículo.

ARTÍCULO XII.

Cada Gobierno proveerá lo necesario para el pago de los gastos de preparación y presentación de su caso. Los gastos en que se incurra en los procedimientos del arbitraje serán sufragados de por mitad.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

La presente convención se llevará á efecto, inmediatamente después del canje de sus ratificaciones, y este canje se verificará en la ciudad

de Río de Janeiro, dentro de cuatro meses á partir de esta fecha, ó antes si fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman y sellan la presente, en duplicado, en Londres, hoy 6 de noviembre de 1901.

[L. s.]

JOACHIM NABUCO.

[L. s.]

LANSDOWNE.

DECLARACIÓN.

Al tiempo de firmar la antecedente convención, los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios declaran, como parte y complemento de aquella, y sujeto como ella á ratificación, que las Altas Partes Contratantes adoptan como frontera entre los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y la colonia de la Guayana inglesa, la línea que divide las aguas de la cuenca del Amazonas y las de las cuencas del Corentino y del Esequibo, desde el nacimiento del Corentino hasta el del Repununi, ó del Takutú, ó un punto entre ellos, según lo que decida el arbitrador.

[L. s.]

JOACHIM NABUCO.

[L. s.]

LANSDOWNE.

CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO EN RÍO DE JANEIRO.

Entre las diferentes medidas de carácter general tomadas en la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana últimamente celebrada en México, figura en lugar conspicuo la relativa al aprovechamiento de los ríos de la América del Sur para establecer un sistema de comunicación interior entre las Repúblicas de aquel continente. En el número del BOLETIN, correspondiente al mes de febrero de este año de 1902, de página 402 á página 418, se dió cuenta del notable discurso que pronunció en la Conferencia citada, el Señor Delegado de Colombia, General Don RAFAEL REYES, sobre la exploración que él mismo y dos hermanos suyos habían hecho del interior de Sud América, y en que recomendó se utilizasen las vías fluviales de aquella vasta porción de este hemisferio para propósitos de comunicación interior. La Conferencia dió forma práctica á esta idea, recomendando que las naciones cuyos territorios de encuentran bañados por aguas correspondientes á los grandes sistemas del Orinoco, el Amazonas y el río de la Plata se reúnan para estudiar el asunto, y llegar á la debida determinación. Esto se hizo por medio de un tratado que firmaron los Delegados de la República Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay, sujeto, por supuesto, á la ratificación de sus respectivos Gobiernos, que dice como sigue:

“CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA POR LAS DELEGACIONES DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERÚ Y URUGUAY, PARA LA REUNIÓN DE UN CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO EN RÍO DE JANEIRO.

“MÉXICO, 28 de enero de 1902.

“Considerando que, de acuerdo con la exposición de motivos anexa y la Memoria de exploraciones presentada á la Conferencia Internacional por el Señor General Don RAFAEL REYES, resulta practicable el pensamiento de comunicar entre sí las tres grandes hoyas hidrográficas de la América del Sur, estableciendo la navegación desde el Orinoco hasta el Plata por el interior del Continente;

“Que la incomunicación actual mantiene substraído en su gran parte á la industria y al comercio del mundo un territorio inmenso y dotado de inagotables riquezas naturales;

“Que entre los problemas estudiados por la Conferencia Internacional, reunida en México, el de la comunicación interior en Sud América ofrece la mayor transcendencia para la civilización;

“Que á fin de preparar la ejecución de dicho pensamiento, conviene que las naciones del Orinoco, del Amazonas y del Plata, y las de sus afluentes respectivos se reúnan en asamblea para estudiar la mejor forma de llevar á término el propósito;

“Que no encontrándose ya representadas en esta Conferencia las Repúblicas del Brasil y Venezuela, á cuyos dominios pertenecen las salidas del Amazonas y del Orinoco, es necesario arbitrar la forma en que debe ser requerido su concurso;

“Las Naciones signatarias han convenido lo siguiente:

“1. La celebración de una Conferencia Geográfica fluvial de los países ribereños, que se reunirá en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro dentro del término de un año.

“2. El Excelentísimo Gobierno de la República Argentina queda encargado de gestionar del Excelentísimo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brazil, la adhesión y el asentimiento necesarios para la reunión de dicha Conferencia.

“3. Se solicita de ambos Gobiernos que gestionen las demás adhesiones de los países ribereños y hagan la convocatoria respectiva.

“4. La Conferencia mencionada funcionará con arreglo al siguiente programa, en cuanto no sea modificado por acuerdo de los Gobiernos Brasileiro, Argentino y Venezolano:

“(a) Organizar Comisiones geográficas de exploración.

“(b) Formular reglamentos para las diversas comisiones.

“(c) Establecer los presupuestos de gastos que demanden los trabajos.

“(d) Fijar las cuotas proporcionales que correspondan á cada uno de los Gobiernos interesados.

“(e) Organizar una Oficina Internacional destinada á concentrar los datos de las exploraciones y presentar á los Gobiernos un proyecto general sobre comunicación de las hoyas hidrográficas.

“(f). Estudiar todos los asuntos conexos con el propósito anterior, que se refieren á la más rápida ejecución de la obra y á las medidas que los Gobiernos interesados deben acordar particularmente ó en común, para promover el bienestar de esas regiones.

LORENZO ANADÓN,
Delegado de la República Argentina.

FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA,
Delegado de Bolivia.

CECILIO BÁEZ,
Por el Paraguay.

MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN,
Por el Perú.

RAFAEL REYES,
Delegado por Colombia.

JUAN CUESTAS,
Delegado del Uruguay.

L. F. CARBO,
Por el Ecuador.

EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE AMERICANISTAS.

Se ha convocado al Congreso Internacional de Americanistas para que celebre su décimatercera sesión en los salones del Museo Americano de Historia Natural, en la ciudad de Nueva York, empezando el día 20 de octubre de 1902, y concluyendo el 25 siguiente. El objeto de este Congreso es reunir á los que estudian la arqueología, la etnología y la historia primitiva de Norte y Sud América, y aumentar los conocimientos sobre estos asuntos, tanto por la lectura de documentos como por medio de discusiones.

Las disertaciones verbales ó por escrito pueden ser en cualquiera de los idiomas siguientes, á saber: inglés, castellano, francés, alemán ó italiano (no se menciona el portugués, tal vez inadvertidamente). Se espera que todos los debates sean cortos y que no se han de invertir más de treinta minutos en la lectura de ningún documento. Las memorias que se presenten á este Congreso se imprimirán con las actas, si fueren aprobadas. Los miembros del Congreso de Americanistas deberán enviar los títulos y, si fuere posible, extractos de sus Memorias, al Secretario General, antes de celebrarse la reunión.

Los temas que este Congreso ha de discutir se relacionan con (1) las razas indígenas de América, su origen, distribución, historia, rasgos físicos característicos, idiomas, inventos, costumbres y religiones; (2) la historia del primitivo contacto entre América y el antiguo mundo.

Todas las personas interesadas en el estudio de la arqueología, etnología é historia primitiva de Norte y Sud América, pueden hacerse

miembros del Congreso de Americanistas, haciendo la debida solicitud al Sr. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Secretario General de la Comisión de Organización, Museo Americano de Historia Natural de la ciudad de Nueva York. El Sr. MORRIS K. JESUP es el Presidente, y el Duque de LOUBAT, el Vice-Presidente de la Comisión de Organización.

LIBRE FRANQUEO DE LAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

El Señor Ministro de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América participó al Señor Secretario de Estado, Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina, con fecha 9 de abril de 1902, que había dado las órdenes oportunas para que conforme á lo acordado se admitiesen en las estafetas de los Estados Unidos de América, libres de franqueo, las publicaciones de la Oficina, y que se les diese libre curso á donde quiera que fueren dirigidas sin más limitaciones que la de que el peso de cada paquete no exceda de 4 libras y 6 onzas, ó sea 2 kilogramos, que es el límite convenido por la Convención Postal Universal, y la de que el país de destino sea uno de los que forman la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El texto del decreto es como sigue:

“MINISTERIO DE CORREOS,

“*Washington, D. C., 9 de abril 1902.*

“En cumplimiento del artículo 8º de la resolución relativa á la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, sancionada por la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, celebrada recientemente en la ciudad de México, en que se dispone que ‘las publicaciones de la Oficina se considerarán como documentos públicos y se transportarán libres de gasto en las valijas de todas las Repúblicas;’

“Se ordena por la presente, que la correspondencia y publicaciones de la expresada Oficina, cuyo peso por paquete no exceda de cuatro libras seis onzas (2 kilogramos), límite prescrito por la Convención Postal Universal, sean admitidas en los correos, libres de franqueo postal cuando estén dirigidas á los países que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, á saber:

Argentina (República).	Ecuador.	Paraguay.
Bolivia.	Estados Unidos.	Perú.
Brasil.	Guatemala,	Salvador (El).
Costa Rica.	Haití.	Uruguay.
Columbia.	Honduras.	Venezuela.
Chile.	México.	
Dominicana (República).	Nicaragua.	

H. C. PAYNE,
Ministro de Correos.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1902.

Los “Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido,” publicados en marzo de 1902, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de la nación antedicha con las demás de América. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del mismo primer trimestre de 1900 y de 1901.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer trimestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....	£521, 756		
Estados Unidos.....	1, 339, 664	£1, 815, 386	£1, 554, 378
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....	200, 267		
Estados Unidos.....	56, 370	123, 846	148, 728
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	1, 020, 581	885, 491	246, 034
Chile.....			13, 754
Estados Unidos.....	1, 999, 504	3, 247, 839	2, 848, 383
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	1, 743, 601	2, 299, 033	1, 752, 544
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	594, 127	342, 098	340, 825
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	315, 192	339, 210	10, 418
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	425, 590	64, 800	351, 507
Estados Unidos.....	2, 036, 428	2, 916, 006	214, 230
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	1, 378, 093	1, 549, 721	1, 315, 381
Id. de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	380, 472	521, 502	458, 028
Id. de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	138, 408	250, 344	281, 702
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	1, 712, 532	2, 428, 289	2, 155, 975
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	60, 877	57, 103	51, 394
Café:			
Brasil.....	18, 865	26, 465	140, 362
Central América.....	267, 360	363, 946	191, 860
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	4, 642	37, 961	47, 801
Perú.....	74, 557	14, 464	16, 212
República Argentina.....	386	96, 383	174, 151
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	498, 957	499, 067	462, 708
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos.....	330, 954	319, 317	349, 574
<i>Metales.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	141, 308	77, 358	48, 518
Estados Unidos.....	4, 379	5, 351	5, 445
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	33, 886	51, 777	75, 855
Perú.....	48, 305	68, 110	29, 869
Estados Unidos.....	76, 026	102, 314	181, 862
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	220, 614	301, 114	234, 306
Estados Unidos.....	661, 732	372, 140	1, 057, 765
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	49, 904	88, 115	22, 076
Acero no forjado:			
Estados Unidos.....	14, 169	223, 286	8, 849
Plomo en lingotes y láminas.			
Estados Unidos.....	147, 152	220, 079	159, 891

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer trimestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Accites.</i>			
Petróleo:			
Estados Unidos.....	£694, 822	£727, 290	£829, 553
Aceite lubricador:			
Estados Unidos.....	234, 105	199, 567	218, 980
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejido.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	188, 107	83, 954	340, 263
Estados Unidos.....	7, 807, 411	10, 199, 527	11, 634, 239
Lana de carneros:			
Sud América.....	534, 073	525, 795	535, 179
Id. de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú.....	55, 611	49, 579	62, 731
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
República Argentina y Uruguay.....	7, 481	14, 623	19, 233
Brasil.....			200
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	67, 913	65, 356	121, 384
Estados Unidos.....	187, 304	166, 270	69, 666
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Rieles de acero:			
Estados Unidos.....	6, 923	59, 217	30, 517
Ejes y llantas:			
Estados Unidos.....	242, 942	194, 420	95, 427
Artículos de jute:			
Estados Unidos.....	788, 677	786, 250	806, 680
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	10, 203	11, 137	91, 978
<i>Miscelanea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	307, 075	214, 540	123, 524
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	391, 259	834, 426	775, 585
Estados Unidos.....	2, 725	7, 000	128, 446

EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£68, 774	£59, 106	£53, 684
Sal, gemma y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	28, 430	22, 859	24, 771
Espiritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	59, 300	58, 415	69, 004
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
Brasil.....	174, 579	201, 409	205, 120
Lana de carneros:			
Estados Unidos.....	205, 144	89, 567	134, 334
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	298, 858	207, 520	238, 009
Brasil.....	208, 221	191, 326	277, 768
Centro América.....	94, 902	110, 118	69, 009
Chile.....	249, 595	183, 756	141, 542
Colombia.....	28, 756	110, 338	91, 699
México.....	113, 043	66, 105	78, 936
Perú.....	74, 048	112, 594	98, 352
Estados Unidos.....	655, 802	470, 718	545, 659
Uruguay.....	85, 826	53, 777	82, 204
Venezuela.....	16, 655	100, 505	52, 430
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	49, 871	77, 353	86, 781
Estados Unidos.....	2, 047	4, 018	2, 046

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor, primer trimestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	£63, 282	£48, 580	£22, 604
Brasil.....	1, 626	1, 630	2, 634
Estados Unidos.....	232, 914	271, 824	269, 015
Hilaza (de lino):			
Estados Unidos.....	13, 327	6, 129	14, 797
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	7, 284	7, 620	20, 348
Brasil.....	9, 285	7, 663	9, 604
Colombia.....	2, 418	18, 941	2, 271
México.....	9, 253	6, 954	12, 954
Estados Unidos.....	639, 396	552, 917	656, 548
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	53, 697	45, 105	33, 943
Brasil.....	14, 878	15, 512	22, 235
Chile.....	46, 586	40, 919	37, 025
Perú.....	16, 105	32, 621	16, 995
Estados Unidos.....	162, 675	111, 389	147, 316
Uruguay.....	18, 489	16, 691	10, 067
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	88, 867	40, 907	38, 512
Brasil.....	18, 326	20, 649	29, 408
Chile.....	48, 302	28, 524	43, 148
Estados Unidos.....	296, 895	172, 190	258, 500
Uruguay.....	34, 739	18, 863	16, 771
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	31, 151	20, 488	24, 506
Chile.....	14, 679	10, 823	9, 314
Estados Unidos.....	15, 801	9, 473	18, 299
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	4, 146	3, 847	2, 711
Brasil.....	7, 141	7, 014	6, 528
Chile.....	3, 078	2, 994	3, 396
Estados Unidos.....	21, 177	21, 521	17, 892
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	7, 281	7, 214	5, 967
Brasil.....	6, 453	5, 974	5, 634
Chile.....	3, 517	6, 201	5, 970
Estados Unidos.....	8, 864	9, 349	13, 626
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	117, 897	35, 546	103, 995
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	25, 989	11, 118	7, 215
Brasil.....	7, 187	6, 117	7, 805
Chile.....	10, 908	8, 422	8, 458
Estados Unidos.....	14, 823	34, 751	21, 980
Uruguay.....	6, 955	1, 243	3, 766
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	58, 472	148, 181	180, 270
Brasil.....	34, 724	17, 478	37, 548
Chile.....	2, 398	1, 838	2, 118
México.....	51, 061	18, 364	22, 772
Perú.....	135	20	1, 807
Estados Unidos.....	268	28	-----
Uruguay.....	8, 970	42, 608	-----
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	13, 564	15, 668	17, 504
Brasil.....	3, 639	4, 518	2, 203
Estados Unidos.....	10, 379	18, 080	23, 099
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	153, 431	100, 903	27, 059
Brasil.....	11, 063	5, 658	11, 202
Centro América.....	4, 896	6, 808	6, 119
Chile.....	34, 291	22, 251	7, 254
México.....	28, 612	16, 058	18, 113
Uruguay.....	10, 558	11, 054	12, 206
Hoja de lata:			
República Argentina.....	17, 704	15, 192	20, 074
Brasil.....	13, 369	12, 916	18, 562
Estados Unidos.....	214, 227	135, 490	276, 726
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	47, 403	78, 764	57, 628
Brasil.....	41, 418	27, 606	35, 733
Chile.....	28, 131	21, 021	33, 361
Perú.....	7, 465	9, 125	8, 513
Estados Unidos.....	12, 728	9, 876	14, 790

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	valor, primer trimestre.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América	£77,768	£82,170	£35,749
Estados Unidos	270	308	6,573
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América	1,997	7,009	3,522
Estados Unidos	360	-----	157
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América	27,671	28,642	31,988
Estados Unidos	3,487	5,263	502
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América	19,047	11,417	11,451
Estados Unidos	5,635	340	-----
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	4,300	11,098	7,142
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	12,898	9,259	8,048
Estados Unidos	140	72	215
Máquina textil:			
Sud América	37,530	14,463	45,574
Estados Unidos	181,218	164,165	113,168
<i>Miscelanea.</i>			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina	7,663	11,119	6,979
Brasil	6,060	2,030	3,062
Estados Unidos	24,738	1,124	1,498
Loza:			
República Argentina	15,287	14,009	9,006
Brasil	14,520	15,944	16,685
Estados Unidos	154,070	-----	114,015
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil	11,452	14,051	18,319

ESPAÑA Y LA AMÉRICA ESPAÑOLA.

Un despacho cablegráfico dirigido al London Times, fechado en Madrid el 11 de marzo de 1902, dice que el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores había anunciado que el Gobierno español, aprovechando la presencia en México de los Delegados de todos los países hispano-americanos, dió instrucciones á su representante en dicha capital mexicana para que hiciese las gestiones debidas á fin de celebrar tratados de arbitraje entre España y los mencionados países, y que de conformidad con estas instrucciones, el Marqués de Prat, Ministro Español en México, había firmado tratados á ese efecto con la República Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, México, Paraguay, Salvador, Santo Domingo y Uruguay.

Mediante estos tratados, se ha convenido que todas las controversias que surjan entre España y los expresados países, se han de someter á arbitraje, y que el árbitro ha de ser el jefe de una República hispano-americana ó un tribunal compuesto de Españoles ó de Hispano-Americanos, “á fin de dar mayor relieve á la solidaridad de intereses que existe entre todas las ramas de la raza española.” Únicamente en los casos en que no se haya podido llegar á un acuerdo en cuanto á dicho árbitro, se someterán las cuestiones al Tribunal de La Haya.

El Ministro agrega que pronto se celebrarán tratados análogos con Costa Rica, Honduras, Perú y Venezuela.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN 1901.

El Cónsul General de la República Argentina en Nueva York ha compilado varios datos, que ponen de manifiesto el comercio entre su país y los Estados Unidos de América en el año de 1901.

Se ve por esos datos que en el año que acaba de nombrarse salieron de los Estados Unidos de América con destino á Buenos Aires y otros puertos argentinos, 70 vapores y 190 buques de vela, de capacidad los primeros de 128,340 toneladas, y los segundos de 172,238 toneladas, cargados de mercancías americanas.

Este movimiento en detalle fue como sigue:

Puertos.	Vapores.		Buques de vela.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
Nueva York.....	54	106,569	21	15,642
Apalachicola.....			6	3,722
Baltimore.....	2	3,081	1	698
Boston.....			21	19,209
Brunswick.....	1	1,395	4	2,262
Mobile.....	3	3,604	36	32,554
Norfolk.....	4	5,537		
Pascagoula.....	4	5,696	43	39,258
Pensacola.....			42	43,345
Philadelphia.....	2	2,458	2	2,157
Portland.....			10	7,182
Savannah.....			6	6,209
Total.....	70	128,340	192	172,238

El aumento en las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para la República Argentina, de 1893 á 1901, se muestra por la siguiente tabla:

Años.	Número de buques.	Tonelaje.	Años.	Número de buques.	Tonelaje.
1893.....	188	150,524	1898.....	244	237,672
1894.....	191	176,956	1899.....	258	280,881
1895.....	179	181,582	1900.....	249	252,988
1896.....	235	213,078	1901.....	262	301,298
1897.....	190	184,155			

Las exportaciones de la República Argentina para los Estados Unidos de América, en 1901, se efectuaron por medio de 22 vapores y 60 buques de vela, de capacidad los primeros de 40,010 toneladas y los segundos de 40,223.

El siguiente cuadro muestra en detalle ese movimiento:

Buques procedentes de la República Argentina.

Destino.	Vapores.		Buques de vela.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
New York.....	20	36,548	26	16,985
Boston.....	1	1,600	25	17,197
Philadelphia.....	1	1,862	9	6,041
Total.....	22	40,010	60	40,223

Comparado este comercio con el de los años anteriores desde 1893, resulta lo que sigue:

Años.	Número de buques.	Toneladas.	Años.	Número de buques.	Toneladas.
1893.....	72	53,002	1898.....	70	59,572
1894.....	77	74,220	1899.....	64	58,879
1895.....	108	95,483	1900.....	75	57,972
1896.....	68	54,986	1901.....	82	80,233
1897.....	65	88,280			

Recapitulando los datos que anteceden se encuentra que en 1901 salieron de los Estados Unidos de América para puertos de la República Argentina 262 buques, de una capacidad total de 301,290 toneladas, y que de los puertos argentinos vinieron para los Estados Unidos de América 82 buques con una capacidad total de 80,233 toneladas; ó que el comercio total entre los dos países requirió el uso de 344 buques, con capacidad total de 381,531 toneladas.

La tabla que sigue pone de manifiesto ese comercio entre los dos países desde 1893 hasta 1901, ambos inclusive:

Años.	Número de buques.	Toneladas.	Años.	Número de buques.	Toneladas.
1893.....	311	212,048	1898.....	314	297,244
1894.....	268	251,276	1899.....	322	339,760
1895.....	287	276,565	1900.....	324	310,960
1896.....	303	268,064	1901.....	344	381,531
1897.....	275	272,435			

El valor total de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos de América, para la República Argentina en 1901, se elevó á la cifra de \$13,174,140. La siguiente tabla muestra los puertos de donde salieron las mercancías, y el destino y valor de estas:

Puertos de salida.	Puertos de destino.	Valor.	Puertos de salida.	Puertos de destino.	Valor.
New York.....	Buenos Aires.....	\$9,141,620	Norfolk.....	Buenos Aires.....	19,382
	Rosario.....	1,603,867		La Plata.....	7,029
	Ensenada.....	6,223	Pascagoula.....	Buenos Aires.....	245,181
Apalachicola.....	Buenos Aires.....	16,293		Rosario.....	100,333
	Rosario.....	4,712		Bahía Blanca.....	49,709
Baltimore.....	Buenos Aires.....	19,027	Pensacola.....	Buenos Aires.....	335,687
	La Plata.....	11,687		Rosario.....	50,775
	Ensenada.....	467,129	Philadelphia.....	Buenos Aires.....	48,812
Boston.....	Buenos Aires.....	382,608	Portland.....	do.....	43,974
	Rosario.....	112,528		Rosario.....	21,039
Brunswick.....	Buenos Aires.....	29,490		Bahía Blanca.....	38,609
	Rosario.....	5,971	Savannah.....	Buenos Aires.....	91,541
	Bahía Blanca.....	17,500			
Mobile.....	Buenos Aires.....	222,682	Total.....		13,174,140
	Rosario.....	99,732			

Las exportaciones de los Estados de América para la República Argentina, de 1896 á 1901, ambos años inclusive, fueron como sigue:

1896.....	\$8,361,195	1899.....	\$12,378,866
1897.....	5,942,912	1900.....	14,852,813
1898.....	8,066,573	1901.....	13,174,140

Las exportaciones de la República Argentina para los Estados Unidos de América en 1901 llegaron en valor á \$9,950,862, como se ve por la siguiente tabla:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Valor en oro.	Destino.
Lana, primera clase	libras.. 1,532,358	\$151,810	New York.
Id.	do. 13,633,118	1,267,636	Boston.
Segunda clase	do. 274,686	26,370	New York.
Tercera clase	do. 1,037,658	78,251	Do.
Id.	do. 8,687,088	554,826	Boston.
Cueros de res y becerros	fardos.. 768,926	2,929,261	New York.
Id.	do. 408,460	1,569,367	Boston.
Cueros diversos	libras.. 167,234	38,467	New York.
Pieles de chibo	fardos.. 2,251	733,795	Do.
Id.	do. 320	109,143	Boston.
Pellejos varios	do. 896	72,082	New York.
Pellejos de cerdos	libras.. 463	52,893	Do.
Id.	do. 299,490	75,319	Boston.
Goma	do. 7,851	2,826	New York.
Cola	fardos.. 31	690	Boston.
Garras	do. 31	41,314	New York.
Huesos y cuernos	toneladas.. 4,545	64,391	Do.
Huesos	do. 6,901	76,162	Philadelphia.
Cuernos	sacos.. 70	584	Boston.
Plumas	do.	32,876	New York.
Linaza	fardos.. 1,218,172	557,263	Do.
Id.	do. 151,309	204,805	Philadelphia.
Productos químicos	do. 27,250	164,871	New York.
Tintes	bultos y piezas.. 28,640	40,516	Do.
Mnerales	paquetes.. 302	3,055	Do.
Tripas	fardos.. 831	89,431	Do.
Alpiste	paquetes.. 2,689	7,530	Do.
Azúcar de caña	libras.. 68,373	1,322	Do.
Libros	do.	296	Do.
Cáscaras de naranjas	paquetes.. 15	65	Do.
Artículos varios	do.	3,645	Do.
Total	do.	9,950,862	

La siguiente tabla da el valor de las exportaciones de la República Argentina para los Estados Unidos de América de 1894 á 1901, ambos años inclusive:

1894	\$4,170,986	1898	\$5,723,969
1895	11,206,865	1899	6,164,961
1896	7,072,825	1900	8,441,495
1897	14,759,730	1901	9,950,862

CAMBIOS EN LA LEY DE ADUANAS.

Por disposiciones publicadas en el “Boletín Oficial,” enero 31 de 1902, se han hecho los siguientes cambios en la Legislación de Aduanas:

1°. “Las mercaderías y productos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación por la ley de Aduana, que están gravados con un impuesto de 10 por ciento ó más, abonarán un impuesto adicional de 2 por ciento sobre el valor.”

2°. “Además del impuesto adicional de 2 por ciento establecido por el artículo anterior, todas las mercaderías y productos sujetos al pago de derechos de importación por la ley de Aduana, pagarán otro impuesto adicional de 5 por ciento.”

3°. “Los derechos pagaderos en oro serán satisfechos en oro efectivo ó en moneda de curso legal al tipo de cotización.”

4°. “El impuesto adicional de 5 por ciento se hará efectivo desde el día 1° de febrero de 1902 inclusive.”

5°. “Queda fijado el tipo de 235 por ciento, para el cobro en moneda de curso legal, de los derechos que deben pagarse en oro, empezando el 1° de febrero próximo y continuando hasta nueva orden del Ministerio de Hacienda.”

COMUNICACIÓN POR FERROCARRIL CON BOLIVIA.

La Comisión de ingenieros enviada por el Gobierno argentino para examinar los respectivos méritos de las rutas rivales de Humahuaca y Vía del Toro para la construcción de un ferrocarril argentino-boliviano, ha dado su dictamen en favor de la ruta de Humahuaca. La principal objeción que se había hecho contra esta ruta consistía en las dificultades que presenta su región volcánica; pero la Comisión estima que esas dificultades pueden orillarse construyendo un tunel que perfore el Volcan.

Nada se ha decidido todavía con respecto al método de tracción, pero el Ingeniero en Jefe es de parecer que puede usarse fácilmente la electricidad, aprovechando para ello las aguas del río Humahuaca, que presenta una serie de cascadas, y es capaz de desarrollar una fuerza de 10,000 caballos en cada una.

BOLIVIA.

EXPORTACIONES É IMPORTACIONES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1901.

El “Boletin de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración y Estadística” para el mes de febrero de 1902, publica algunos datos relativos á los importaciones y exportaciones de la República en el primer semestre de 1901. Las importaciones fueron 22,714,351 kilos de mercancías, por valor según factura de 7,167,472.84 bolivianos (\$2,960,166.28); y las exportaciones llegaron á 53,614,446 kilos, avaluadas en 18,037,644.04 bolivianos (\$7,449,546.99), lo que representa un exceso de las exportaciones sobre las importaciones de \$4,489,389.71. El total de las importaciones y exportaciones en el semestre llegó á 76,328,797 kilos de mercancías, valuadas en 25,205,116.88 bolivianos (\$10,409,713.27). La siguiente tabla muestra las importaciones y exportaciones arregladas por países:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.		Total.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Argentina	93,851	329,295.22	191,593	137,320.55	285,444	466,615.77
Bélgica	592,533	532,124.26	.....	.....	592,533	532,124.26
Brasil	286,525	65,279.31	1,919,703	5,328,685.20	2,206,228	5,393,964.51
Chile	10,718,563	755,217.23	2,844,843	815,030.94	13,563,406	1,570,248.17
Colombia .....	.....	.....	300	255.00	300	255.00
Cuba	1,568	1,877.30	.....	.....	1,568	1,877.30
Ecuador	7,245	3,402.90	.....	.....	7,245	3,402.90
Inglaterra	2,406,221	1,070,738.75	13,622,808	3,955,573.05	16,029,029	5,026,311.80
Francia	878,997	667,806.09	13,947,056	3,705,572.10	14,826,053	4,373,378.19
Alemania	2,357,863	1,554,427.86	8,677,380	1,376,873.02	11,034,243	2,931,300.88
India	16,447	1,850.60	.....	.....	16,447	1,850.60

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.		Total.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Italia	396, 286	291, 492. 37	41, 035	25, 465. 27	437, 321	316, 957. 64
Paraguay	17, 903	5, 065. 90	.....	.....	17, 903	5, 065. 90
Perú	2, 385, 199	657, 337. 41	810, 202	262, 149. 13	3, 195, 401	919, 486. 54
Portugal	4, 651	1, 789. 00	.....	.....	4, 651	1, 789. 00
España	237, 121	181, 971. 72	.....	.....	237, 121	181, 971. 72
Suiza	96	16. 20	.....	.....	96	16. 20
Estados Unidos ..	1, 505, 965	627, 202. 28	410, 478	403, 188. 55	1, 916, 443	1, 030, 390. 83
Uruguay	26, 318	9, 032. 64	56, 350	600. 00	82, 668	9, 632. 64
Venezuela .....	.....	.....	610	558. 00	610	558. 00
Litoral de Bolivia	.....	.....	8, 782, 323	1, 142, 048. 89	8, 782, 323	1, 142, 048. 89
Se ignora	780, 999	391, 545. 80	2, 309, 765	882, 328. 34	3, 090, 764	1, 273, 874. 14
Total	22, 714, 351	8, 167, 472. 84	53, 614, 446	18, 037, 644. 04	76, 328, 797	25, 205, 116. 88

Un resumen general de las importaciones muestra que fueron como sigue:

	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Mercaderías	20, 035, 529	5, 970, 836. 00
Bebidas	2, 460, 710	751, 457. 49
Drogas	133, 995	139, 054. 12
Artículos varios	83, 317	4, 290. 33
Animales vivos .....	.....	301, 835. 00
Total	22, 714, 351	7, 167, 472. 84

Un resumen de las exportaciones muestra que fueron como sigue:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Productos minerales	11, 556, 593. 82
Productos de la agricultura	6, 073, 309. 14
Productos de las manufacturas	222, 965, 35
Ganado y productos de ganadería	154, 736. 70
Productos varios	330, 039. 03
Total	18, 037, 644. 04

Otro análisis de estos productos según su procedencia da el resultado siguiente:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Territorio nacional de colonias	5, 393, 703. 27
Departamento de Potosí	5, 489, 708. 02
Departamento de Oruro	5, 230, 720. 84
Departamento de La Paz	1, 724, 955. 94
Departamento de Chuquisaca	112, 324. 10
Departamento de Cochabamba	77, 083. 63
Departamento de Santa Cruz	87, 544. 80
Departamento de Tarija	11, 603. 44
Total	18, 037, 744. 04

Las exportaciones en el semestre, arregrladas por artículos, fueran como sigue:

Artículos.	Valor.	Artículos.	Valor.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Plata.....	6,419,868.06	Lazos y reatas.....	2,927.00
Estaño.....	3,998,033.10	Tejidos diversos.....	2,879.60
Cobre.....	650,103.30	Ropa hecha.....	2,072.70
Bismuto.....	441,214.95	Monturas.....	1,854.00
Borato de cal.....	13,325.00	Calzado.....	1,584.40
Plomo.....	12,457.71	Chocolate.....	1,382.80
Oro.....	11,480.00	Quesos.....	1,153.50
Minerales varios.....	6,500.00	Cigarrillos.....	1,041.00
Antimonio.....	3,025.80	Sombreros diversos.....	806.50
Loza.....	370.00	Herrajes.....	448.00
Wolfram.....	207.00	Pellones de lana.....	361.20
Cobalto.....	108.90	Dulces surtidos.....	320.00
Goma elástica.....	5,802,269.45	Cobre manufacturado.....	232.00
Coca.....	136,478.30	Hijares.....	186.00
Quina.....	67,574.04	Jabones.....	132.00
Café.....	58,982.19	Jaboncillos de olor.....	90.65
Tabaco.....	2,883.02	Chalonas.....	58.20
Harina de maíz.....	1,902.44	Escobas con cabo.....	36.00
Pallilo.....	1,883.00	Cueros de res.....	67,892.30
Cacao.....	645.00	Ganado vacuno.....	28,176.00
Maíz.....	499.60	Pieles de cabra.....	22,007.60
Muku.....	287.00	Pieles de chinchilla.....	20,340.00
Chuño.....	423.60	Lana de oveja.....	10,673.80
Orégano.....	102.00	Lana de alpaca.....	3,885.00
Matico.....	68.50	Ganado lanar.....	1,400.00
Aji.....	29.00	Lana de vicuña.....	206.00
Incienso.....	28.00	Pieles de tigre.....	72.00
Goma arábica.....	20.00	Pieles de vicuña.....	64.00
Quinua.....	18.00	Pieles de alpaca.....	20.00
Maní.....	16.00	Oro sellado.....	20,228.57
Plata sellada.....	171,992.60	Coto.....	3,780.00
Colechas de vicuña.....	17,683.00	Muebles y equipajes.....	2,934.00
Suelas.....	4,971.40	Varios.....	1,394.46
Medias de lana.....	4,046.00	Mercaderías de ultramar.....	1,336.00
Vinos y licores.....	3,599.80	Nogal viejo.....	866.00
Hierro manufacturado.....	3,107.00		

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACION.

Según un extracto de las leyes vigentes, publicado en la "Revista Comercial é Industrial" de La Paz, el erario cobra los siguientes impuestos sobre la exportación de productos bolivianos.

PLATA.

Sobre la exportación de pastas se cobra 50 centavos por marco.

Sobre exportación de minerales se cobra el impuesto con arreglo á la siguiente escala:

	Centavos.
De 1 á 50 marcos por cajón.....	por marco... 30
De 51 á 100 marcos por cajón.....	do... 35
De 101 á 150 marcos por cajón.....	do... 40
De 151 á 200 marcos por cajón.....	do... 45
De 201 á 250 marcos por cajón.....	do... 50
De 251 á 300 marcos por cajón.....	do... 55
De 301 á 350 marcos por cajón.....	do... 65
De 351 á 500 marcos por cajón.....	do... 75

Los sulfuros, ejes ó régulos beneficiados en el país, pagan 40 centavos.

Las pastas que se internan á la Casa de Moneda no están sujetas al pago de impuestos.

COBRE—ESTAÑO—BISMUTO.

El impuesto sobre su exportación es como sigue:

		Bolivianos.
Barrilla de cobre	por 46 kilos..	1.00
Estaño en barra	do.....	.80
Bismuto	do.....	2.50

GOMA.

Paga el impuesto de exportación en esta forma:

		Bolivianos.
Goma fina	por kilo..	0.16
Goma ordinaria ó Sernamby	do.....	.10
Cauchú	do.....	.08

Exceptúase la goma que se extrae de la Provincia de Velasco, Departamento de Santa Cruz, que paga así:

		Bolivianos.
Goma fina	por kilo..	0.12
Goma ordinaria ó Sernamby	do.....	.06

BRASIL.

EL NUEVO VAPOR AMAZONAS.

El vapor más grande que jamás ha navegado en el Támesis y en el Canal de Saverna, en Inglaterra, lo botó al agua en Bremescombe, Stroud, una casa constructora de buques. Á este vapor se le puso el nombre de "Islandia" y se destina al transporte de carga y pasajeros en el río Amazonas. Este buque es de acero y de hélice, tiene 72 pies de largo, y una capacidad total de 1,400 pies cúbicos. Dos camarotes, que tiene en la cubierta del combés, pueden alojar 12 personas. El buque se maneja desde la cubierta de paseo por medio de un engranaje poderoso. Está provisto de aparatos especiales para sacar el agua que pueda entrar en el casco durante los huracanes que suelen tener lugar en el Amazonas.

REGLAMENTO CONSULAR.

El día 19 de febrero de 1902, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, envió una circular á los Cónsules brasileros, llamando su atención hacia el Reglamento consular que exige que se den informes anuales y trimestrales sobre el comercio y la navegación entre el Brasil y los países extranjeros. En la circular se expresa que muchos Cónsules, no envían estos informes, y algunos que efectivamente lo han hecho, no los preparan de acuerdo con el Reglamento consular ó no los envían dentro del plazo prescrito. Los informes trimestrales deben darse el día 1° del segundo mes del trimestre siguiente, á más tardar. En las tablas de importaciones y exportaciones agregadas á estos informes, el

valor de las mismas deberá expresarse en la moneda corriente del Brasil y el del país de origen, y deberá compararse con el del trimestre anterior.

Los informes anuales deberán presentarse antes del 31 de mayo. Dichos informes han de contener una relación detallada del comercio y la navegación entre el Brasil y otros países, y deberán prepararse en conformidad con los artículos 273 y 275 de las leyes consulares. Los Cónsules, en sus informes anuales, deberán hacer un resumen de sus principales actos oficiales relativos al comercio y la navegación, y dar también todas los informes posibles dar relacionados con la inmigración y colonización.

UNA CERVECERÍA EN PARÁ.

El Señor Don ANTONIO BEZERRA, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en Pará, anuncia desde dicho lugar que un sindicato francés ha obtenido la concesión que se le había hecho á una Compañía organizada en Pará para llevar á cabo el establecimiento de una cervecería. Los trabajos de esta ya están muy adelantados, y el expresado sindicato espera que en septiembre de 1902 esté trabajando. Se espera, asimismo, que esta cervecería realizará pingües ganancias dentro de poco tiempo. Las acciones que se vendieron á 10 milreis cuando la Compañía se organizó, se venden en la actualidad á 50 milreis, y se cree que llegarán á venderse á 100 milreis tan luego como todo esté terminado.

COLOMBIA.

AUMENTO EN LA TARIFA POSTAL.

Según decreto número 157 bis, de 29 de enero último, regirá desde el 1 de marzo de 1902, una nueva tarifa para el servicio con los países de la Unión Postal Universal:

Cartas francas, 20 centavos, por cada 15 gramos ó su fracción; las dirigidas al Ecuador y Venezuela por vía de Ipiales ó de Cúcuta, ó cualquiera otra que no sea puerto marítimo, 10 centavos; cada tarjeta postal sencilla, 5 centavos; tarjetas postales dobles ó de respuesta pagada, 10 centavos; impresos, 4 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó su fracción (no se admiten paquetes que pesen más de 2,000 gramos, ó que tengan por alguno de sus lados una dimensión de 45 centímetros, ó que estén acondicionados de manera que no puedan examinarse sin romper las cajas ó cortar las cuerdas); muestras, 6 centavos por cada paquete que pese de 1 á 50 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, 4 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó fracción (no se admiten objetos que tengan valor comercial alguno y que pesen más de 350 gramos, ó que tengan más de

20 centímetros de largo y 10 de espesor ó ancho); papeles de negocios, 12 centavos por cada paquete que pese de 1 á 50 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, á razón de 4 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó fracción; los pliegos de autos en asuntos civiles y criminales son considerados como papeles de negocios, y no se admiten paquetes que pesen más de 2,000 gramos, ni que tengan por alguno de sus lados una dimensión mayor de 45 centímetros; derechos de recomendación, comprendido el derecho de un recibo de depósito, sea cual fuere su clase, peso ó dimensión, 20 centavos por cada objeto; derechos de aviso de recibo, 10 centavos por cada objeto recomendado.

La correspondencia para los países extraños á la Unión Postal Universal paga: cartas francas, por cada 15 gramos ó fracción, 50 centavos; tarjetas postales no se admiten; impresos, 10 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó fracción; muestras, 10 centavos de 1 á 50 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, 4 centavos por el mismo peso (no se admiten objetos que tengan valor comercial y que pesen más de 350 gramos ó que tengan más de 20 centímetros de largo y 10 de espesor ó ancho); papeles de negocios, 15 centavos de 1 á 50 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, á razón de 4 centavos; pliegos de autos en asuntos civiles y criminales, considerados como papeles de negocios (no se admiten paquetes que pesen más de 2,000 gramos ni que tengan por alguno de sus lados una dimensión mayor de 45 centímetros); derechos de recomendación, comprendiendo el derecho de un recibo de depósito, sea cual fuere su clase, peso ó dimensión, 20 centavos por cada objeto (no se admite ninguna clase de correspondencia que no esté porteadada totalmente).

La correspondencia del interior pagará: cartas francas, 10 centavos por cada 15 gramos ó fracción; tarjetas postales sencillas, 5 centavos; tarjetas postales dobles ó con respuesta pagada, 10 centavos; periódicos, 2 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó fracción; impresos, no periódicos, 4 centavos por cada paquete de 50 gramos ó fracción de ellos; papeles de negocios, 10 centavos hasta el peso de 50 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, 4 centavos; muestras, 5 centavos hasta 100 gramos, y de ahí en adelante, 4 centavos; derechos de recomendación, 20 centavos por cada paquete, sea cual fuere su precio, contenido ó dirección; derechos de aviso de recibo, 10 centavos por cada objeto recomendado; expedientes ó pliegos de autos en asuntos civiles, 10 centavos por cada 15 gramos ó fracción; valores declarados, 20 centavos desde \$10 hasta \$100; servicio postal férreo, 5 centavos por carta, sea cual fuere su peso, hasta la respectiva estación; servicio postal fluvial, 10 centavos por cada carta, sea cual fuere su peso hasta donde toquen los vapores.

Servicio urbano.—Cartas francas, 5 centavos por cada 15 gramos ó fracción; impresos de todas clases, 2 centavos por cada 50 gramos ó fracción.

Por servicio de apartado se depositarán al tomar la cajilla y recibir las llaves, \$15; derechos de uso con cerradura, mensuales, \$1; derechos

de uso sin cerradura, \$0.50. El derecho debe pagarse anticipadamente, y se cuenta del primero al último de cada mes.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

Según informe transmitido al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América por el Señor OSCAR MALMROS, Cónsul de los mismos en Colón, informe que lleva la fecha de 25 de marzo de 1902, el Gobierno de Colombia ha dispuesto que se haga un recargo de 50 por ciento á los derechos de importación aduados por toda clase de mercancías, excepto el alcohol y el ron; ó en otras palabras, que el derecho de 20 por ciento ad valorem que hasta ahora estaba señalado por el Arancel se aumente á 30 por ciento.

El derecho sobre el ron y el alcohol ha sido reducido como sigue:

Por cada litro de alcohol de graduación que no pase de 42° del areómetro de Cartier, 50 centavos.

Por cada litro de alcohol de mayor graduación que 42° Cartier, 100 centavos.

Por cada litro de ron de graduación que llegue hasta 21° del mismo areómetro, 50 centavos.

Los derechos son pagaderos en moneda de plata.

El oro estaba á la fecha del informe á un premio de 150 por ciento.

RECARGO POR DEMORA DEL PAGO DE DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Por decreto No. 1016 de agosto de 1901, se dispone lo siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Toda cuenta por derechos de importación, cuyo valor no sea cubierto dentro de los ocho días que señala el artículo 146 del Código Fiscal, tendrá un recargo de 10 por ciento, que se tendrá como contribución de guerra, sin perjuicio del cobro de los intereses sobre el valor principal y sobre dicho recargo.”

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1211 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionando. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también

comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en mayo.

AUMENTO EN EL CONSUMO DEL ACEITE DE CARBÓN COMO COMBUSTIBLE.

En el diario de Nueva York titulado "New York Commercial" se publica una carta de San Francisco, fechada el 25 de abril de 1902, en que se dice que desde el mes de mayo de 1899 hasta aquella fecha, se habían concedido en la ciudad últimamente nombrada, 150 licencias para usar como combustible el aceite de carbón. Estas licencias se concedieron á diversas clases de personas, que estaban acostumbradas á consumir carbón de piedra en grandes cantidades, tales, por ejemplo, como dueños ó directores de establecimientos fabriles, administradores de empresas de ferrocarriles urbanos, ó de otra clase, dueños de hoteles, propietarios de edificios destinados para oficinas, etc. Cada establecimiento fabril de San Francisco, que anteriormente consumía 10 toneladas diarias de carbón de piedra, y muchos otros que consumían menos cantidad, están usando ahora con preferencia el aceite de carbón.

Este constante movimiento de ascenso se nota también en los ferrocarriles que recorren el Estado de California, en los botes de vapor que cruzan de una á otra las orillas de los ríos, puertos, etc., y en algunos casos en los vapores costeros, y no es improbable que andando el tiempo se use también este combustible para vapores destinados á hacer largos viajes. Se dice que el Japón está hoy usando aceite de carbón en algunas de las locomotoras del país. Una Comisión de peritos en el ramo, enviada á los Estados Unidos por el Gobierno japonés con el objeto de estudiar la formación geológica de los terrenos donde se encuentra este aceite y las condiciones generales de aquellos, se ocupa de descubrir si será ó no posible encontrar en el Japón formaciones análogas. Si no se encuentran, California encontrará en el Japón un buen mercado para disponer del excedente de su aceite de carbón.

En un Informe presentado á la Institución Británica de Arquitectos Navales se dice lo siguiente:

"Las cifras resultantes de la comparación, prácticamente hecha, entre el carbón de piedra y el aceite de carbón como combustible, acusan que 2 toneladas en peso de aceite de carbón equivalen á 3 toneladas en peso de carbón de piedra, y que 36 pies cúbicos de aceite equivalen á 67 de carbón de piedra, que es el volumen usualmente

almacenado en los barcos. De aquí resulta que si se efectuase el cambio en un buque de guerra en actual servicio, ó se le introdujese en el plan de alguno otro que esté en construcción, se notaría una gran ventaja.

“La necesidad de proteger el carbón que llevan los cruceros, sean cuales fueran las ventajas que de esa protección se deriven, desaparecerá con el uso de un combustible líquido, que podrá estar almacenado debajo de la línea de agua, si no todo, á lo menos en su mayor parte.

“El número de tripulantes tendría también que reducirse. Las dificultades con que siempre se tropieza al proveerse en el mar del combustible agotado, desaparecerían casi totalmente, porque el aceite de carbón puede ponerse á bordo de un buque de guerra, en alta mar, en tiempo bueno, sin trabajo extraordinario, valiéndose de bombas.

“Por otra parte, cuando se quema el combustible líquido en aparatos á propósito y bien acondicionados, no se produce humo alguno.

“El costo del combustible líquido resultó menor en el Oriente que el del carbón de Gales, cuando al precio de éste, en un puerto del Principado, se unieron los gastos de transporte y los derechos de pasaje por el canal de Suez.

“La gran ventaja comercial del combustible líquido consiste, sin embargo, realmente, en que permite por su menor volumen, mayor espacio para el cargamento. Si 3 toneladas de carbón de piedra ocupan el mismo espacio que 2 de aceite de carbón, resulta que un vapor de primera clase de los que atraviesan el océano podría recibir como 1,000 toneladas más de carga, disfrutando además de otras ventajas.

“La operación de tomar á bordo el aceite es también mucho más limpia que la de tomar el carbón. Puede además practicarse en menos tiempo.

“Los fuegos hechos con aceite no requieren las limpiezas que exigen los de carbón, y evitan en viajes ordinarios que se disminuya la velocidad. Muchas partes de un buque que hasta ahora se han tenido por inútiles, como no sea para lastrar con agua, ó para guardar una provisión de agua dulce, etc., y que no pueden en modo alguno usarse para carboneras, pueden servir con gran ventaja para depositar el aceite.”

El “Lloyd’s Register” ha publicado un Reglamento para el uso de los barcos que deseen adoptar para su consumo el combustible líquido.

SERVICIO DE VAPORES POR EL PACÍFICO.

Las mayores facilidades introducidas en el servicio de los vapores entre el puerto de San Francisco y los de las diferentes Repúblicas hispano-americanas que están al mismo lado de este hemisferio, han tenido por resultado como era natural que en el corto espacio de los dos últimos años, el comercio de la costa del Pacífico se haya cuadru-

plicado. Antes de 1901 las exportaciones de San Francisco para la América del Sur nunca pasaron, en valor, del término medio de \$500,000 por año; pero en 1901 las exportaciones se han elevado hasta el valor de \$2,000,000.

Las empresas de navegación estimuladas por este resultado han aumentado su actividad, y el resultado es que en el día se encuentran cinco compañías de vapores dedicadas al tráfico en la costa antedicha. La línea del Kosmos, que es alemana, tiene 25 grandes vapores, que dan viajes entre los principales puertos de México, Centro América y la América del Sur, y ciertos puertos de Italia y el de Hamburgo. La Compañía de Navegación por Vapor del Pacífico (*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*) tiene 38 grandes vapores, que viajan de San Francisco á todos los puertos hispano-americanos del lado del Pacífico. La Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores hace el servicio entre San Francisco y Valparaiso, tocando en puertos intermedios. La nueva línea inglesa-americana (*British-American Line*) tiene vapores entre San Francisco y El Callao, haciendo escala en los puertos intermedios. Y hay además la antigua y conocida Compañía de la Mala del Pacífico (*Pacific Mail Company*), que hace el servicio á lo largo de aquella costa.

GUATEMALA.

DECRETO ESTABLECIENDO IMPUESTOS SOBRE EL AZÚCAR.

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 26 de febrero de 1902.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República acuerda:

Que como lo establece la Tarifa de Aduanas, en la forma dispuesta para percibir los derechos de importación, el azúcar que del exterior se introduzca al país por las Aduanas marítimas ó Receptorías fronterizas, pague los siguientes derechos, desde el día 1° del próximo mes de marzo, salvo en los casos en que por tratados recíprocos, esté declarada libre de derechos su importación.

Azúcar:		Kilo.
Mascabado ó panela.....	peso bruto..	\$0.05
Sin refinar, de todas clases.....	do....	. 10
Refinado	do....	. 20

Comuníquese.

ESTRADA C.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público:

GUILLERMO AGUIRRE.

HONDURAS.

**PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE INGRESOS Y EGRESOS PARA EL
AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902 Á 1903.**

INGRESOS.

Renta aduanera	\$1, 100, 000. 00
Renta de aguardiente	80, 000. 00
Renta de licores	800, 000. 00
Renta de pólvora	25, 000. 00
Papel sellado y timbres	80, 000. 00
Impuesto pecuario	31, 000. 00
Ramo de correos	24, 000. 00
Línea telegráfica y cable	64, 000. 00
Papel de aduanas	16, 000. 00
Impresos	1, 000. 00
Extracción de ganado	60, 000. 00
Extracción de productos	20, 000. 00
Lotería y muelle	223, 500. 00
Producto de tierras	5, 000. 00
Imprenta y encuadernación	4, 000. 00
Montepío	3, 500. 00
Casa de Moneda	1, 000. 00
Escuela de Artes	3, 000. 00
Litografía	1, 000. 00
Producto de vapores	2, 000. 00
Ingresos eventuales	85, 050. 00
Total	2, 629, 050. 00

EGRESOS.

Departamento de Gobernación	\$432, 622. 00
Departamento de Justicia	142, 420. 00
Departamento de Hacienda	240, 128. 30
Departamento de Crédito Público	120, 027. 10
Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores	58, 520. 00
Departamento de Fomento	433, 990. 00
Departamento de Instrucción Pública	247, 870. 00
Departamento de Guerra	953, 472. 60
Total	2, 629, 050. 00

MÉXICO.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

AL ABRIRSE EL CUARTO PERÍODO DE SESIONES DEL 20° CONGRESO DE
LA UNIÓN EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1902.

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En lo que concierne á nuestras Relaciones Exteriores ha habido, en
el período á que este Informe se refiere, acontecimientos extraordi-

narios, cuyo efecto ha sido la extensión de las relaciones amistosas entre México y las demás Repúblicas del Nuevo Mundo, así como la consolidación del buen crédito de nuestra patria.

Como estaba anunciado, la Conferencia Internacional Americana se reunió en esta ciudad el 22 de octubre último, y desde luego emprendió sus importantes labores, que se prolongaron hasta el 31 de enero. En ella tuvo parte muy activa la Delegación Mexicana, compuesta de nueve miembros, que supieron distinguirse por su inteligencia, laboriosidad y el tacto con que llevaron adelante, en cada caso, las instrucciones que oportunamente recibieron. De esos trabajos en particular, tomaréis conocimiento por las publicaciones que ya se han hecho, de las resoluciones, recomendaciones y tratados que parcialmente, en su mayoría, ó por unanimidad firmaron los Delegados á la Conferencia.

Se están ya, además, publicando las actas de las sesiones de dicha asamblea y el Diario de sus debates, todo ello en tres de las lenguas oficiales que se hablan en América. Lo que, sin duda, llamará especialmente vuestra atención entre esos importantes acuerdos, ninguno de los cuales carece de grave trascendencia, es el tratado de arbitraje obligatorio suscrito por los Delegados de nueve Repúblicas, ó sea la mayoría de las que á lo último se hallaban representadas en la asamblea; la adhesión á los principios proclamados en el justamente llamado Congreso de la Paz, reunido en El Haya en 1899, y la convención firmada por todos los Delegados para sujetar á un arbitraje los casos de reclamación de un gobierno por daños y perjuicios causados á sus nacionales. Este último convenio, que será remitido al Senado con los demás que importen obligaciones internacionales, tendrá notables consecuencias, siempre que sea ratificado por los principales Gobiernos cuyos representantes lo han suscrito.

El efecto general, con respecto á México, producido por la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, no puede menos de ser favorable á las relaciones que nos ligan con las naciones de América y al buen nombre de nuestra República; y los esfuerzos que hizo el Gobierno General para recibir dignamente á las delegaciones respectivas, ayudado por los Gobiernos de algunos Estados, que en excursiones convenientemente arregladas fueron visitados por aquéllas, produjeron el fruto que se esperaba para dar á conocer á nuestro país y satisfacer los deseos de nuestros distinguidos huéspedes.

Decretada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América la devolución á México del saldo de las reclamaciones fraudulentas de Weil y La Abra que aquel Gobierno había distribuido, nuestro Embajador en Wáshington recibió la suma correspondiente, tomada de aquel erario, que permanecía depositada en el Departamento de Estado desde que cubrimos el importe de ambas reclamaciones.

Se ha creído de alta conveniencia y por lo mismo se inicia el establecimiento de otra legación en Sud América, á fin de que haya dos, una

para las Repúblicas del Atlántico y otra para las del Pacífico, cuya residencia será alternativamente en Chile y el Perú.

Concluidos ya dos tratados de amistad y comercio, uno con el Paraguay y el otro con Bolivia, así como dos convenciones postales, la una con esta última nación y la otra con la República de Chile, se remiten esos convenios al Senado para los efectos constitucionales.

Á propuesta de la Legación de España, celebróse con esa nación un tratado de arbitraje obligatorio muy comprensivo y conforme al cual será el árbitro en cada caso, ó el tribunal internacional establecido en El Haya, ó bien un Presidente de una República hispano-americana. Dicho tratado y una convención también con España para facilitar la ejecución de los exhortos judiciales del uno al otro país, dispensando el requisito de las legalizaciones á documentos enviados por la vía diplomática, serán remitidos desde luego al Senado para su revisión constitucional.

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Invitado el Gobierno de México para nombrar delegados que lo representaran en el Congreso Sanitario Internacional que se reunió en la Habana en el mes de febrero último, y aceptada desde luego la invitación, el Ejecutivo nombró una comisión que concurrió á aquella asamblea, en la que se ha llegado á conclusiones muy favorables para todos los países americanos en lo relativo á policía sanitaria internacional.

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El Ayuntamiento de México continúa con empeño las obras emprendidas para el embellecimiento de la ciudad y mejora de algunos de sus servicios. Últimamente ha celebrado un nuevo contrato para la pavimentación de veinticinco calles más con lámina de asfalto; ha llevado á efecto la reconstrucción y ampliación de varios de los edificios destinados para mercados, y ha adquirido diversas fincas para la construcción de otros nuevos que el constante aumento de la población hace indispensables.

Las obras de saneamiento de la capital, á lo menos en la parte contratada con la Empresa, pueden darse por terminadas; pues apenas faltan algunas obras secundarias y de perfeccionamiento, que se concluirán dentro de algunos días.

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La ley del notariado fué promulgada en diciembre último, después de una meditada elaboración, por los muchos y graves problemas que entrañaba el organizar tan interesante materia dentro de los principios y conceptos que le son propios. Al poner en práctica el precepto que ordena la incorporación del Registro de Hipotecas al Registro Público de la Propiedad, se presentaron serias dificultades originadas por la necesidad que había de llevar esa operación á cabo sin suspender el despacho ni lastimar los intereses del público. Á la fecha están ven-

cidas esas dificultades, y tanto la institución del notariado como la Sección de Hipotecas siguen un curso fácil.

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El Ejecutivo ha recibido formal invitación para que México esté representado en el próximo Congreso Internacional de Americanistas que ha de efectuarse en Nueva York en octubre próximo, y en el décimo-cuarto Congreso de Medicina que ha de tener efecto en Madrid, en abril del año venidero. Una y otra de estas invitaciones han sido aceptadas, y oportunamente se nombrarán representantes oficiales, para continuar realizando el propósito de estrechar los vínculos intelectuales que México tiene con otros países.

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De acuerdo con las leyes que rigen la propiedad industrial, se expidieron doscientas treinta y una patentes de invención, y se declaró el registro de ciento cuatro marcas de fábrica y de comercio.

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Aceptada la invitación que se hizo á la República para su concurrencia al Certamen Internacional que ha de celebrarse en San Louis, Missouri, se ha dado principio á los trabajos relativos.

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El desarrollo de la minería se patentiza constantemente por el mayor número de minas que se titulan y por el establecimiento de nuevas haciendas metalúrgicas.

En el primer semestre del presente año fiscal se expidieron mil ochocientos treinta y siete títulos que amparan una superficie de veintinueve mil noventa y cinco hectáreas, esto es, hubo un aumento de más de ciento por ciento con respecto á igual período del año de mil novecientos á mil novecientos uno.

Se celebraron contratos para el establecimiento de haciendas metalúrgicas en el Distrito de Zimapan del Estado de Hidalgo y en el del Fuerte de Sinaloa.

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Se han celebrado contratos para el aprovechamiento de aguas en riego y como fuerza motriz en los ríos de Sabinas en Coahuila, Pesquería Chica en Nuevo León, Blanco en Veracruz, Moctezuma en Hidalgo, Turbio en Guanajuato y Soto la Marina en Tamaulipas.

La explotación de terrenos nacionales se contrató en la Isla de Santa Margarita y en una zona del Estado de Tabasco, lo mismo que la extracción de concha-perla en la Islas del Espíritu Santo y Cerralvo y en las costas de la Baja California, y la pesca en los Esteros "Vázquez" y "Ostiones" en la costa del Pacífico.

Fueron terminadas y aprobadas las obras hidráulicas construidas por la Compañía "La Aurora" para aprovechar como fuerza motriz las aguas del río de Cuautitlán.

Comienzan á expedirse permisos para la exploración del subsuelo, en busca de fuentes de petróleo.

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En el primer semestre del presente ejercicio fiscal, hubo en el ramo de correos el siguiente movimiento:

Se crearon cuatro administraciones locales, dos sucursales y cuarenta y cinco agencias; siendo por consiguiente dos mil ciento treinta y tres el número de oficinas postales existentes.

Las correspondencias de todas clases han aumentado considerablemente. El movimiento en el primer semestre de este año ha sido de setenta y cuatro millones de envíos, contra setenta y dos millones en el mismo período del año anterior.

Los giros postales interiores ascendieron á dieciseis millones de pesos, contra doce millones en igual período del año anterior.

Los giros postales cambiados entre México y los Estados Unidos, tuvieron un aumento de treinta y siete por ciento sobre el resultado del primer semestre del año fiscal anterior, ó sea un movimiento de trescientos cincuenta y dos mil pesos. De esta cantidad corresponden doscientos cincuenta y dos mil á los giros expedidos en México y ciento dos mil á los girados por los Estados Unidos.

Los productos generales del ramo ascendieron á un millón ciento cincuenta y seis mil pesos y en el período de comparación un millón treinta y nueve mil pesos: aumento de once un cuarto por ciento.

Acerca del ramo de telégrafos, debo informar que se han construido doscientos dieciocho kilómetros de línea; se han cambiado ciento ochenta y cinco de hilo de hierro por de bronce, y se ha hecho una instalación completamente nueva de los hilos federales en las calles de esta capital; habiéndose emprendido, además, una formal reparación de toda la red, para lo cual se han empleado toneladas de alambre de hierro y más de diez de hilo de bronce.

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La situación económica del país sigue mejorando visiblemente, y no tardarán en desaparecer las últimas huellas del malestar que en ciertos ramos de la producción nacional se hizo sentir el año pasado.

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Nuevas concesiones para el establecimiento de instituciones de crédito se han otorgado en este último período. El Estado de Chiapas tiene ya un primer banco de emisión que ha comenzado sus operaciones, y se ha firmado la concesión para otro en el Estado de Hidalgo. Con estas dos entidades federales, son ya dieciocho las que poseen bancos de emisión.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril de Mérida á Valladolid, con ramal á Progreso, obtuvo del Gobierno una concesión para establecer almacenes generales de depósito en el puerto de Progreso.

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Señores DIPUTADOS y SENADORES: Los principales hechos que os acabo de reseñar demuestran que el país continúa en su marcha progresiva, sin dejar por eso de encontrar, como acontece á la humanidad entera, momentáneos tropiezos que retardan sus adelantos. Habreis también notado que el Ejecutivo no desmaya en sus esfuerzos por facilitar ese movimiento civilizador, procurando mejorar en todos sus ramos la administración pública. El impulso debió partir como ha partido, sin duda, del seno del mismo pueblo, animado por la confianza que inspira la paz y el imperio de la ley; mas al Gobierno le corresponde sostenerlo y ayudarlo en la esfera de sus facultades con todos sus elementos, entre los cuales descuella por su eficacia, la sana y bien-hechora influencia de sus legisladores.

EL CULTIVO DEL ARROZ.

El cultivo del arroz ha aumentado muy considerablemente en el Estado de Colima. La producción de 1901 fué de 2,484,000 kilogramos, 2,484 toneladas, que alcanzó un precio de \$10, por término medio, en carga de 138 kilos, lo que representa un valor de \$180,000. En las distintas siembras de arroz establecidas en el Estado, están empleados cerca de 3,000 trabajadores, con un salario que varía entre 25 y 35 centavos al día. Gran parte del arroz de Colima es exportado por el puerto de Manzanillo para San Francisco y otras ciudades de la costa occidental americana.

LOS CUEROS SIN CURTIR.

La exportación de cueros sin curtir de México á los Estados Unidos y Francia ha hecho decrecer tanto la existencia para el consumo local, que los traficantes de la República experimentan grandes dificultades para proveerse de los necesarios para sus respectivas industrias. Como consecuencia de esto, su precio ha subido rápidamente en los mercados de México, Guadalajara, Mazatlán, Chihuahua y Tampico.

Los manufactureros de arneses y otros artículos por el estilo se quejan de la escasez y alto precio de los cueros, y unánimemente atribuyen esto á la exportación.

IRRIGACIÓN EN EL ESTADO DE SONORA.

La Secretaria de Fomento ha celebrado un contrato con el Sr. ANGEL ALMADA, para el aprovechamiento, para riego, de las aguas del río Mayo del Estado de Sonora. En virtud de dicho contrato, el concesionario queda autorizado para aprovechar, con el fin indicado, hasta la cantidad de 10,000 litros de agua por segundo de la expresada corriente, en el trayecto de río comprendido entre un punto llamado "Tierra colorada" y cinco kilómetros hacia arriba de este.

Se otorgan al concesionario las franquicias ordinarias en contratos de esta naturaleza.

SALVADOR.

CAMBIOS EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

1. Acuerdo de 18 de octubre de 1901 aclaratorio del decreto de 17 de Mayo de igual año relativo á los sacos que contengan café.

“Habiendo ocurrido dudas con respecto al decreto legislativo de 17 de Mayo de 1901, en que se declara que los sacos que contengan café para la exportación no pagarán derechos ni impuesto alguno, el Poder Ejecutivo, por vía de aclaración, ha acordado: El impuesto de exportación de café se cobrará en las aduanas sobre el peso neto del expresado artículo, y para el efecto los administradores deducirán del peso bruto total el de dos y media libras por cada saco.”

2. Acuerdo de 19 de octubre de 1901 fijando el aforo aplicable á la pita floja de lino ó cáñamo para zapateros:

“Por el presente se acuerda asignar á la pita de lino ó cáñamo para zapateros el aforo de treinta centavos el kilogramo, agregando dicho artículo al No. 21 de la ley respectiva.”

3. Acuerdo de 23 de octubre de 1901 fijando el aforo aplicable á la harina de centeno:

“Por el presente se acuerda asignar el aforo de dos centavos por kilogramo á la harina de centeno, que no está denominada en la tarifa vigente, y agregar dicho artículo al No. 57 de la misma ley.”

3. Acuerdo de 23 octubre de 1901 fijando el aforo aplicable á los calcetines de hilo de Escocia ó sus imitaciones:

“Por el presente se acuerda asignar á los calcetines de hilo de Escocia ó sus imitaciones, que no están denominados en la tarifa vigente, el aforo de un peso cincuenta centavos el kilogramo, agregando dicho artículo al No. 14 de la ley citada.”

5. Acuerdo de 23 de noviembre de 1901 fijando al aforo aplicable á los abanicos ó ventiladores eléctricos:

“Por el presente se acuerda agregar los abanicos ó ventiladores eléctricos, que no están denominados en la tarifa al No. 315 de aquella ley y asignarles el aforo de treinta centavos por kilogramo.”

6. Acuerdo de 1º de enero de 1902 concediendo franquicia temporal de derechos al maíz y á los frijoles

“Por el presente acuerdo se declara libre de derechos é impuestos, durante un año, la introducción del maíz y de los frijoles que se necesitan para el consumo, incluyendo en dicha exención la cuenta de almacenaje.”

7. Acuerdo de 8 de enero de 1902 modificando el aforo aplicable á las cajitas cilíndricas de madera para ungüentos.

“Por el presente se acuerda asignar á las cajitas cilíndricas de madera para ungüentos el aforo de *quince centavos* cuando sean ordinarias, hechas á torno y sin ningún barniz.”

LOS TELÉGRAFOS Y TELÉFONOS.

En el año 1900 según un extracto del informe de 1901 funcionaron 117 oficinas telegráficas en toda la República; en 1901 hubo un aumento de 21 oficinas. El 31 de diciembre funcionaban 138.

Las oficinas telefónicas en 1900 fueron 49, que con el aumento de 12 habido el año próximo pasado, da, en suma, 61 oficinas telefónicas en el país.

Las 199 oficinas de telégrafos y teléfonos fueron servidas por 433 empleados.

La red telegráfica en 1900 medía 2,029 millas, que con el aumento de 69 millas instaladas en 1901, dan 2,098 millas.

La red telefónica en 1900 medía 959 millas, á las que se aumentaron, en 1901, 75 millas, lo que da 1,032 millas de red telefónica actuales.

Las redes telegráfica y telefónica juntas, miden 3,130 millas.

En las 61 oficinas telefónicas funcionan 282 aparatos oficiales y 202 para particulares.

Fueron transmitidos durante el año 1901, 232,819 telegramas oficiales, con valor de \$118,524.37 y 397,310 telegramas de particulares, pagados, con valor de \$79,049.18.

El producto de cablegramas transmitidos por los telégrafos nacionales fue de \$66,797.28, de los cuales tocaron á la compañía \$62,782.04 y al Gobierno le quedó á su favor un sobrante de \$4,015.24.

El cuadro siguiente demuestra el movimiento de caja habido durante el año próximo pasado en la Dirección de teléfonos y telégrafos.

Producto de telegramas pagados.....	\$79,049.18
Producto de teléfonos pagados	35,465.77
Producto de multas	448.21
Mobiliario y útiles	200.00
Cables del Gobierno.....	14,572.42
Idem de particulares	51,601.86
Producto de registros y direcciones incompletos	623.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	181,960.44
Telegramas oficiales	118,524.37
Teléfonos oficiales	43,921.93
<hr/>	
	344,406.74
Sueldos y gastos.....	325,444.99
<hr/>	
Balance el 31 de diciembre	18,961.75

URUGUAY.

MARCAS DE FÁBRICA Y DE COMERCIO Y PATENTES DE INVENCIÓN.

La renta del año 1900 fué de \$7,835, que corresponden á 86 marcas, 12 privilegios y 17 transferencias concedidas.

La del año 1901 acusa un exceso de 365 sobre la del año anterior, correspondiendo la cifra de \$8,200 alcanzada, á 101 marcas, 13 privilegios y 18 transferencias.

Como se ve, el aumento habido no es importante. Mientras no se reforme la ley vigente moderando convenientemente la tasa de estos impuestos, siempre habrá retrainimiento de parte del comercio y de las industrias, sobre todo de los pequeños negocios, en crear y hacer registrar las marcas y distintivos de sus respectivos giros.

Desde hace dos años se halla á estudio de una Comisión especial nombrada por el Gobierno un proyecto de reformas á la ley vigente, en que se tratan, entre otros, los puntos capitales de las rebajas de los derechos, la patente preventiva para facilitar el esfuerzo del pequeño industrial ó comerciante, hacer obligatorio el registro de las marcas extranjeras en un plazo prudencial, y el procedimiento más sumario para evitar que los falsificadores ó imitadores burlen la acción tardía de la justicia ordinaria, que aplicando los actuales procedimientos generales no reprime suficientemente la estafa habilidosa.

Convendría que la Comisión nombrada activase sus estudios, pues existe urgencia en llevar á la práctica esas reformas ú otras semejantes que son de verdadera utilidad pública.

La interpretación caprichosa, que dan á menudo los corredores ó intermediarios á la ley de 1887 en lo relativo al registro de marcas extranjeras, ha dado origen á más de una resolución del Poder Ejecutivo encaminada como la de fecha de 14 de junio de 1901, á amparar derechos legítimamente adquiridos que no es tolerable sean burlados á la sombra de maquinaciones puestas en juego por la industria de los que crean á su arbitrio marcas extranjeras ó disfrutan fraudulentamente de las que pertenecen á su verdadero dueño.

Por ese decreto, que es lástima sea poco conocido, se dispone con carácter de generalidad que una marca extranjera sólo puede registrarse en el país como tal, exhibiéndose el correspondiente certificado de registro en el país de origen.

En efecto, la ley de 1887 clasifica las marcas de fábrica y de comercio en nacionales y extranjeras. Para determinar las primeras, basta el conocimiento del giro del solicitante, ya que el registro de una marca es un acto comercial que sólo incumbe á las personas que invisten la calidad de comerciante; pero para acreditar la condición de las segundas,

como éstas (las marcas extranjeras) se consideran existiendo en el país de origen y es en tal concepto que se traen á registro aquí, surge la necesidad de probar su existencia legal con el único documento que puede constituir medio probatorio á ese efecto competente del país de procedencia.

Cualquiera otra interpretación de la ley sólo serviría para amparar el fraude, que en este caso consiste en la creación ad libitum de marcas extranjeras que con propósitos de especulación ingeniarían en nuestra plaza personas de todo punto ajenas á la profesión comercial.

El requisito exigido dimanaría necesariamente de la economía misma de la ley y tendrá la virtud de impedir trabajadas contenciones.

Otras resoluciones importantes, que han complementado la obra de la anterior, son las que han puesto en orden todo lo que se refiere á la forma de acreditar la personería invocada por apoderados de pretendidos propietarios de marcas y privilegios extranjeros. En observancia de la buena fe se ha resuelto en diversas ocasiones que los poderes deben venir en forma con todos los requisitos usuales para su inscripción en el Registro General de Poderes.

MINAS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Ministerio del Interior suministró al Cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América en Montevideo, los interesantes datos estadísticos que se ponen á continuación, relativos á las minas de oro del Uruguay en 1899, 1900, y 1901.

De las minas Rivera se sacó mineral en 1899 en cantidad de 5,119 toneladas, de las que se extrajeron 61,336 kilogramos, ó 139 libras y dos décimos de oro puro, representando un valor de \$7,500.26.

En 1900 se beneficiaron 7,345 toneladas de mineral de cuarzo, de las que se extrajeron 71,234 kilogramos ó 157 libras, 4 décimos de oro puro.

En 1901 el mineral beneficiado fué 7,183 toneladas, que rindieron 71,946 kilogramos ó 158 libras y 6 décimos de oro puro.

El procedimiento en uso para el beneficio es el denominado del cianuro, con el cual se obtienen hoy mucho mejores resultados que en tiempos anteriores.

Las minas son pequeñas, y en las más de ellas el metal está en la superficie. De los ensayos y experimentos que se han hecho hasta ahora, en doce de las que están en mejor estado de explotación, resulta que el rendimiento varía de 6 gramos y 75 centigramos (104 granos y 15 décimos), á 30 gramos y 79 centigramos (475 granos) de oro por cada tonelada de mineral.

* En 1901 se hicieron 25 nuevos denuncios.

Se ha observado que en muchas de estas minas hay deficiencia de agua, y de ahí proviene en ocasiones considerable retardo en los trabajos.

El Gobierno recibe un tanto por ciento de todo el oro que se extrae. Toda la maquinaria y utensilios de que se hace uso en estas minas se recibe de Francia.

VENEZUELA.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL PAPEL.

El Sr. PLUMACHER, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América en Maracaibo, remitió al Departamento de Estado en Washington, con fecha 15 de marzo de 1902, la traducción de dos decretos relativos á los derechos de importación á que está sujeto el papel. Por el primero de ellos se dispone que el papel de seda importado en hojas de 49 centímetros de largo por 36 de ancho, que se usa para copiadore de cartas, etc., se ponga en la clase N°. 3 del arancel, que paga á razón de 0.25 bolívares por kilogramo. Por el segundo se manda que el papel que se designa en la clase N°. 3 del arancel como “no especificado,” sea incluido, si es que lleva impreso ó litografiado algún nombre, sin que obste que se le haya importado para uso particular ó privado, en la clase N°. 5, devengando como efecto de escritorio, á razón de 1 bolivar y 25 céntimos por kilogramo.

RENDIMIENTOS ADUANEROS DE CARÚPANO.

La Aduana de Carúpano produjo en el semestre de julio á diciembre de 1901, la suma de 535,445.24 bolívares por los siguientes conceptos:

	Bolívares.
Por importación.....	344,562. 71
Por bultos postales.....	1,715. 05
Por multas.....	1,592. 10
Por remates.....	2,349. 60
Por intereses.....	127. 04
Por papel sellado.....	2,470. 05
Por impuesto de minas.....	3,117. 74
Total.....	355,934. 29
Mercancías exoneradas para la Compañía Minera de Azufrales y el Consejo Municipal.....	172,007. 60
Total.....	527,941. 89
Por exportación.....	7,503. 35
Total.....	535,445. 24

IMPUESTOS.

En el Estado Sucre se han creado los siguientes impuestos, con carácter de transitorios:

Dos bolívares por cada 50 kilos de cacao que se embarquen para el exterior por los puertos del Estado.

Tres bolívars por cada 50 kilos de harina de trigo que se introduzcan de los Estados Unidos del Norte ó de Europa.

Cinco bolívars por cada carga de aguardiente de caña, de 80 botellas, que produzcan los alambiques del Estado ó que se ofrezcan al consumo.

Estos impuestos comenzaron á regir desde el 23 de marzo.

PRODUCCIÓN DE CORCHO EN EL MUNDO.

Según un periódico oficial francés, la producción anual de corcho en el mundo asciende casi á 1,000 toneladas, y la suministran exclusivamente Portugal, España, Francia, Italia, Argelia, Túnez y Marruecos.

Debido á la falta de datos exactos sobre este asunto, resulta difícil determinar—siguiera sea aproximadamente—el área precisa del terreno que comprenden los árboles de corcho que existen en los países mencionados. Sin embargo, se sabe que los bosques donde con mayor ó menor abundancia se encuentran dichos árboles, comprenden un área como de 600,000 hectáreas en Portugal, 426,000 en Argelia, 300,000 en España, 143,000 en Francia, 82,000 en Túnez y 80,000 en Italia. También puede asegurarse que más de la mitad de los bosques de corcho que se explotan realmente se encuentran en Francia, Argelia y Túnez. Estos bosques se componen principalmente de robles de corcho mezclados con robles de pino y robles verdes. Sin embargo, en la Krumiria oriental todavía se encuentran importantes bosques vírgenes de árboles de corcho que si se explotaran aumentarían considerablemente la producción.

La demanda de corcho se aumenta constantemente, y no cabe duda de que por mucho que la producción se aumente, en seguida encontrará compradores, sobre todo las mejores clases de corcho. En la actualidad, Francia, el Reino Unido, Alemania, Rusia y los Estados Unidos absorben como un 85 por ciento de la cantidad total que se consume anualmente en el mundo.

Alemania, Rusia y los Estados Unidos imponen derechos prohibitivos á la entrada de artículos manufacturados con este material, en tanto que el corcho sin manufacturar entra casi libre de derecho. El Reino Unido es el único país que no le impone ningún derecho al corcho en bruto ni manufacturado, por más que este último lo suministran, en gran parte, Francia, España y Portugal. En 1900 este último país exportó 5,916,000 de libras de corcho á Inglaterra.

España lo exporta principalmente manufacturado. Cataluña suministra corchos para el vino de Champaña de superior calidad, cuyo precio varía de 157 á 165 francos por millar.

El corcho portugués parece ser inferior al de la costa del Mediterráneo.

El corcho africano ya no tiene la mala reputación que antes tenía, y las muestras que se exhibieron en París en 1900 disiparon la mala impresión que había contra él.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Uno de los folletos valiosos é interesantes que el Gobierno Mexicano publicó durante la reciente Conferencia Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fué el que lleva el título de *A Brief Sketch of the Drainage Works of the Valley of Mexico* (Una Breve Reseña de las Obras de Desagüe del Valle de México). Esta publicación, de la cual la Biblioteca de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas acaba de recibir un ejemplar, relata los esfuerzos que se han hecho para desaguar el valle en cuyo centro está situada la Ciudad de México, desde el siglo quince hasta el 30 de junio de 1900 en que se terminaron las obras de desagüe. El presente sistema de desagüe se ha efectuado con tres fines, á saber: Impedir las inundaciones; efectuar la conducción de las aguas sucias de la Ciudad de México hasta fuera del valle, y dominar las aguas de esa región del país. Las expresadas obras constan de un canal, un túnel y un conducto de salida, cada uno de los cuales se describe cumplidamente en el folleto de referencia. Todas las obras, desde 1886, época en que la junta nacional de desagüe se hizo cargo de las mismas hasta la fecha de su terminación, han costado \$15,967,778. Dicho folleto contiene tres extensos mapas que muestran la situación de las obras y el sistema de desagüe.

Á las personas que intenten emprender en la explotación de minas en países extranjeros, ó que tengan interés en empresas ó en concesiones mineras, es de verdadera importancia y de gran utilidad consultar las leyes que rigen la adquisición y posesión de minas. Una de las pocas obras preparadas hasta ahora en beneficio de esta clase de personas es *La Guía de las Leyes Mineras del Mundo*, recopilada por *OSWALD WALMSLEY* y publicada en Londres en 1894. Este libro trata extensamente de las leyes que rigen la explotación de minas en casi todos los países civilizados del mundo. El Capítulo XVI de esta obra está consagrado á la ley de minas de los Estados Unidos de América, y el Capítulo XVII contiene anotaciones sobre las leyes de la misma clase de México, la República Argentina, Bolivia, el Brasil, Chile,

Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, la Guayana holandesa, el Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Uruguay y Venezuela.

En la Biblioteca de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha recibido el primer número del "Boletín Oficial de la Liga Nacional Brasileira." En él se expresa que el objeto de la liga es procurar que se conozcan los recursos marítimos del Brasil y estudiar las causas que hasta ahora han impedido su desarrollo, y también publicar un anuario que ha de contener valiosos informes relativos á las Compañías de navegación brasileras, los arsenales, muelles, etc.

La Revista titulada "The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," correspondiente al mes de febrero de 1902, contiene un artículo muy valioso preparado en la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro sobre "Los grandes canales del mundo." Además de la parte descriptiva, dicho artículo trata del comercio, y muestra el costo y las dimensiones de los diferentes canales por los cuales se transportan mercancías extranjeras.

El Capitán GEORGE P. AHERN, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, Inspector de bosques en las Islas Filipinas, ha publicado una obra sobre las maderas más valiosas de dicho archipiélago. En ella se describen más de 600 clases de árboles en las diferentes islas.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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No. 5.

ESTRADA DE FERRO INTERCONTINENTAL.

SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA PAN-AMERICANA, PARECER DA COMMISSÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO PAN-AMERICANA.

A Comissão de Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, da Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos, vem apresentar o seguinte relatorio:

Na primeira Conferencia celebrada em Washington durante o inverno de 1889-90, a commissão de communicações por estrada de ferro, composta de Delegados de dez e oito Governos de America, ao apresentar seu relatorio, que foi unanimemente approved e adoptado pela Conferencia, manifestou as seguintes opiniões:

Primeiro. Que uma estrada de ferro que ligue todas as nações representadas nesta conferencia ou a maioria dellas, contribuirá grandemente ao desenvolvimento de relações cordiaes entre ditas nações, e ao augmento de seus interesses materiaes.

Segundo. Que o melhor meio de facilitar sua execução, é a nomeação de uma commissão internacional de engenheiros a qual se encarregará de estabelecer os traçados possiveis, de determinar sua extensão, de calcular o custo de cada um delles e de comparar suas vantagens respectivas.

Terceiro. Que a dita commissão deverá estar constituida por um corpo de engenheiros dos quaes cada nação nomeará tres, e que estarão facultados para distribuir-se em subcommissões e para nomear todos os demais engenheiros e empregados que se considerarem necessarios para executar com maior rapidez o trabalho.

Quarto. Que cada um dos Governos que acceitem poderá nomear á sua propria custa, commissionedos on engenheiros que sirvam como auxiliares das subcommissões que tenham a seu cargo os trabalhos topographicos de cada uma das secções da linha.

Quinto. Que a estrada de ferro, em quanto o permittam os interesses communs, deverá ligar as principaes cidades situadas nas circumvizinhanças de seu trajecto.

Sexto. Que si não pode alterar-se sem grandes inconvenientes a direcção geral da linha, com os fins mencionados no artigo anterior, deverão ser traçados ramaes que tenham por objecto ligar as ditas cidades com a linha principal.

Setimo. Que com o fim de reduzir o custo da empreza, deveriam ser utilizadas as estradas de ferro existentes em quanto isto seja praticavel e compativel com o trajecto e demais condições da estrada de ferro continental.

Oitavo. Que em caso de que os resultados dos trabalhos topographicos demonstrem a exequibilidade e conveniencia da estrada de ferro, se solicitem propostas para a construcção, já seja de toda a linha ou já de suas secções.

Nono. Que a construcção, administração e funccionamento da linha, deverão fazer-se a expensas dos concessionarios ou da empreza que estes organizarem, com todas as formalidades devidas, e previa auctorização dos Governos respectivos.

Decimo. Que todos os materiaes necessarios para a construcção e funccionamento da estrada de ferro deverão ficar isentos dos direitos de importação, de accordo com os regulamentos que se julgarem necessarios para evitar o abuso deste privilegio.

Umdecimo. Que todas as propriedades pessoas e reaes da estrada de ferro, empregadas em sua construcção e em seus trabalhos, deverão ficar isentas de todo imposto, já seja nacional, provincial (dos Estados) ou municipal.

Duodecimo. Que a execução de uma obra de tal magnitude merece ser alentada por meio de subvenções, concessões de terreno ou garantias de certo minimum de juro.

Decimo-terceiro. Que os vencimentos da commissão, assim como os gastos realizados com os trabalhos topographicos preliminares e definitivos, deverão ser pagos por todas as nações que acceitem, proporcionalmente á sua população, conforme o ultimo recenseamento, ou, á falta de recenseamento, segundo convenio celebrado entre seus respectivos governos.

Decimo-quarto. Que a estrada de ferro deverá declarar-se perpetuamente neutral, afim de assegurar a liberdade do trafico.

Decimo-quinto. Que a approvação dos traçados, os termos em que devam fazer-se as propostas, a protecção aos concessionarios, a supervisão dos trabalhos e as leis que os affectem, a neutralidade da via e a

livre passagem das mercadorias de transito (no caso previsto pelo art. 8º) deverá ser objecto de convenios especiaes, entre todas as nações interessadas.

Decimo-sexto. Que tão prompto como o Governo dos Estados Unidos receba a noticia de que estas recommendações têm sido acceitas pelos demais Governos, os convide para que nomeiem a commissão de engenheiros, a que se refere o art. 2º, afim de que a dita commissão possa reunir-se na cidade de Washington na maior brevidade possivel.”

O Sr. BLAINE, que então era Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, ao apresentar o anterior relatorio da commissão de Estrada de Ferro ao Presidente HARRISON, disse o seguinte:

“Nenhuma das recommendações formuladas pela Conferencia Internacional Americana é tão importante como esta, e a recommenda encarecidamente á vossa attenção, com absoluta confiança em que o Congresso dará muito prompto os passos necessarios para que este Governo possa tomar participação na promoção da empreza. Por nenhum outro caminho pode o Governo e o povo dos Estados Unidos contribuir em tão alto gráo ao desenvolvimento e á prosperidade das republicas irmãs nossas, e ao mesmo tempo á expansão de nosso commercio.”

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos, ao transmittir o relatorio ao Congresso, manifestou assim sua opinião sobre a importancia do projecto: *“Ao Senado e á Camara dos Representantes.*

“Acompanho a este um relatorio da Conferencia Internacional Americana, que ha pouco celebrou suas sessões nesta Capital, no qual recommenda o traçado de uma estrada de ferro intercontinental que ligue os systemas da America do Norte com os do Continente Meridional, e que deverá effectuar-se sob a direcção de uma junta de commissiionados que representem as differentes republicas americanas.

“A attenção publica tem sido fixada de preferencia na questão relativa ao melhoramento das communicações por agua entre os portos dos Estados Unidos e os da America Central e do Sul. O estabelecimento de novas e melhores linhas de vapores indubitavelmente proporciona o meio mais facil para desenvolver um crescente commercio com as nações latino-americanas. Mas é preciso não olvidar a possibilidade de viajar por terra desde Washington até a capital mais meridional da America do Sul, e que o estabelecimento de communicações por via-ferrea com aquelles Estados amigos, subministrará tanto a elles como a nós, grande numero de facilidades para o commercio e as permutas mercantis que teem especial valor. A obra que se projecta é vasta, mas perfeitamente praticavel.

“Será de interesse para todos e talvez surprehendente para muitos de nos saber quanto se tem feito já no Mexico e na America do Sul, no relativo á construcção de estradas de ferro que podem ser utilizadas como parte de uma linha intercontinental. Não hesito em recommen-

dar a conveniencia de que o Congresso auctorize o gasto das pequenas sommas necessarias para os trabalhos topographicos aconselhados pela conferencia, e ao mesmo tempo auctorize a nomeação dos commissiionados e auxiliares que hão de dirigir e effectuar os trabalhos topographicos preliminares que se necessitem.

“BENJAMIN HARRISON.

“PALACIO EXECUTIVO, 19 de Maio de 1890.”

Foi concedida a autorização para o gasto da quota correspondente aos Estados Unidos nos trabalhos topographicos preliminares, para o relatorio concernente á Estrada de Ferro Continental, e assim mesmo se receberam as quotas de alguns dos outros paizes interessados. Pouco depois começou seus trabalhos a Comissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, com a representação de onze dos Governos da America.

Sr. A. J. CASSAT, actual presidente da Estrada de Ferro de Pennsylvania, que é um dos systemas de vias ferreas mais grandes e que mais exito tem alcançado no mundo, foi eleito por unanimidade para que desempenhasse o cargo de Presidente da Comissão, Sr. H. G. DAVIS foi designado para o posto de presidente da Comissão de Finanças. A Comissão gastou cerca de \$360,000 em trabalhos topographicos sobre o terreno, em mappas, em impressões, etc. Puzeram-se em acção tres corpos de engenheiros, e os resultados de seus trabalhos, correspondentes a um periodo de varios annos e que foram terminados em 1895, demonstraram que a distancia approximada entre Nova York e Buenos Aires, de accordo com suas investigações topographicas e fazendo uso dos caminhos existentes, seria de 10,471 milhas, das quaes cerca da metade estavam já concluidas e em exploração. A seguinte carta official, escripta em 1896 pelo Capitão E. Z. STEEVER, secretario da Comissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, proporciona as informações mais authenticas que se podem obter acerca das estradas de ferro que poderiam ser usadas como parte de uma linha continental e o que ficaria ainda por construir.

“COMISSÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO INTERCONTINENTAL,

“Washington, D. C., 16 de Janeiro de 1896.

“Ao Honrado SR. HENRY G. DAVIS.

“Washington, D. C.

“ESTIMADO SENHOR: Em cumprimento de vossa ordem, que se recebeu nesta Secretaria o 14 do corrente, acompanho um calculo approximado da extensão da via que se necessita para uma estrada de ferro desde Nova York até Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina, segundo os diferentes paizes.

“Actualmente existem communicações por via-ferrea até Oaxaca, Mexico, e têm-se feito traçados e, segundo as noticias da imprensa, têm-se outorgado concessões para ligar Oaxaca com algum ponto da linha divisoria entre Mexico e Guatemala. Puebla acha-se a 129

milhas ao sudeste da cidade de Mexico pela via da Estrada de Ferro Interocéanica, e a 115.6 milhas pela da Estrada de Ferro Mexicana, sendo a primeira de bitola estreita e a ultima de bitola larga. Oaxaca está situada á distancia de 227.6 milhas ao sudeste de Puebla, pela via-ferrea Mexicana do Sul, e por conseguinte, á distancia de 356.6 milhas da cidade de Mexico por uma linha e a 343.2 milhas pela outra. Oaxaca é actualmente a cidade mais meridional que está ligada por via-ferrea com a cidade de Mexico, e se acha separada da fronteira de Guatemala por uma distancia que exigiria uma estrada de ferro de 400 milhas de extensão pouco mais ou menos.

“Os trabalhos topographicos e as explorações da Commissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental começaram no noroeste da fronteira de Guatemala, e se estenderam até a região occidental da fronteira da Bolivia. A extensão approximada da via-ferrea que deverá ligar a fronteira sul-oriental do Mexico com a capital da Republica Argentina, é a seguinte:

	Milhas.
Em Guatemala.....	230
Em O Salvador.....	220
Em Honduras.....	70
Em Nicaragua	224
Em Costa Rica.....	363
Em Colombia.....	1,372
Em Equador.....	635
Am Peru.....	1,671
Em Bolivia.....	774
Em Argentina.....	1,143
Total	6,702

“A distancia de Nova York a Laredo é de 2,187 milhas; a deste ultimo ponto á cidade de Mexico, de 839 milhas; d'alli a Oaxaca, 343 milhas; até a fronteira de Guatemala, 400 milhas; 3,769 milhas como somma total, ascendendo a distancia completa desde Nova York até Buenos Aires a 10,471 milhas.

“Das 6,702 milhas anteriores se encontram em exploração os seguintes trechos:

	Milhas.
Em Guatemala, desde Escuintla até Patulul.....	30
No Salvador, desde Sonsonate até Atoz.....	20
Em Nicaragua, desde Chinandega até La Paz.....	31
Total na America Central.....	81
No Perú, desde Llacani até Puno.....	151
Em Bolivia, desde Oruro até Huanchaco.....	192
Na Argentina, desde Jujuy até Buenos Aires.....	993
Total na America do Sul.....	1,336

“Um consideravel total para America Central e America do Sul, de 1,453 milhas, já construidas e em exploração.

“Deduzindo essas 1,453 milhas das 6,702, ficam por construir-se 5,249 milhas de estrada de ferro, afim de que fique terminada uma linha completa desde a fronteira meridional de Mexico até a capital da Republica Argentina. Em outros termos, a metade de distancia entre a cidade de Nova York e Buenos Aires está já coberta por estradas de ferro existentes.

“É de crer-se que por meio de trabalhos topographicos posteriores, especialmente no Perú, se encurte a extensão das linhas que se necessitam, mas até a data, os dados anteriores são os melhores que se teem podido obter.

“Esperando que estas informações estejam de accordo com o que solicitaes, sou com respeito,

“E. Z. STEEVER, *Secretario.*”

O quadro que se dá em seguida, mostra um resumo do relatorio apresentado pelos engenheiros da Commissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, acerca do numero de milhas já construidas da linha continental proposta, entre Nova York e Buenos Aires, da situação dos trechos que serão necessarios para formar uma linha completa, e do custo que se calcula para cada um delles.

Regiões.	Construido e em projecto.		Cons-truido.		Terão que construir-se.		Custo dos aterros, das obras d'arte e das pontes.
	<i>Milhas.</i>	<i>Kms.</i>	<i>Milhas.</i>	<i>Kms.</i>	<i>Milhas.</i>	<i>Kms.</i>	
America Central..	1,043.00	1,678.53	211.30	340.05	831.70	1,338.48	\$17,154,517.00
Colombia	1,354.04	2,179.10	-----	-----	1,354.04	2,179.10	33,738,424.84
Equador	2,397.04	3,857.63	211.30	340.05	2,185.74	3,517.58	50,892.941.84
	658.00	1,058.94	-----	-----	658.00	1,058.94	26,863,855.00
Perú	3,055.04	4,916.57	211.30	340.05	2,843.74	4,576.52	77,756,797.84
	1,785.51	2,873.48	151.61	244.00	1,633.90	2,629.48	65,758,146.00
Bolivia	4,840.55	7,790.05	362.91	584.05	4,477.64	7,206.00	145,514,942.84
	587.55	945.56	195.06	313.91	392.49	631.65	12,023,329.00
Argentina	5,428.10	8,735.61	557.97	897.96	4,870.13	7,837.65	155,538,271.84
	1,061.66	1,708.56	936.66	1,507.40	125.00	201.16	4,000,000.00
Estados Unidos...	6,489.76	10,444.17	1,494.63	2,405.36	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	2,094.00	3,369.93	2,094.00	3,369.93	-----	-----	-----
Mexico	8,583.76	13,814.10	3,588.63	5,755.29	-----	-----	-----
	1,644.30	2,646.22	1,183.30	1,904.33	461.00	741.90	14,752,000.00
	10,228.06	16,460.32	4,771.93	7,679.61	5,456.13	8,780.61	174,290,271.84

Pelo que precede ver-se-há que os engenheiros da Commissão, na epocha em que formularam seu relatorio, em 1895, opinaram que com \$175,000,000 se construiriam as vias-ferreas necessarias para unir as linhas existentes e conseguir deste modo uma communicação completa. Com posterioridade se teem construido algumas outras estradas de ferro que poderiam ser utilizadas como parte de um systema continental, e a Commissão é de parecer que actualmente não haveriam que construir-se senão 5,000 milhas de via para estabelecer communi-

cações por via-ferrea entre os systemas da America do Norte e do Sul. Calculando em \$40,000, o custo por milha, calculo que nos parece amplo, se necessitariam \$200,000,000 para essa grande obra. Os estudos preliminares realizados pelos engenheiros da Commissão, demonstram que a construcção das linhas que faltam é practicavel e que não haveria grande difficuldade para realizar tal projecto, desde o ponto de vista economico, si se attende aos resultados que se obteriam com elle.

Os systemas de vias-ferreas dos Estados Unidos, taes como os de Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern e outros, exploram um numero de milhas de via maior que o que se necessita para realizar a Estrada de Ferro intercontinental, e cada um desses systemas tem titulos e capitais não exhibidos que somnam uma quantia maior que o custo que se tem calculado para esta empreza. O Governo russo acaba de terminar uma extensa ferro-via que tende ao desenvolvimento de Siberia, com um custo que excede consideravelmente ao calculado para a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental e com maiores difficuldades de construcção.

A Republica do Mexico subministra um exemplo recente do que se tem conseguido graças ao augmento das vantagens que proporcionam as vias-ferreas.

No relatorio da delegação mexicana a esta Conferencia, tratando da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, se diz:

“Pelo que se refere ao Mexico, não tem cessado de fazer esforços e ainda sacrificios para construir este systema ferro-viario, estendendo-o até o Sul de maneira que possa entroncar com as linhas que construiram as Republicas da America Central, como entronca já em varios pontos de sua fronteira septentrional com importantes linhas dos Estados Unidos de America. Na actualidade se acha em estudo uma linha que deverá entroncar com a Estrada de Ferro Interoceanica já construida e em trafego no Isthmo de Tehuantepec, e ultimamente se tem outorgado uma concessão subvencionada liberalmente para a construcção de uma estrada de ferro que partindo da de Tehuantepec, se estenderá até a fronteira de Guatemala.”

Tambem se diz: “O constante desejo do Governo de Mexico, tem sido proporcionar todos os meios conducentes ao melhoramento das communicações interiores, augmentando dessa maneira a exploração de seus recursos naturaes e o commercio com outras nações.”

Ainda que a construcção da linha continental é uma grande empreza, os obstaculos com que se tem de lutar não são tão grandes como os que venceram os constructores das vias-ferreas que atravessam os Alleghanies e os Montes Rochosos, quando se construíram estas linhas.

Por experiencia se tem provado em todas as partes do mundo que ao estabelecimento de communicações por vias-ferreas, tem seguido o desenvolvimento das riquezas naturaes do paiz e um systema que ponha

em contacto todas as Republicas deste hemispherio, contribuirá mais que qualquer outro meio ao desenvolvimento das Republicas meridionaes, especialmente no interior. Agora só é possível por nos mercados os productos de pontos que não tocam as linhas ferreas que possam ser conduzidos á costa de mula aos portos de mar para sua exportação e os pontos em que tocam frequentemente os navios se encontram a centenaes de milhas de distancia. Em lugares situados sobre uma linha ferrea se podem fazer embarques de um ponto a outro que não distem entre si senão umas quantas milhas.

Grandes areas de depositos mineraes e de ricas terras dotadas de florestas de madeira de construção e proprias para a agricultura, permanecem virgens por causa da falta de meios faceis de transporte. A estatistica da maior parte destes paizes demonstra que até agora sómente se têm explorado os territorios proximos ao mar. Não sómente contribuiria essa linha de estrada de ferro ao desenvolvimento de um territorio que agora é praticamente inacessivel, augmentando dessa maneira a riqueza em geral dos paizes que percorra, mas as maiores vantagens que se obtivessem, dariam por resultado a concurrencia entre o transporte por via-ferrea e por agua nas regiões que agora dependem inteiramente da ultima. A concurrencia é a vida do commercio, e ainda que se necessitam meios de transporte por agua mais faceis entre as Republicas Americanas para seu completo desenvolvimento e progresso, são necessarias as communicações, tanto por agua como por estrada de ferro.

No caso de guerra entre algumas das Potencias europeas, o commercio soffreria serios prejuizos pela interrupção das communicações por agua; mas o perigo por esta causa seria menor si as Republicas Americanas tiverem communicação entre si, por meio de vias-ferreas.

Um paiz ou uma parte do mesmo em que não haja vias-ferreas, está atrazado e não pode fazer concurrencia com as regiões que possuem estas vantagens. Quando se construiu a primeira estrada de ferro do Rio Mississippi ao Pacifico, muitos recearam que não fosse remunerativa, porque o territorio por onde devia atravessar, em sua maior parte era despovoado ainda. Agora existem varias linhas, todas ellas remunerativas. E o rapido progresso da grande região occidental da Republica do Norte, que em grande parte se deve ás vantagens obtidas com as vias-ferreas, tem sido a maravilha do seculo. O interior dos Estados Unidos, especialmente as regiões do Oeste e do Sul-Oeste, assim como os lugares interiores das Republicas meridionaes, seriam os que mais beneficios receberiam do estabelecimento de uma Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, porque estes territorios teriam em linhas communicações mais faceis e directas entre si. Apenas poderá estimar-se o augmento do commercio, quando as 195,000 milhas de vias-ferreas dos Estados Unidos e as 10,000 de Mexico estiverem ligadas com as

10,600 da Republica Argentina e com as redes das demais Republicas Americanas.

Desde que se estabeleceu a communicação por meio de vias-ferreas entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos, o commercio entre os dous paizes tem augmentado enormemente. Hoje o Mexico envia para os Estados Unidos 70 por cento de suas exportações totaes e este paiz exporta para o Mexico artigos pelo mesmo valor approximadamente. No anno financeiro que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901, os Estados Unidos compraram mercadorias nos paizes da America Central e do Sul por valor de \$121,000,000 que representam 14 por cento do total de suas importações, e durante o mesmo periodo, os Estados Unidos enviaram para os ditos paizes mercadorias por valor de \$52,000,000, ou seja sómente o 10 por cento do total das importações da America Central e do Sul.

Como demonstração da actual falta de meios facéis de transporte entre as Republicas Americanas, alguns dos Delegados a esta Conferencia, para chegar á cidade de Mexico, têm tido que fazer uma viagem via Europa e Nova York e outros, via San Francisco. Uma carta, ou um pacote confiado ao Express, que se envie do Mexico ou dos Estados Unidos para alguma das Republicas Americanas, primeiro teria que ir para a Europa e d'alli ao seu destino.

Esta Commissão possui relatorios de alguns dos Delegados da America Central e do Sul, acerca das vias-ferreas de seus respectivos paizes, e quando se recebam outros, pede que se imprimam como supplemento a este relatorio.

Resumo.—Considerando: Que os tres corpos de engenheiros empregados pela Commissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental fizeram explorações experimentaes, as quaes acompanharam de mappas, e que comprehendem desde o limite norte de Guatemala até o limite norte da Republica Argentina, durante os annos de 1892, 1893 e 1894, e informaram que seria praticavel completar uma estrada de ferro continental de via larga que atravessasse as Republicas do Norte, da America Central e do Sul; e que aproveitando as estradas de ferro actualmente em trafego, a distancia que havia que construir seria de 5,456 milhas, sendo o seu custo orçado em \$174,290,271, ou seja \$32,000 pór milha, e

Considerando: Que é um facto de todos conhecido que as vias-ferreas desenvolvem os recursos naturaes de um paiz, augmentam o commercio e a riqueza e contribuem para a prosperidade geral dos paizes que atravessam.

Portanto, calculando que a distancia que terá que construir-se será de 5,000 milhas, e suppondo que o custo não exceda de \$200,000,000 (ou seja \$40,000 por milha) a commissão por unanimidade recommenda desde logo a construcção de uma linha intercontinental com ramaes

onde forem necessarias as connexões com as cidades principaes, e a qual passará pelas differentes republicas, unindo os systemas dos Estados Unidos e Mexico com os da Republica Argentina.

Havendo-se cumprido as recommendações que fez a ultima conferencia celebrada em Washington, com respeito ás explorações preliminares, apoiamos por unanimidade o seguinte, tomado das actas da Commissão da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana e que foi approvedo pela Conferencia de Washington.

Primeiro. Que uma estrada de ferro que ponha em communicação todas ou a maior parte das nações representadas nesta conferencia, contribuirá poderosamente ao desenvolvimento das relações cordiaes entre ditas nações e ao augmento de seus interesses materiaes.

Segundo. Que a estrada de ferro, até onde o permittam os interesses communs, deverá ligar as principaes cidades situadas nas proximidades de seu tracto.

Terceiro. Em caso que não possa alterar-se sem grandes inconvenientes a direcção da linha, com o objecto exprimido no artigo anterior, serão traçados ramaes que liguem essas cidades com a linha principal.

Quarto. Que para reduzir o custo da empreza deverão ser utilizadas as estradas de ferro em trafego até onde seja possível e compativel com o tracto e condições da estrada de ferro continental.

Quinto. Que todos os materiaes necessarios para a construcção e funcionamento da estrada de ferro devem ficar isentos de direitos de importação, sujeitando-se aos regulamentos que se julgarem necessarios para evitar os abusos deste privilegio.

Sexto. Que todas as propriedades pessoas e reaes da estrada de ferro empregadas em sua construcção e funcionamento, deverão ficar isentas de todo imposto, já seja nacional, estadual ou municipal.

Setimo. Que a execução de uma obra de tal magnitude deverá ser ajudada em quanto fôr possível por meio de subvenções, concessões de terrenos e garantias de certo minimum de juros.

Oitavo. Que a estrada de ferro deve declarar-se perpetuamente neutral para que assim possa ser assegurada a liberdade do trafico.

Nono. Tambem recommendamos que os delegados a esta conferencia e outras pessoas que favoreçam a estrada de ferro, solicitem com instancia a seus Governos para que outorguem á empreza-concessões liberaes de tudo que se considerar mais conveniente a cada paiz.

Decimo. Que se convide aos Estados Unidos para que enviem pessoas de confiança e competencia para todas as Republicas de America para que fixem com certeza os recursos dos differentes paizes, a situação e condições das estradas de ferro hoje em trafego, o estado actual do commercio e as expectativas de trafico para uma linha intercontinental em caso de que chegue a concluir-se, e que concessões faria cada Governo á empreza.

Undecimo. Que esta commissão continue em seus trabalhos; que

apresente um relatório á proxima conferencia e fique facultada para convocar seus membros, augmentar seu numero e nomear subcommissões, com o objecto de poder proporcionar qualquer classe de informações, e ajudar e alentar em quanto for possivel a feliz conclusão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

H. G. DAVIS,
BALTASAR ESTUPINIAN,
J. B. CALVO,
ALBERTO ELMORE,
FRANCISCO ORIA,
JOSÉ LÓPEZ,
PORTILLO Y ROJAS,
AUGUSTO MATTE,
RAFAEL REYES,
JOSÉ LEONARD.

MEXICO, 27 de Novembro, 1901.

RESOLUÇÃO.

APPROVADA PELA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS, A 21 DE JANEIRO DE 1902.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente auctorizados por seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte resolução:

A Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana,

Considerando que os tres corpos de engenheiros empregados pela anterior Commissão da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental fizeram explorações, desde o limite norte de Guatemala até o limite norte da Republica Argentina, durante os annos de 1893 e 1894, e apresentaram seu relatório sobre a obra com os mappas respectivos; que este relatório demonstra que é praticavel completar a via-ferrea que atravessasse as Republicas do Continente de Norte a Sul; e que, em caso de aproveitarem-se as estradas de ferro actualmente em trafego, a extensão das linhas por construir-se, seria de 5,456 milhas, e o orçamento da obra total, de \$174,290,271, ouro, ou seja \$32,000, ouro, por milha;

Que as estradas de ferro desenvolvem os recursos naturaes dos paizes que atravessam, augmentam seu commercio e riqueza e contribuem efficazmente á prosperidade geral;

Que as vias ferreas internacionaes consolidam as relações de amizade entre os Estados, ligam-n'os com interesses communs e asseguram a paz entre elles:

Convem: I. Que se ratifique a resolução da Conferencia de Washington, que recommendou a construcção das linhas complementarias da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, passando esta pelas differentes Republicas, unindo os systemas dos Estados Unidos com os da Repu-

blica Argentina, e ligando, até onde o permittam os interesses communs, as principaes cidades situadas nas proximidades da estrada de ferro; e emfim, utilizando as linhas em trafego em quanto for possivel e compativel com o traçado e condições da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

II. Que se auxilie pelas Republicas interessadas a execução da obra por todos os meios que estejam em seu poder; e especialmente, que se de direitos de importação os materiaes necessarios para a construção e funcionamento da estrada de ferro, ficando elles sujeitos aos regulamentos convenientes para evitar abusos; e que se exonere de todo imposto nacional, estadual, provincial, ou municipal, as propriedades e direitos reaes ou pessoas da empresa; isentando-se de direitos aduaneiros e de outros impostos as mercadorias em transito pelas diversas Republicas, e auxiliando a obra, em quanto for possivel, por meio de subvenções, concessões de terrenos ou garantia de um minimum de juros sobre os capitaes empregados em cada paiz.

III. Que se convide ao Governo dos Estados Unidos de America, para que inicie cerca dos representantes diplomaticos das demais Republicas acreditados em Washington, as medidas mais apropriadas, que deem por resultado a expedição, dentro do prazo de um anno, de pessoas competentes para os diversos paizes da America, que fixem com certeza os recursos de cada paiz, a situação e condições das vias ferreas hoje em trafego, o estado actual do commercio e as expectativas de trafico para uma linha intercontinental, caso que chegue a concluir-se; e que concessões faria cada um dos respectivos Governos á empresa.

IV. Que o Presidente da Conferencia nomeie uma Comissão de cinco membros residentes nos Estados Unidos de America, para que entre em exercicio, depois do encerramento da Conferencia, com a faculdade de augmentar o numero de seus membros ou substituil-os quando isto fôr necessario, nomear as subcommissões que julgar convenientes, informar á proxima Conferencia sobre o resultado de seus trabalhos, proporcionar qualquer classe de informações sobre a obra da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, e ajudar e alentar, em quanto fôr possivel, a feliz conclusão della, sem prejuizo de que os demais membros da actual Comissão sigam prestando seus serviços com igual proposito; e, finalmente, que a Comissão, de accordo com o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos de America, e com os Ministros dos demais paizes interessados, residentes em Washington, procure que se convoque, dentro do prazo de um anno, uma reunião de representantes de todas as Republicas do Continente, devidamente auctorizados, com o objecto de concluir um convenio que proveja á construção da projectada Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Feito e firmado na cidade de Mexico, aos vinte-um dias de Janeiro de mil novecentos e dous, em tres exemplares escriptos respectivamente

em hespanhol, inglez e francez, os quaes serão depositados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Mexico, afin de que delles sejam tiradas copias certificadas para envial-as por via diplomatica a cada um dos Estados signatarios.

Pela Republica Argentina	(Firmado) ANTONIO BERMEJO. (Firmado) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Por Bolivia	(Firmado) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
Por Colombia	(Firmado) RAFAEL REYES.
Por Costa Rica	(Firmado) J. B. CALVO.
Por Chile	(Firmado) AUGUSTO MATTE. (Firmado) JOAQ. WALKER M. (Firmado) EMILIO BELLO C.
Por Equador	(Firmado) L. F. CARBO.
Pelo Salvador	(Firmado) FRANCISCO A. REYES. (Firmado) BALASAR ESTUPINIAN.
Pelos Estados Unidos de America	(Firmado) W. I. BUCHANAN. (Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER. (Firmado) VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Por Guatemala	(Firmado) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Por Honduras	(Firmado) J. LEONARD. (Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Mexico	(Firmado) G. RAIGOSA. (Firmado) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS. (Firmado) E. PARDO, jr. (Firmado) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y ROJAS. (Firmado) PABLO MACEDO. (Firmado) F. L. DE LA BARRA. (Firmado) ALFREDO CHAVERO. (Firmado) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL. (Firmado) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Por Nicaragua	(Firmado) F. DÁVILA.
Por Paraguay	(Firmado) CECILIO BAEZ.
Por Perú	(Firmado) MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN. (Firmado) ALBERTO ELMORE.
Por Uruguay	(Firmado) JUAN CUESTAS.

COMISSÃO PERMANENTE.

O Senhor Presidente da Conferencia, em cumprimento do disposto no artigo quarto da Resolução, nomeou os seguintes Senhores para constituir a Comissão permanente de que alli se trata, a saber:

O Honrado Senhor H. G. DAVIS, de West Virginia, Estados Unidos de America;

O Honrado Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE, de Nova York, Estados Unidos;

O Honrado Senhor MANUEL DE ASPIROZ, Embaixador de Mexico em Washington;

O Honrado Senhor MANUAL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Ministro do Perú, nos Estados Unidos de America; e

O Honrado Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala nos Estados Unidos.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE.

No dia 22 de Abril de 1902, o Presidente dos Estados Unidos transmittiu ao Congresso o Relatorio do Senhor Secretario de Estado respeito ao determinado pela Segunda Conferencia em Mexico sobre a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

A mensagem diz assim:

“Ao Senado e á Camara dos Representantes:

“Transmitto com a presente ao Congresso um relatorio do Secretario de Estado, com os documentos que o acompanham, relativos á Resolução adoptada na Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de Mexico, sobre a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

“Recommendo que o Congresso conceda um credito de \$20,000, ou do que desta somma fôr necessario, para permittir ao Presidente enviar dous Commissarios para a America Central e do Sul para levar a effeito os propositos da Resolução citada, e investigar o que deva fazer-se para augmentar o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e esta parte do Continente Americano, facultando-lhes para dar o relatorio correspondente.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

RELATORIO DO SECRETARIO DE ESTADO.

“Senhor PRESIDENTE: Tenho a honra de submeter á consideração de V. Ex. as inclusas copias, uma do relatorio apresentado na Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de Mexico, no inverno de 1901 a 1902, pela Comissão da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, e a outra, da Resolução adoptada pelos delegados das Republicas representadas naquella Assembleia, referindo-se ambas á projectada Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.

“O artigo III da Resolução dispõe:

“Que se convide ao Governo dos Estados Unidos de America para que inicie cerca dos representantes diplomaticos das demais Republicas acreditados em Washington, as medidas mais apropriadas que deem em resultado a expedição dentro do prazo de um anno, de pessoas auctorizadas e competentes para os diversos paizes de America, para determinar com certeza os recursos de cada paiz, a situação e condições das estradas de ferro hoje em trafego, o estado actual do commercio e as expectativas de trafego para uma linha intercontinental, caso que

chegue a terminar-se, e que concessões faria cada um dos respectivos Governos á empreza.’

“O projecto é de utilidade publica tão grande, e o commercio com a America Central e do Sul, no qual os Estados Unidos não teem toda a participação que deveriam ter, está crescendo tanto em importancia, que não hesito um momento em recommendar que se solicite do Congresso um credito de \$20,000, ou do que fôr necessario da dita somma, para por o Presidente em posição de nomear dous commissarios para levar a effeito os propositos do accordo citado, e investigar ao mesmo tempo o que deva fazer-se para augmentar o commercio entre esses paizes e os Estados Unidos, submettendo o relatorio correspondente.

“Sou com respeito,

“JOHN HAY.

“DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO,

“*Washington, 19 de Abril de 1902.*”

A ESTRADA DE FERRO INTERCONTINENTAL.

Por J. B. CALVO.

Quando se pensa na grande influencia que as vias de communicação teem, não só no desenvolvimento dos recursos naturaes e outras fontes da producção nacional, mas no adeantamento moral e intellectual que a ampliação da esphera de acção proporciona ao homem, torna-se evidente o grande beneficio que resultaria ás Republicas Americanas da construcção de uma estrada de ferro intercontinental.

A obra é de certo colossal, mas não offerece em realidade nenhum obstaculo insuperavel, e para que se torne uma realidade, só é necessario que a encetemos com resolução.

É evidente que o desenvolvimento do trafico local por si mesmo, pagaria, em tempo não longe, o custo da via, e que o augmento das relações commerciaes entre os paizes vizinhos seria rapido, promovendo assim finalmente o bemestar geral, politico e social de todas as nações do Continente, e uma união mais estreita entre ellas, o que daria cada vez maior valor ao capital e a seus rendimentos.

O progresso que o Mexico tem feito nos ultimos annos chama com razão a attenção do mundo e o impulso que tomam suas industrias demanda para a prospera Republica uma facil communicação com os outros Estados vizinhos, onde ella encontrará excellentes mercados para muitos de seus productos que a concurrencia do Norte encaminha para elles, como succede actualmente, especialmente com respeito ás telas e artigos de couro de todas as classes.

Os Estados da America Central progressam constantemente. Seu adeantamento moral manifesta-se na tranquillidade de que hoje desfructam e o desenvolvimento de suas ricas fontes de producção toma maior incremento cada dia, assim dando impulso a novas emprezas, ao

melhoramento das vias de communicação existentes e á construcção de outras novas e importantes.

Na America do Sul, a Republica Argentina levanta-se como rival agricola dos Estados Unidos do Norte, e o Chile faz concorrência no Pacifico ás linhas de vapores da grande nação americana.

Estas demonstrações praticas do adeantamento dos paizes latino-americanos indicam a actividade e o progresso que têm alcançado, e põem de manifesto a grande importancia do campo que offerecem ás empresas e aos negocios.

O Brazil, com sua enorme extensão territorial; o Uruguay, com sua posição geographica; e o Peru, Bolivia, Equador, Venezuela e Colombia, com a exuberante riqueza de seu solo, participam em igual alta escala dos beneficios do progresso e da civilização.

A empresa de uma via ferrea que ponha em communicação estes paizes, encontrará, pois, abundantes elementos de vida existentes hoje, e muitos outros que por si mesmo creará já pela influencia das facilidades do trafico local, já pela communicação rapida entre uns e outros Estados.

Na primeira Conferencia Internacional Americana, celebrada em Washington em 1889-1890, foram adoptadas resoluções para levar a effeito a grande empresa; e como resultado pratico da iniciativa tomada então, foram feitos os estudos correspondentes por uma Commissão de engenheiros que fez um relatorio completo que consta de sete grossos volumes, com mappas e illustrações.

Desses estudos parece que a extensão de uma via ferrea de Nova York a Buenos Aires, seria de 10,471 milhas, e que desta enorme distancia a metade está coberta já por linhas ferreas existentes.

Quanto á primeira parte da grande obra continental, é facil demonstrar que sómente requer um ligeiro impulso para que se torne uma realidade em toda a porção do hemispherio ao norte de Panama. Com effeito, a distancia de 2,187 milhas de Nova York a Laredo na fronteira do Mexico, a de 839 milhas de Laredo á cidade de Mexico e a de 343 milhas de dita cidade a Oaxaca, se cobrem por vias ferreas actualmente em trafego.

Ha duas estradas de ferro mexicanas que se approximam da fronteira de Guatemala, uma que se estende de Puebla a Oaxaca, do lado do Pacifico, a qual necessitaria uma extensão de 400 milhas para chegar á dita fronteira; e a outra parte de Cordoba, na linha da estrada de ferro de Veracruz, do lado do Atlantico. Além destas, ha outra linha em construcção que entroncará com a via ferrea interoceânica do Isthmo de Tehuantepec; e o que a este respeito é de maior importancia é o facto de ter o Governo do Mexico feito uma concessão com subvenções liberaes para a construcção, no prazo de dous annos, de uma estrada de ferro que partindo do Isthmo como um ramal da via interoceânica mencionada, se estenda até a linha divisoria com Guatemala.

Conseguindo este novo desenvolvimento das vias ferreas do Mexico em seu proprio territorio, ficará vencida a maior das difficuldades para que a via intercontinental possa ser estendida, unindo as estradas de ferro dos Estados da America Central, onde existem varios ramaes perfeitamente utilizaveis para a via geral.

A este respeito, bastará fazer notar que das 1,107 milhas que uma linha no lado do Pacifico terá de percorrer na America Central, desde a fronteira mexicana até a de Colombia, existem hoje construidas e em trafego 211.3 milhas, principalmente no Salvador e Nicaragua, onde as vias-ferreas mais extensas seguem em sua maior parte uma direcção em geral parallelá á costa.

Em Guatemala ha uma estrada de ferro que se estende do porto de Ocos ao povoado de Ayutla, perto da fronteira mexicana, e as linhas construidas neste e nos outros Estados da America Central teem uma extensão total de pouco menos de 1,000 milhas, distribuidas assim:

	Milhas.
Guatemala.....	342
O Salvador.....	132
Honduras.....	50
Nicaragua.....	176
Costa Rica.....	222

Em Costa Rica, Guatemala e Honduras, as vias ferreas principaes seguem uma direcção transversal, porque estendem-se do interior aos portos; mas nos tres paizes estão-se construindo ramaes que dentro de pouco tempo não só poderão dar consideravel extensão á parte executada do projecto, mas pelo crescimento consequente do trafico, poderão assim garantir o bom exito de uma Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Não existiam condições tão favoraveis no Mexico quando se projectava a construcção da primeira via-ferrea entre os Estados Unidos e aquella Republica. A empreza não encontrava o favor do publico porque se acreditava que não seria remunerativa, e hoje, decorridos apenas vinte annos, existem já tres linhas em constante actividade, alimentadas pelo commercio crescente entre as duas nações. Estas linhas ferreas, por effeito natural, promoveu o desenvolvimento mutuo de interesses, alentando ao mesmo tempo a construcção de outras vias em connexão com ellas.

Não ha, pois, razão para duvidar, fundando-se nestes, que são factos palpaveis, que a extensão das estradas de ferro para o Sul, produzirá iguaes, si não melhores resultados para o capital sem considerar-se a benefica influencia moral para o futuro das nações do Continente.

Parece proxima a realização do pensamento de unir os dous grandes oceanos por um canal atravez do Isthmo centro-americano, entre Costa Rica e Nicaragua; e si como é de esperar, se resolve breve a sua execução, a secção septentrional da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental augmentará consideravelmente em importancia.

Na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida na cidade de Mexico de Outubro a Janeiro, 1901-2, se concordou ratificar as resoluções da Primeira Conferencia de Washington e fazer entre outras recommendações, a de que o Governo dos Estados Unidos de America iniciie, por meio dos representantes diplomaticos das Republicas Americanas acreditados em Washington, as medidas mais apropriadas para a expedição, dentro de um anno, de commissarios que informem acerca das estradas de ferro existentes, e concessões que fariam os respectivos Governos para a construcção da via continental.

Este pensamento encontra hoje grande favor e pode-se esperar que com o novo impulso que se lhe dá, tornar-se há uma realidade.

Seja assim para bem de toda a America.

WASHINGTON, *Abril de 1902.*

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO ENTRE O BRAZIL E A GRÃ BRETAGHA.

Tratado de Arbitramento concluido no dia 6 de Novembro de 1901, entre o Brazil e a Grã Bretanha para a fixação dos limites entre o Brazil e a Guyana Britannica, sendo trocadas as respectivas ratificações no Rio de Janeiro em 28 de Janeiro de 1902.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e Sua Magestade o Rei do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperador do Hindostão, desejando terminar amigavelmente o desaccordo existente entre os seus respectivos governos sobre os limites entre os Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Colonia da Guyana Britannica, resolveram submeter a arbitramento a questão suscitada, e, afim de concluir um Tratado com esse objecto, nomearam respectivamente seus Plenipotenciarios:

O presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, o Senhor JOAQUIM AURELIO NABUCO DE ARAUJO, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos do Brazil junto a Sua Magestade Britannica;

E Sua Magestade o Rei do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperador do Hindostão, o Muito Honrado HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY FITZ MAURICE, Marquez de Lansdowne, Conde de Wycombe, Visconde Caln e Calnstone e Lord Wycombe, Barão de Chipping Wycombe, Barão Nairne, Conde de Kerry e Conde de Shelburne, Visconde Clanmaurice e Fitzmaurice, Barão de Kerry, Lixnaw e Dunkerron, Par do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Membro do Muito Honrado Conselho Privado de Sua Magestade Britannica, Cavalleiro da Nobilissima Ordem do Jarreteira, etc., Principal Secretario de Estado de Sua Magestade para os Negocios Estrangeiros;

Os quaes, depois de se terem communicado os seus respectivos plenos poderes, que foram achados em boa e devida forma, estipularam os artigos que se seguem:

ARTIGO 1.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e Sua Magestade o Rei do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperador do Hindostão, concordam em convidar Sua Magestade o Rei da Italia para decidir como arbitro a questão referente aos mencionados limites.

ARTIGO II.

O territorio em litigio entre os Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Colonia da Guyana Britannica será o territorio entre o Takutú e o Cotingo e uma linha tirada da nascente do Cotingo para léste, acompanhando o divisor das aguas, até um ponto proximo ao Monte Ayangcanna, dahi para o sudeste, seguindo ainda a direcção geral do divisor das aguas até o monte chamado Annai, dahi pelo seu tributario mais proximo até o Rupunni, subindo este rio até á nascente e della atravessando a encontrar a nascente do Takutú.

ARTIGO III.

O arbitro será solicitado a investigar e a verificar a extensão de territorio, si o todo si parte da zona descripta no precedente artigo, que qualquer das Altas Partes Contractantes possa com direito pretender, e a determinar a linha de limites entre os Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Colonia da Guyana Britannica.

ARTIGO IV.

Ao decidir a questão que lhe é submettida, o arbitro verificará todos os factos que lhe parecer necessario averiguar para a solução da controversia, e se governará pelos principios do direito internacional que julgar applicaveis ao caso.

ARTIGO V.

A Memoria impressa de cada uma das Partes, acompanhada dos documentos, correspondencia official e outros meios de prova em que cada uma se apoia, será entregue em duplicata ao arbitro e ao Governo da outra parte em un prazo que não exceda de doze mezes, contados da data em que as ratificações deste tratado tiverem sido trocadas.

ARTIGO VI.

Dentro de seis mezes depois da entrega das memorias, na forma disposta no artigo anterior, cada uma das partes poderá do mesmo modo entregar em duplicata ao arbitro e ao Governo da outra parte

uma contra-memoria e novos documentos, correspondencia e outros meios de prova, em resposta á memoria, documentos correspondencia e mais provas apresentadas pela outra parte.

Si na memoria ou contra-memoria sujeita ao arbitro alguma das partes tiver especificado ou indicado qualquer relatorio ou documento que esteja em seu exclusivo poder sem juntar copia, será ella obrigada si a outra parte julgar conveniente pedir que o faça, a communicar-lhe a respectiva copia, e qualquer das partes, por intermedio do arbitro, poderá pedir que a outra apresente os originaes ou copias authenticas de quaesquer papeis adduzidos como provas, dando para esse fim aviso, em cada um dos casos, dentro de quarenta dias depois da entrega da memoria ou contra-memoria, e o original ou copia assim reclamada deverá ser entregue logo que seja possivel, dentro de um prazo que não exceda de quarenta dias contados do recebimento do aviso.

ARTIGO VII.

Dentro de quatro mezes depois de expirar o prazo marcado para a entrega da Contra-Memoria pelas duas Partes, cada Parte entregará em duplicata ao Arbitro e ao Governo da outra Parte, um “Argumento” impresso mostrando os pontos e referindo-se ás provas em que se apoia cada Governo; e o Arbitro, si desejar maiores esclarecimentos sobre qualquer ponto do “Argumento” de alguma das Partes, poderá pedir nova exposição ou argumento escripto ou impresso a respeito delle, tendo em tal caso a outra Parte o direito de replicar do mesmo modo por uma exposição ou argumento escripto ou impresso.

ARTIGO VIII.

O Arbitro pode por qualquer causa que lhe parecer sufficiente, prorogar os prazos fixados nos Artigos V, VI e VII, ou qualquer delles, concedendo trinta dias addicionaes.

ARTIGO IX.

As Altas Partes Contractantes concordam em solicitar que a decisão do Arbitro seja dada, sendo possivel, dentro de seis mezes contados da entrega do “Argumento” das duas Partes.

Concordam tambem em solicitar que a decisão seja dada por escripto, datada e assignada, e que seja lavrada em duplicata, sendo um dos exemplares entregue ao Representante dos Estados Unidos do Brazil para o seu Governo, e o outro entregue ao Representante da Grã Bretanha para o seu Governo.

ARTIGO X.

As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a aceitar a decisão proferida pelo Arbitro como solução completa, perfeita e definitiva da questão a elle sujeita.

ARTIGO XI.

As Altas Partes Contractantes concordam que os Indios e outros habitantes de qualquer parte do territorio contestado que pela Sentença do Arbitro venha a ser attribuida ou aos Estados Unidos do Brazil ou á Colonia de Guyana Britannica terão, dentro de dezoito mezes da data da sentença, a opção de se retirarem para o territorio da Colonia ou do Brazil, como seja o caso, elles e suas familias com os bens moveis que possuam, e de disporem livremente dos seus bens de raiz, e as Altas Partes Contractantes reciprocamente se obrigam a proporcionar todas as facilidades para o uso dessa opção.

ARTIGO XII.

Cada Governo satisfará as despesas do preparo e apresentação de sua causa. As despesas occasionadas pelo processo Arbitral serão pagas repartidamente pelas duas Partes.

ARTIGO XIII.

O presente tratado, uma vez devidamente ratificado, entrará immediatamente em vigor depois da troca das ratificações, a qual terá logar na cidade do Rio de Janeiro dentro de quatro mezes desta data, ou antes si for possível.

Em testemunho do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios firmaram o mesmo Tratado e lhe puzeram os seus sellos.

Feito em duplicata em Londres, em 6 de Novembro de 1901.

[L. s.]

JOAQUIM NABUCO.

DECLARAÇÃO.

Os Plenipotenciarios ao assignarem o Tratado que precede declaram como parte e complemento d'elle e sujeito á ratificação do mesmo, que as Altas Partes Contractantes adoptam como fronteira entre os Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Colonia da Guyana Britannica a linha divisoria das aguas entre a bacia do Amazonas e as bacias do Corentyne e do Essequibo desde a nascente do Corentyne até á do Rupununi ou á do Takutú, ou a um ponto entre ellas conforme á decisão do Arbitro.

[L. s.]

JOAQUIM NABUCO.

CONGRESSO GEOGRAPHICO NO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Um dos assumptos mais importantes estudados pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Republicas Americanas, reunida na cidade de Mexico, foi o da communicação interior entre as bacias hydrographicas da America do Sul. Com o fim de preparar a execução deste projecto,

a Conferencia resolveu que as nações do Orinoco, do Amazonas e do Prata, se reunissem em assemblea para estudar o melhor modo de levar a cabo o proposito. Por conseguinte, uma convenção foi concluida entre as Delegações da Republica Argentina e as da Boliva, Colombia, Equador, Paraguay, Peru e Uruguay, para a reunião de um Congresso Geographico na cidade do Rio de Janeiro dentro de um anno contado do dia 28 de Janeiro de 1902, a data da convenção.

O texto da convenção é como se segue:

Considerando: Que, de accordo com a exposição de motivos annexa e a Memoria de explorações apresentada á Conferencia Internacional pelo Sr. General D. RAFAEL REYES, resulta praticavel o projecto de communicar entre si as tres grandes bacias hydrographicas da America do Sul, estabelecendo a navegação desde o Orinoco até o Prata pelo interior do Continente;

Que devido á falta de communicação um immenso territorio dotado de inextinguíveis riquezas naturaes fica afastado da industria e do commercio do mundo;

Que entre os problemas estudados pela Conferencia Internacional, reunida em Mexico, o da communicação interior na America do Sul offerece a maior transcendencia para a civilização;

Que afim de preparar a execução de dito pensamento, convem que as nações do Orinoco, do Amazonas e do Prata, e as de seus affluentes respectivos, se reunam em assemblea para estudar a melhor forma de levar a cabo o proposito;

Que não encontrando-se já representadas nesta Conferencia as Republicas do Brazil e Venezuela, a cujos dominios pertencem as nascentes do Amazonas e do Orinoco, é necessario determinar a forma em que deve ser requerido seu concurso;

As Nações signatarias convieram no seguinte:

1º. A celebração de uma Conferencia Geographica fluvial dos paizes ribeirinhos que se reunirá na cidade de Rio de Janeiro dentro do prazo de um anno;

2º. O Excellentissimo Governo da Republica Argentina fica encarregado de conseguir do Excellentissimo Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, a adhesão e o consentimento necessarios para a reunião de dita Conferencia.

3º. Solicita-se de ambos os Governos que tomem os passos necessarios para obter a adhesão dos demais paizes ribeirinhos e que façam a convocatoria respectiva.

4º. A Conferencia mencionada funcionará de conformidade com o seguinte programma, emquanto não for modificado por accordo dos Governos do Brazil, a Republica Argentina e Venezuela.

(a) Organizar commissões geographicas de exploração.

(b) Formular regulamentos para as diversas commissões.

(c) Estabelecer os orçamentos de despezas que demandem os trabalhos.

(d) Fixar as quotas proporcionaes que correspondam a cada um dos Governos interessados.

(e) Organizar uma Secretaria Internacional destinada a concentrar os dados das explorações e apresentar aos Governos um projecto geral sobre communicação das bacias hydrographicas.

(f) Estudar todos os assumptos connexos com o proposito anterior que se referem á mais rapida execução da obra e ás medidas que os Governos interessados devem adoptar individualmente ou em commum, para promover o bemestar dessas regiões.

CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL DE AMERICANISTAS.

A decima-terceira sessão do Congresso Internacional de Americanistas foi convocada para reunir-se nas salas do American Museum of Natural History na cidade de Nova York no dia 20 de Outubro de 1902, e continuará em sessão até o dia 25, inclusive, do mesmo mez. O objecto deste Congresso é reunir os estudantes de archeologia, ethnologia e historia primitiva da America do Norte e do Sul, e desenvolver o conhecimento destes assumptos por meio de memorias e discussões.

As communicações podem ser oraes ou escriptas em qualquer das seguintes linguas: Inglez, hespanhol, francez, allemão ou italiano (não se menciona o portuguez, talvez sem intenção). As discussões deverão ser curtas e serão concedidos trinta minutos para a leitura de cada memoria. As memorias que se apresentarem a este Congresso, si forem approvadas, serão publicadas no volume das actas. Os membros do Congresso de Americanistas deverão enviar ao Secretario geral, antes da reunião do Congresso, os titulos, e, si for possivel, um resumo de suas memorias.

Os seguintes assumptos serão tratados: (1) As raças nativas da America, sua origem, distribuição, historia, caracteristicos physicos, linguas, invenções, costumes e religião; (2) A historia das primeiras relações entre a America e o velho mundo.

Todas as pessoas interessadas no estudo de archeologia, ethnologia e historia primitiva da America do Norte e do Sul, podem ser membros do Congresso de Americanistas, communicando seu desejo ao Sr. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Secretario Geral da Commissão de Organização, American Museum of Natural History, Nova York. O Sr. MORRIS K. JESUP é Presidente, e o DUQUE DE LOUBAT, Vice-presidente da Commissão de Organização.

FRANQUIA POSTAL PARA AS PUBLICAÇÕES DA SECRETARIA.

No dia 9 de Abril de 1902, o Director Geral dos Correios dos Estado Unidos transmittiu ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos uma ordem assignada naquella data pela qual se concede franquia postal ás correspondencias e publicações da Secretaria Intenacional das Republicas Americanas quando forem dirigidas aos paizes que formam a União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Essa ordem foi expedida em virtude do acto do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, quem, no dia 4 de Abril, 1902, informou ao Director Geral dos Correios do disposto no artigo 8 da resolução concernente á reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, como adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados americanos reunida na cidade de Mexico, que é o seguinte:

“Todas as publicações da Secretaria serão consideradas como documentos publicos, e serão conduzidas gratuitamente pelos correios das Republicas.”

O texto official de dita ordem é como se segue.

“Em cumprimento do artigo oitavo da Resolução relativa á reorganização da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos, reunida ultimamente na cidade de Mexico, que dispõe o seguinte.

“Todas as publicações da Secretaria serão consideradas como documentos publicos e serão conduzidas gratuitamente pelos correios das Republicas.”

Fica por esta ordenado que as correspondencias e publicações da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, que não excedam de quatro libras e seis onças (2 kilogrammas) de peso, que é o peso maximo dos impressos prescripto pela Convenção Postal Universal de Washington, serão conduzidas gratuitamente pelos correios quando forem dirigidas aos paizes que forman a União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, a saber:

Republica Argentina.	Guatemala.	Salvador.
Bolivia.	Haití.	San Domingo.
Brazil.	Honduras.	Estados Unidos.
Chile.	Mexico.	Uruguay.
Colombia.	Nicaragua.	Venezuela.
Costa Rica.	Paraguay.	
Equador.	Peru.	

H. C. PAYNE,
Director Geral dos Correios.

HESPANHA E OS PAIZES HISPANO-AMERICANOS.

Um telegramma ao "London Times," datado de Madrid, 11 de Março de 1902, diz que o Ministro das Relações Exteriores annunciou que naquella data o Governo da Hespanha, aproveitando-se da presença no Mexico de delegados de todos os paizes hispano-americanos, deu instrucções ao seu representante naquella capital para concluir tratados de arbitramento entre a Hespanha e os paizes referidos. Em obediencia a estas instrucções, o Marquez de Prat, Ministro da Hespanha junto ao Governo do Mexico, firmou convenios com a Republica Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Salvador, Santo Domingo e Uruguay.

Por estes convenios se estabelece que todas as difficuldades que se suscitarem entre a Hespanha e os paizes mencionados serão submettidas a arbitramento, e que o arbitro deverá ser, ou o presidente de um Estado hispano-americano, ou um tribunal composto de hespanhões ou hispano-americanos, "afim de dar maior importancia a solidariedade de interesses que existe entre todos os ramos da raça hespanhola." As questões serão submettidas ao tribunal de arbitramento de Haya unicamente nos casos em que as partes deixem de concordar na escolha do arbitro.

Accreseenta o ministro que tratados semelhantes serão celebrados em breve com Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru e Venezuela.

COLOMBIA.

DIREITO ADDICIONAL SOBRE CONTAS POR DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

O "Diario Oficial" de 23 de Agosto de 1901 publica o Decreto n. 1016, de 16 de Agosto de 1901, pelo qual se estabelece um direito addicional sobre certas contas por direitos de importação. O decreto dispõe o seguinte:

Artigo unico. Toda conta por direitos de importação, cujo valor não seja coberto dentro dos oito dias que prescreve o artigo 146 do Codigo Fiscal, terá um direito addicional de 10 por cento, que se terá como contribuição de guerra, sem prejuizo da cobrança dos juros sobre o valor principal e sobre dito direito addicional.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 1211 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES DA AMERICA LATINA.

O "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States" (Relatorio sobre as Relações Commerciaes dos Estados Unidos), publicado pela Secção do Commercio Estrangeiro do Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, contem um estudo valioso e interessante sobre o desenvolvimento do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos.

Quanto ao Mexico, diz-se que as mercadorias dos Estados Unidos teem grande acceitação naquella Republica, mas que em certos generos, taes como fazendas, chapéos, calçado, mercearia e roupa para senhoras e senhores, os exportadores norte-americanos quasi não teem feito esforços para conseguir este commercio. Em geral, porém, o commercio vai augmentando e muitas firmas norte-americanas teem adoptado a praxe de enviar moços mexicanos ou cubanos como agentes commerciaes. Estes conhecem perfeitamente as necessidades deste ramo de actividade commercial e têm-se conseguido bons resultados. Diz-se que as fallencias são de pouca frequencia no Mexico e os viajantes commerciaes encontram uma classe conservadora de commerciantes que se orgulham de fazer seus negocios na base de promptos pagamentos. O empreendimento norte-americano tem figurado notavelmente no desenvolvimento da grande cidade de Monterey, sendo construidas em sua maior parte por empresas norte-americanas as obras de abastecimento de agua, rede de esgotos, installações de gaz, estradas de ferro e fundições.

Em Guatemala, as machinas norte-americanas são altamente apreciadas. A sua superioridade sobre as machinas de outras procedencias, no que diz respeito a economia de combustivel dá-lhes influencia decisiva na procura que dellas se faz.

As tres quartas partes das importações de Honduras são de procedencia norte-americana, e nas Antilhas a procura de generos dessa procedencia vai em constante augmento. Em Haiti, as importações de machinas norte-americanas vão augmentando e São Domingo importa dos Estados Unidos 85 por cento de productos alimenticios, assim como chapéos e calçado em consideravel quantidade. Toda a madeira de construcção e grande parte de outros materiaes de construcção que se usam na ilha são de procedencia norte-americana.

Julga-se que será de grande beneficio o armazem fluctuante de amostras que os Estados Unidos vão estabelecer com o fim de desenvolver o commercio com os paizes latino-americanos e as Antilhas. Um navio será enviado dos Estados Unidos com destino á costa occidental do Mexico, America Central e America do Sul, tendo a bordo, ao cargo de vendedores habilitados, amostras de mercadorias de todas as classes proprias para o commercio dos tropicos.

Os beneficios reciprocos que resultarão de relações commerciaes mais estreitas formam a idea principal de um discurso pronunciado, a 19 de Abril, na reunião do "Banker's Club" de Chicago pelo Sr. INGALLS, presidente do club. Elle declarou que os Estados Unidos ainda faltam dos meios necessarios para conseguir o commercio dos paizes que ficam ao sul deste paiz. "O que é necessario fazer," accrescentou, "para promover o commercio com as Antilhas e os paizes sul-americanos, é estabelecer um systema de transportes e communicações entre o nosso paiz e os diversos portos e cidades destes paizes. O commercio sempre segue facilidades de comunicação." É necessario, pois, demonstrar que as nações da America latina podem visitar os Estados Unidos com maior facilidade e a menor custo que a Europa; que os transportes são mais rapidos e os fretes mais baratos; que machinas as mais aperfeiçoadas podem ser obtidas neste lado do Atlantico e que ha no paiz capitaes sufficientes para conceder creditos de longo prazo sob boas garantias e á alta taxa de juros.

Quanto aos paizes da America do Sul, diz o relatorio que o carvão norte-americano encontra um excellente mercado no Brazil, e que as machinas de escrever, machinas de coser, relgios de parede, relgios de bolso e osapparelhos electricos continuam a occupar o lugar por elles ganho, ao passo que se vão conseguindo novos mercados para as bicyclettas, fechaduras, armas de fogo, cutelaria e quadros para gravuras. Insiste-se sobre a urgencia do estabelecimento de uma linha de vapores entre Nova York e o Brazil que seria de beneficio incalculavel para ambos os paizes. As ferragens norte-americanas não teem rival nos mercados do Brazil.

Os productos dos Estados Unidos que teem maior acceitação na Republica Argentina são instrumentos de diversas classes, fazendas de algodão, chapéos, calçado, etc. Pode-se ter uma idea do valor das transacções commerciaes entre as duas Republicas pelo facto de que em um dos bancos de Rosario, o augmento havido nos negocios com firmas norte-americanas durante o primeiro semestre de 1901, comparados com os do mesmo semestre do anno anterior, foi de 131 por cento.

As machinas de serração constituem a maior parte das importações no Chile procedentes dos Estados Unidos, e como a exploração de florestas é a principal industria das provincias meridionaes do Chile, a quantidade dessas machinas que se importam annualmente é consideravel. Tambem se importam dos Estados Unidos as machinas para moinhos de farinha de trigo que se usam naquelle paiz.

Na Republica de Colombia, vai augmentando a procura de camisas, collarinhos e punhos de fabricação norte-americana.

O commercio dos Estados Unidos com o Equador mostra um augmento muito satisfactorio, devido principalmente ás compras feitas para a estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito, assim como ás communições mais rapidas, ás taxas de frete mais baixas e aos esforços dos agentes commerciaes.

No Uruguay, as manufacturas norte-americanas augmentam continuamente, e para conquistar por completo este mercado, só bastaria fazer esforços constantes.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1901.

Segundo as estatisticas do commercio estrangeiro aos Estados Unidos durante os primeiros nove mezes do exercicio de 1902, organizadas pela secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro, houve um augmento nas importações, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior, de \$79,261,442, e uma diminuição nas exportações para o mesmo periodo, de \$59,551,963. O valor total das importações nos dous periodos em confronto foi de \$678,698,016 e \$599,426,674, e o das exportações foi de \$1,080,986,664 e \$1,139,668,627, respectivamente. Mais da metade da diminuição notada nas exportações foi produzida pela redução das exportações de productos agricolas, sendo estes no valor de \$693,837,455 em 1902, comparado com \$736,565,745 em 1901.

Essa redução é devida principalmente aos grandes prejuizos soffridos pela colheita do milho nos Estados Unidos. A exportação média annual deste cereal é de 200,000,000 alqueires, mas este anno a exportação deste producto não attingirá á quinta parte desta quantidade. As exportações de milho durante os nove mezes findos em Março, 1902, só chegaram a 24,369,964 alqueires, no valor de \$14,637,186, contra 146,130,059 alqueires no valor de \$66,936,873, no periodo correspon-

dente de 1901. As exportações de areia diminuíram de 24,843,967 alqueires no valor de \$7,755,362 em 1901, a 8,559,353 alqueires no valor de \$3,484,438 em 1902. Assim se vê que da diminuição total nas exportações de \$59,551,963, a quantia de \$56,470,621 foi realizada pela redução no valor das exportações de milho e aveia.

Outro producto cuja exportação durante os nove mezes de 1902 mostra uma redução consideravel sobre a do anno anterior, é o algodão. Esta diminuição, porém, é devida não a uma redução na quantidade exportada em 1902, mas á baixa no preço do producto. Ao contrario, as exportações de algodão teem augmentado notavelmente. A exportação total de algodão durante os nove mezes findos em Março de 1902, foi de 3,085,509,868 libras, contra 2,741,310,363 libras no periodo correspondente de 1901, ou seja um augmento de 344,199,505 libras. O valor desta exportação nos dous periodos foi de \$252,136,904 e \$264,340,805, respectivamente, o que mostra uma diminuição para 1902 de \$12,204,701.

Com relação á exportação de artigos manufacturados, ao passo que se nota uma ligeira diminuição na exportação total para os primeiros nove mezes de 1902, comparada com o mesmo periodo de 1901, o commercio na maior parte dos productos tem sido estacionario e em alguns nota-se um augmento. Entre estes figuram os instrumentos agricolas, livros e mappas, bicyclettas, pannos de algodão, polvora e substancias explosivas, artigos de borracha, arame de aço, machinas de escrever, tubos de ferro e accessorios, calçado, instrumentos musicos, oleos mineraes, manufacturas de tabaco, mobilia de casa e fazendas de lã. As exportações de linguados de cobre,apparelhos electricos e scientificos, trilhos de aço, etc., mostram uma diminuição. As exportações de productos manufacturados durante os nove mezes de que se trata representam o 27.75 por cento da exportação total, comparado com 27.21 por cento no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. Estas exportações representam um valor de \$294,859,812 em 1902, contra \$304,891,344 em 1901.

O confronto das estatisticas de importação para os nove mezes de 1902 e 1901, demonstra que, ao passo que houve um augmento nas importações em 1902 de \$79,261,442, desta somma \$63,008,968 representam o valor das materias primas importadas para serem empregadas nas industrias nacionaes. Dez artigos constituem a maior parte das materias primas importadas e são fibras, couros e pelles, borracha, seda crúa, estanho, madeiras não manufacturadas, lã, cobre, algodão em rama (proveniente em sua maior parte do Egypto) e grande porção dos artigos classificados como "productos chimicos."

O quadro que se dá em seguida mostra o valor total dessas importações durante os nove mezes findos em 31 de Março de 1902, comparado com o valor das do periodo correspondente de 1901. Observar-se-há que houve um augmento notavel na importação de todos estes productos em 1902, com a excepção da borracha e do estanho. No caso do

estanho, em que se nota uma ligeira diminuição no valor, os algarismos que representam a quantidade excedem aos do periodo correspondente do anno anterior, ao passo que a diminuição no valor das importações de borracha é tambem devida á baixa do preço.

	1901.	1902.
Productos chimicos	\$39, 281, 736	\$43, 339, 560
Cobre	14, 016, 009	19, 762, 870
Algodão em rama	5, 163, 487	9, 145, 333
Fibras	16, 128, 152	22, 955, 194
Couros e pelles	33, 165, 417	44, 187, 774
Borracha	20, 033, 924	18, 855, 769
Seda crúa	19, 531, 319	33, 188, 523
Estanho em linguados	14, 486, 223	13, 414, 046
Madeiras não manufacturadas	11, 132, 727	13, 959, 732
La crúa	8, 743, 510	12, 615, 874
Total	247, 783, 462	310, 792, 429

Não obstante a diminuição nas exportações durante os nove mezes de 1902, comparadas ás do mesmo periodo do anno anterior, a exportação total dos Estados Unidos é ainda superior á de qualquer outro paiz. Ha sómente dez paizes, além deste, cujas exportações excedem ás importações. Estes são a Republica Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canadá, Chile, Egypto, India Britannica, Mexico, Russia e Uruguay. A analyse das exportações médias mensaes de productos nacionaes feitas pelos diversos paizes que suprem os mercados do mundo mostra que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar, seguindo-se-lhe o Reino Unido, Allemanha, França, os Paizes Baixos e a India ingleza, na ordem dada. Na lista das nações importadoras, o Reino Unido occupa o primeiro lugar, vindo logo em seguida Allemanha, França, os Estados Unidos, os Paizes Baixos e Belgica.

Os següintes quadros dão os valores e classificação do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos durante os dous periodos em comparação:

IMPORTAÇÃO.

Classificação.	Nove mezes findos em março de 1901.	Nove mezes findos em março de 1902.
Productos alimenticios e animaes	\$163, 177, 213	\$152, 735, 465
Materia prima que se emprega nas industrias nacionaes	189, 319, 425	243, 161, 020
Artigos em todo ou em parte manufacturados que se usam como material nas fabricas	58, 464, 036	67, 631, 409
Artigos manufacturados promptos para o consumo	100, 630, 891	113, 563, 778
Artigos de luxo, etc	87, 835, 109	101, 606, 344
Total	599, 426, 674	678, 698, 016

EXPORTAÇÃO.

Productos agricolas	\$736, 565, 745	693, 837, 455
Productos das manufacturas	304, 891, 344	294, 859, 812
Productos das minas	28, 542, 043	29, 385, 530
Productos das florestas	39, 807, 879	34, 014, 298
Productos da pesca	6, 861, 844	6, 398, 583
Productos diversos	3, 814, 807	3, 936, 480
Total dos productos nacionaes	1, 120, 483, 662	1, 062, 432, 158
Total dos productos estrangeiros	19, 184, 965	18, 554, 506
Total	1, 139, 668, 627	1, 080, 986, 664

O valor das importações de ouro nos primeiros nove mezes do exercicio de 1902 é representado por \$44,572,977, contra \$58,768,572 no mesmo periodo de 1902. As exportações de ouro nos dous periodos de que se trata representam um valor de \$43,364,814 e \$32,822,191, respectivamente. As importações de prata foram avaliadas em \$22,431,339 em 1902, comparadas com \$29,336,428 em 1901, ao passo que as exportações desse mineral representavam um valor de \$38,956,242 e \$50,370,852, respectivamente.

RELAÇÕES COMMERCIAES COM A HESPAÑHA.

As relações commerciaes que se restabeleceram entre os Estados Unidos e a Hespanha são, ao que parece, mais cordiaes que nunca. Os algarismos apresentados pela Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Thesouro mostram que tanto as importações nos Estados Unidos provenientes da Hespanha, como as exportações dos Estados Unidos para aquelle paiz foram, com uma só excepção, maiores no anno civil de 1901 que em qualquer anno anterior. Os productos importados da Hespanha no anno de 1901, foram no valor de \$7,040,758, ao passo que as exportações dos Estados Unidos para aquelle paiz foram avaliadas em \$16,785,711. Comparando-se o commercio de 1901 com o de 1891, vê-se que as importações procedentes de Hespanha subiram de \$4,906,475 a \$7,040,758 e que as exportações dos Estados Unidos com destino a Hespanha augmentaram de \$12,887,477 a \$16,785,711. Em 1898 as importações dos Estados Unidos procedentes de Hespanha foram avaliadas em \$3,608,308, e as exportações dos Estados Unidos para aquelle paiz foram no valor de \$8,050,475.

MEXICO.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DIAZ.

RELATORIO LIDO PELO PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA AO ABRIR-SE O QUARTO PERIODO DE SESSÕES DO VIGESIMO CONGRESSO DA UNIÃO, O 1º DE ABRIL DE 1902.

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No que diz respeito ás nossas Relações Exteriores, tem havido, no periodo a que este relatorio se refere, acontecimentos extraordinarios, cujo effeito tem sido a extensão das relações amistosas entre Mexico e as demais Republicas do Novo Mundo, assim como a consolidação do bom credito de nossa patria.

Como estava annunciado, a Conferência Internacional Americana reuniu-se nesta cidade em 22 de Outubro ultimo, e desde logo emprehenheu seus importantes trabalhos, que se prolongaram até o 31 de

Janeiro. Nella teve parte muito activa a Delegação Mexicana, composta de nove membros, que souberam distinguir-se por sua intelligencia, laboriosidade e o tacto com que levaram adiante, em cada caso, as instrucções que opportunamente receberam. Desses trabalhos em particular, tomareis conhecimento pelas publicações que já se teem feito das resoluções, recommendações e tratados que parcialmente, em sua maioria, ou por unanimidade firmaram os Delegados á Conferencia.

Além disto, já se estão publicando as actas das sessões de dita assemblea e o diario de seus debates em tres das linguas officiaes que se fallam na America. O que, sem duvida, chamará especialmente vossa attenção entre esses importantes accordos, nenhum dos quaes carece de grave transcendencia, é o tratado de arbitramento obrigatorio subscripto pelos Delegados de nove Republicas, ou sejá a maioria das que ao ultimo se achavam representadas na assemblea; a adhesão aos principios proclamados no justamente chamado Congresso da Paz, reunido no Haya em 1899, e a convenção firmada por todos os Delegados para sujeitar ao arbitramento os casos de reclamação de um governo por damnos e prejuizos causados a seus nacionaes. Este ultimo convenio que será remettido ao Senado com os demais que importem obrigações internacionaes, terá notaveis consequencias, sempre que sejá ratificado pelos principaes Governos cujos representantes o subcreveram.

O effeito geral, com respeito á Republica do Mexico, produzido pela Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana não pode menos de ser favoravel ás relações que nos ligam com as nações de America e ao bom nome de nossa Republica; e os esforços que fez o Governo Federal para receber dignamente as delegações respectivas, ajudado pelos Governos de alguns Estados que em excursões convenientemente arranjadas foram visitados por aquellas, produziram o fructo que se esperava para dar a conhecer nosso paiz e satisfazer os desejos de nossos distinctos hospedes.

Decretada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos de America a devolução a Mexico do saldo das reclamações fraudulentas de WEIL E LA ABRA que aquelle Governo tinha distribuido, nosso Embaixador em Washington recebeu a somma correspondente, tomada daquelle erario.

Julgou-se de alta conveniencia e pelo mesmo se inicia o estabelecimento de outra legação na America do Sul, afim de que haja duas, uma para as Republicas do Atlantico e outra para as do Pacifico, cuja residencia será alternativamente no Chile e no Peru.

Concluidos já dous tratados de amizade e commercio, um com o Paraguay e o outro com Bolivia, assim como duas convenções postaes, uma com esta ultima nação e a outra com a Republica do Chile, se remettem esses convenios ao Senado para os effeitos constitucionaes. Á proposta da Legação de Hespanha, foi celebrado com essa nação um tratado de arbitramento obrigatorio muito comprehensivo e conforme

ao qual será o arbitro em cada caso, ou o Tribunal Internacional estabelecido no Haya, ou um dos presidentes das Republicas hispano-americanas. O dito tratado e uma convenção tambem com a Hespanha para facilitar a execução das cartas rogatorias judiciaes de um ao outro paiz, dispensando o requisito das legalizações a documentos enviados por via diplomatica, serão remettidos desde logo ao Senado para sua revisão constitucional.

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Convidado o Governo do Mexico para nomear delegados que o representasse no Congresso Sanitario Internacional que se reuniu na cidade de Habana no mez de Fevereiro ultimo, e acceito desde logo o convite, o executivo nomeou uma commissão que concorren áquella assemblea, na qual se tem chegado a conclusões muito favoraveis para todos os paizes americanos no que diz respeito á policia sanitaria internacional.

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O Conselho Municipal de Mexico continua com empenho as obras emprehendidas para o embellezamento da cidade e melhoramento de alguns de seus serviços. Ultimamente celebrou um novo contracto para o calçamento com asphalto de mais vintecinco ruas; tem levado a effeito a reconstrucção e ampliação de varios edificios destinados para mercados e tem adquirido diversos predios para a construcção de outros novos que o constante augmento da população torna indispensaveis.

As obras de saneamento da capital, pelo menos na parte contractada com a empreza, podem ser consideradas terminadas; pois apenas faltam algumas obras secundarias e de aperfeiçoamento, que se concluirão dentro de alguns dias.

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A lei do notariado foi promulgada em Dezembro ultimo, depois de uma meditada elaboração. Ao pôr em pratica o preceito que ordena a incorporação do registro de hypothecas ao registro publico da propriedade, apresentaram-se serias difficuldades oriundas da necessidade que havia de levar a cabo essa operação sem suspender o despacho, nem prejudicar os interesses do publico. Hoje estão vencidas essas difficuldades, e tanto a instituição do notariado como a secção de hypothecas seguem um curso facil

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O executivo recebeu formal convite para que o Mexico esteja representado no proximo Congresso Internacional de Americanistas que ha de renuir-se em Nova York em Outubro proximo, e no decimo-quarto congresso de medicina que ha de ter lugar em Madrid, em Abril do anno vindouro. Esses convites foram acceitos, e opportunamente serão nomeados representantes officiaes para continuar realizando o proposito de estreitar os laços intellectuaes que Mexico tem com outros paizes.

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De accordo com as leis que regem a propriedade industrial, foram expedidas duzentas trinta e uma patentes de invenção, e registradas cento e quatro marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

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O desenvolvimento da industria mineira evidencia-se pelo maior numero de titulos de minas que se expedem e pelo estabelecimento de novas refinações.

Durante o primeiro semestre do presente exercicio foram expedidos 1,837 titulos que abrangem uma superficie de 29,095 hectares, isto é, houve um augmento de mais de 100 por cento com respeito ao periodo correspondente do exercicio anterior. Foram celebrados contractos para a construcção de officinas metallurgicas no Districto de Zimapam do Estado de Hidalgo e no do Euerte do Estado de Sinaloa.

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Foram celebrados contractos para o aproveitamento de aguas em irrigação e como força motriz nos rios de Sabinas em Coahuila, Pesqueria Chica em Nuevo León, Blanco em Veracruz, Moctezuma em Hidalgo, Turbio em Guanajuato e Soto la Marina em Tamaulipas.

A exploração de terrenos nacionaes foi contractada na Ilha de Santa Margarita e em uma zona do Estado de Tabasco, assim como a extracção de concha de madreperola nas Ilhas do Espirito Santo e Cerralvo e nas costas da Baixa California, e a pesca nas lagunas Vazquez e Ostiones na costa do Pacifico.

Foram terminadas e approvadas as obras hydraulicas construidas pela Companhia La Aurora para aproveitar como força motriz as aguas do rio de Cuantitlán.

Começam a expedir-se auctorizações para a exploração do subsolo em busca de fontes de petroleo.

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No primeiro semestre do presente exercicio fiscal, houve no ramo de correios o seguinte movimento:

Estabeleceram-se 4 administrações locaes, 2 succursaes e 45 agencias; sendo por conseguinte 2,133 o numero de repartições postaes existentes.

A correspondencia de toda a classe tem augmentado consideravelmente. No primeiro semestre deste anno foram postadas 74,000,000 de correspondencias, contra 72,000,000 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

Os vales postaes interiores ascenderam a \$16,000,000, contra \$12,000,000 em igual periodo do anno anterior.

Os vales postaes permutados entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos tiveram um augmento de 37 por cento sobre os do primeiro semestre do anno fiscal anterior, ou seja um movimento de \$352,000. Desta quantia correspondem \$252,000 aos vales expedidos em Mexico, e \$102,000 aos expedidos pelos Estados Unidos.

A receita total arrecadada pela administração dos correios ascendeu a \$1,156,000, contra um \$1,039,000 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior, ou seja um augmento de 11¼ por cento.

Acerca do ramo de Telegraphos devo informar que foram construidos 218 kilometros de linha; o fio de ferro foi substituido pelo de bronze em uma extensão de 185 kilometros e foi feita uma installação completamente nova dos fios federaes nas ruas desta capital. Além disto, foram feitos reparos em toda a rede, para os quaes foram usados 27 toneladas de arame de ferro e mais de 10 toneladas de fio de bronze.

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A situação financeira do paiz segue melhorando visivelmente, e não tardará muito tempo antes que desapparecerá por completo a depressão que se fez sentir em certas industrias no anno passado.

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Novas concessões para o estabelecimento de instituições de credito foram outorgadas neste ultimo periodo. O Estado de Chiapas tem já um banco de emissão que começou suas operações, e já foi concedida autorização para o estabelecimento de um outro no Estado de Hidalgo. Dezoito Estados já possuem bancos de emissão.

A companhia da Estrada de Ferro de Merida a Valladolid, com ramal a Progreso, obteve do Governo uma concessão para estabelecer armazens alfandegados no porto de Progreso.

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Senhores DEPUTADOS E SENADORES: Os principaes factos que vos acabo de expor demonstram que o paiz continua em sua marcha progressiva, sem deixar por isso de encontrar, como acontece á humanidade inteira, momentaneos tropeços que retardam seu progresso. Tereis tambem notado que o Executivo não poupa esforços para facilitar esse movimento civilizador, procurando melhorar em todas os seus ramos a administração publica. O impulso deve ser dado, como, sem duvida, tem sido dado, pelo povo mesmo, animado pela confiança que inspira a paz e a ordem publica; mas cabe ao Governo sustental-o e ajudal-o na esphera de suas faculdades com todos seus elementos, entre os quaes sobresaí por sua efficacia a sã e benefica influencia de seus legisladores.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICAÇÕES DA TARIFA.

O "Diario Oficial" publica as seguintes modificações da tarifa que tem sido decretadas pelo Governo do Salvador:

I. Decreto de 18 de Outubro de 1901, relativo aos saccos que contemham café:

"Havendo occorrido duvidas com respeito ao decreto legislativo de

17 de Maio de 1901, no que se declara que os saccos que contenham café para a exportação não pagarão direitos nem imposto algum, o Poder Executivo resolveu que o imposto de exportação sobre o café será cobrado nas alfandegas sobre o peso liquido do artigo, e para o effeito os inspectores deduzirão do peso bruto total o de duas e meia libras por cada sacco.

II. Decreto de 19 de Outubro de 1901, fixando os direitos que devem pagar os fios de linho ou canhamo não torcidos para sapateiros:

“Por este decreto, os fios de linho ou de canhamo não torcidos para sapateiros pagarão direitos de accordo com o art. 21 da tarifa, á razão de 30 centavos por kilo.”

III. Decreto de 23 de Outubro de 1901, estabelecendo a classificação da farinha de centeio.

“Este decreto dispõe que a farinha de centeio, não sendo especificada na tarifa vigente, deverá ser comprehendida no art. 57 da tarifa, para pagar a taxa de 2 centavos por kilo.”

IV. Decreto de 23 de Outubro de 1901, estabelecendo os direitos que devem pagar as meias curtas de fio de Escocia ou suas imitações.

“Este decreto dispõe que as meias curtas de fio de Escosia ou suas imitações devem ser classificadas no art. 14 da tarifa, para pagarem a taxa de 1 peso 50 centavos por kilo.”

V. Decreto de 23 de Novembro de 1901, estabelecendo os direitos que devem pagar os ventiladores electricos.

“Este decreto dispõe que os ventiladores electricos não especificados na tarifa, devem ser comprehendidos no art. 315 da tarifa, para pagarem a taxa de 30 centavos por kilo.”

VI. Decreto de 1º de Janeiro de 1902, concedendo temporariamente isenção de direitos ao milho e ao feijão.

“Por este decreto, declara-se livre de direitos e impostos, durante um anno, a introdução do milho e do feijão que se necessitem para o consumo. Essas mercadorias serão tambem isentas do pagamento da taxa de armazenagem.”

VII. Decreto de 8 de Janeiro de 1902, estabelecendo os direitos que devem pagar as caixinhas cylindricas de madeira para unguentos.

“Por este decreto, dispõe-se que as caixinhas cylindricas de madeira para unguentos, quando sejam ordinarias, feitas a torno e sem nenhum verniz, devem pagar um direito de 15 centavos.”

PRODUÇÃO DO LINHO DO MUNDO.

Segundo estatisticas organizadas pelo Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, a produção do linho do mundo em 1900, foi de 64,466,500 alqueires, contra 61,726,600 alqueires em 1899 e 72,938,500 alqueires em 1898. Da produção total, mais de 95 por cento representa a quantidade produzida nos Estados Unidos, Russia India

e a Republica Argentina, e menos de 5 por cento, a produzida pelos outros paizes. A producção total de linho em 1900 foi distribuida assim: Russia, 32.06 por cento; Estados Unidos, 31.02 por cento; India, 18.61 por cento; Republica Argentina, 13.75 por cento e os demais paizes, 4.56 por cento.

Quasi toda a fibra de linho que se consome no mundo é produzida na Europa, pois nenhum dos grandes paizes productores de linho fora da Europa se occupa desta industria. A quantidade de fibra de linho produzida no mundo em 1900, foi de 1,312,709,000 libras, contra 1,139,077,000 libras em 1899 e 1,780,693,000 libras em 1898. Da producção total de fibra de linho em 1900, mais de 77 por cento corresponde á Russia e 25 por cento restante representa a producção dos outros paizes da Europa.

A cotação da linhaça nos Estados Unidos em 1900-1901, foi a maior havida durante os ultimos vinte annos. Em Chicago, a cotação mais alta foi a registrada em Julho de 1901, quando o preço da linhaça subiu a \$1.90 por alqueire.

Os Estados Unidos exportaram durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1901, 2,755,683 alqueires de linhaça no valor de \$4,319,102, e importaram durante o mesmo periodo 1,631,726 alqueires no valor de \$2,098,207, o que deixa um excesso de exportações sobre importações de 1,123,957 alqueires.

Em regra, uma colheita tal como a de 1900 (20,000,000 alqueires) produz 50,000,000 gallões de oleo ou 760,000,000 libras de massa ou farinha de linhaça. Como se sabe, o oleo de linhaça que se fabrica nos Estados Unidos é destinado quasi todo ao consumo domestico, não excedendo a 100,000 gallões, em média, as exportações annuaes deste producto. A maior parte da massa e farinha de linhaça que se fabrica é exportada, tendo attingido a 455,154,866 libras as exportações desses productos no exercicio que terminou em 30 de Junho de 1901. As exportações de massa de farinha de linhaça são enviadas em maior parte para a Allemanha e o Reino Unido. Das exportações totaes desses productos feitas durante o exercicio de 1900, a Allemanha e o Reino Unido receberam 33 por cento e 28 por cento, respectivamente.

É de notar-se que dos quatro paizes que produzem de 90 a 95 por cento da colheita total de linhaça do mundo, os Estados Unidos é o mais importante como manufactureiro de oleo e massa de linhaça. A maior parte da linhaça que se produz na Russia e na India encontra-se nos mercados do mundo como materia prima para ser depois convertida em productos manufacturados nas fabricas de Europa. A Republica Argentina fabrica de 10 a 15 por cento de sua colheita annual para o consumo nacional e o restante é exportado para ser manufacturado nas fabricas de Europa. A Russia exporta para a França, Allemanha, Inglaterra e outros paizes da Europa, quasi tres quartos de sua producção total de linho.

PRODUÇÃO DA CORTIÇA DO MUNDO.

Segundo uma publicação official franceza, a produção total de cortiça do mundo é de cerea de 1,000 toneladas por anno, sendo supprida exclusivamente por Portugal, Hespanha, França, Italia, Algeria, Tunisia e Marrocos.

Devido á falta de dados exactos sobre este assumpto, é difficil calcular, mesmo approximadamente, a area que comprehendem as arvores de cortiça nestes paizes. Sabe-se, porem, que as florestas em que se encontram essas arvores cobrem uma area de cerca de 600,000 hectares em Portugal, 426,000 hectares em Algeria, 300,000 hectares em Hespanha, 143,000 hectares em França, 82,000 hectares em Tunisia e 80,000 hectares na Italia. Pode-se dizer tambem que mais que a metade das florestas que actualmente se exploram para obter a cortiça existem na França, Algeria e Tunisia. Essas florestas consistem principalmente em arvores de cortiça, pinheiros e carvalhos verdes. Na parte oriental da Kroumiria existem florestas virgens de arvores de cortiça, as quaes, si fossem exploradas augmentariam consideravelmente a actual produção de cortiça.

O consumo de cortiça augmenta de dia para dia e não ha duvida de que um augmento na produção desta, especialmente das qualidades superiores, teria prompta sahida. Na actualidade, a França, o Reino Unido, Allemanha, Russia e os Estados Unidos recebem cerca de 85 por cento da quantidade total de cortiça que se consome annualmente no mundo.

A Allemanha, Russia e os Estados Unidos impõem direitos prohibitivos sobre as importações de artigos manufacturados de cortiça, ao passo que a cortiça não manufacturada entra quasi livre de direitos. O Reino Unido é o unico paiz que não impõe direitos sobre a cortiça manufacturada e em bruto. Os artigos manufacturados de cortiça que se importam naquelle paiz vem principalmente de França, Hespanha e Portugal. Em 1900 Portugal exportou para a Inglaterra 5,916,000 libras de cortiça. A Hespana envia principalmente manufacturas de cortiça, Catalunha exportando entre outros artigos, rolhas para champagne de qualidade superior que se vendem por um preço que varia de 157 a 165 francos por milheiro.

A cortiça de Portugal que cresce com grande rapidez devido á humidade do clima é inferior em qualidade á da costa do Mediterraneo.

A cortiça de Africa não tem mais a má fama que outr'ora tinha, tendo feito desaparecer esta impressão as amostras de cortiça africana expostas na Exposição de Pariz de 1900.

EXTENSÃO DAS VIAS FERREAS DO MUNDO.

A metade do numero total de milhas de vias ferreas construidas no mundo dentro dos setenta annos que têm transcorrido desde que se demonstraram sua exequibilidade e vantagens praticas, corresponde aos Estados Unidos. A extensão total das estradas de ferro abertas ao tráfego em Janeiro de 1902 foi de 484,348 milhas. Deste total correspondem á America do Norte, 220,657 milhas; á Europa, 168,605 milhas; á Africa, 35,580 e á Australia, 15,282 milhas.

Comparando a extensão das linhas ferreas dos diversos paizes, vê-se que os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar com 199,378 milhas, seguindo-lhe em ordem o Imperio Allemão com 31,934 milhas; Russia, 29,894 milhas; França, 26,613; India, 25,035; Austria Hungria, 22,919; Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, 21,700; Canadá, 17,657; Australia Britannica, 15,266; Republica Argentina, 10,419; Italia, 9,810; Mexico, 9,603; Brazil, 81,718 e Hespanha, 8,300 milhas. Em 1830, a extensão das vias ferreas nos Estados Unidos foi de 23 milhas; havia 2,818 milhas em 1840; 9,021, em 1850; 30,626, em 1860; 52,922, em 1870; 93,262, em 1880; 166,654, em 1890 e 194,321 milhas em 1900.

O nono supplemento semi-annual da "Railroad Gazette," que sahiu á luz no dia 28 de Março de 1902, dá uma lista de todas as estradas de ferro em construção ou em projecto nos Estados Unidos (inclusive Porto Rico, Hawaii e as Philippinas), Canadá e Mexico. Segundo esta publicação, ha 1,502 estradas de ferro em projecto que representam 1,142 companhias. Deste numero, 1,308 representam estradas projectadas por 995 companhias de vias ferreas dos Estados Unidos; 157 representam as que têm em projecto 119 companhias no Canadá e 37 são linhas que serão construidas no Mexico, no interesse de 28 companhias. O numero de estradas de ferro projectadas para cuja construção já foram outorgadas concessões, é de 453, das quaes 399 correspondem aos Estados Unidos, 42 ao Canadá e 12 ao Mexico.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

A bibliotheca desta Secretaria recebeu ultimamente uma obra intitulada "Landwirtschaft und Kolonization im Spanischen Amerika" (Agricultura e Colonização nos Paizes Hespano-Americanos), escripta por Dr. KARL KRAEGER. O Dr. KRAEGER, que é um engenheiro

agricola addido da Legação allemã em Buenos Aires, reuniu em dous volumes grande quantidade de informações e dados estatísticos, inclusive os relatorios officiaes transmittidos ao Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Allemanha pelas Legações allemães em Buenos Aires e Mexico durante os annos de 1895-1900. Estes relatorios são o resultado de investigações pessoaes e sua publicação é auctorizada pelo Governo Allemão. Diz o auctor que neste livro procurou tratar ligeiramente das condições politico-economicas e agricolas, mas a maior parte delle é consagrada á publicação de simples factos. Um indice detalhado faz o livro valioso como obra de consulta. O primeiro volume é consagrado quasi todo á Republica Argentina, tratando das condições agricolas nas provincias de Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Rios e Buenos Aires, especialmente da cultura do trigo, assucar, vinho e da criação de gado. Outros capitulos são consagrados ao Uruguay, Paraguay, o Territorio da Pampa Central e Patagonia. O volume II contem capitulos sobre o Chile, Bolivia, Perú, Equador, e Mexico. O primeiro volume contem uma carta graphica mostrando a variação dos preços do trigo e da farinha.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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CHEMIN DE FER INTERCONTINENTAL.

**RAPPORT DU COMITÉ DU CHEMIN DE FER PAN-AMÉRICAIN
PRÉSENTE LE 29 NOVEMBRE, 1901, À LA SECONDE CONFÉ-
RENCE INTERNATIONALE DES PAYS DE L'AMÉRIQUE.**

Le Comité du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain de la Seconde Conférence Internationale des pays de l'Amérique soumet le rapport qui suit:

A la première conférence qui a eu lieu à Washington pendant l'hiver de 1889-1890, le comité des chemins de fer, qui se composait de délégués représentant les dix-huit gouvernements américains, en soumettant son rapport qui a été approuvé et adopté à l'unanimité par les membres de la conférence, s'est exprimé ainsi:

“1°. Qu'un chemin de fer unissant toutes les nations représentées à cette conférence ou du moins la majorité d'entre elles, contribuerait d'une manière considérable au développement des relations cordiales entre les dites nations et à l'augmentation de leurs intérêts matériels.

“2°. Que le meilleur moyen de faciliter sa construction serait de nommer une commission internationale d'ingénieurs chargés de déterminer les routes possibles, leur longueur exacte, l'estimation des frais de construction de chacune d'elles, et aussi de comparer leurs avantages respectifs.

“3°. Que ladite commission doit se composer d'un groupe d'ingénieurs dont trois seront nommés par chaque nation et qu'alors cette commission aura le droit de se diviser en sous-commissions et de nommer autant d'autres ingénieurs et employés qu'elle jugera nécessaires à l'exécution plus rapide des travaux.

“4°. Que chacun des gouvernements acceptant d'en faire partie, pourra nommer à ses frais des commissionnaires ou ingénieurs pour servir en qualité d'auxiliaires dans les sous-commissions chargées de faire l'étude et le tracé des différentes sections de la ligne.

“5°. Que le chemin de fer, autant que le permettront les intérêts communs, doit relier entre elles les villes principales situées à proximité de sa route.

“6°. Que si pour remplir les conditions de l'article 5, il est impossible de changer la direction de la ligne sans s'exposer à de grands inconvénients, on devra faire des études pour établir des embranchements qui relieront ces villes à la ligne principale.

“7°. Qu'en vue de réduire les frais de cette entreprise, on devra utiliser les chemins de fer qui existent déjà, autant que le permettront la route et les conditions du chemin de fer continental.

“8°. Que si les résultats des études et du tracé montrent qu'il est vraiment possible et utile de faire cette ligne, on devra la mettre en adjudication en tout ou en partie.

“9°. Que la construction, la direction et l'exploitation soient aux frais des concessionnaires, sous-concessionnaires ou entrepreneurs qui seront tenus de remplir toutes les formalités nécessaires et surtout d'obtenir le consentement des gouvernements respectifs.

“10°. Que tous les matériaux nécessaires à la construction et à l'exploitation du chemin de fer soient exempts de droits de douane, tout en étant assujettis aux règlements nécessaires, afin d'éviter les abus qui pourraient se produire sous le couvert de ce privilège.

“11°. Que toutes les propriétés mobilières ou foncières de la ligne employées dans sa construction et dans son exploitation soient exemptes de tout impôt national, provincial, ou municipal.

“12°. Que l'exécution d'un travail de cette importance mérite d'être encouragée dans toute la mesure du possible, par des subsides, des concessions de terrains, ou des prêts faits au taux d'intérêt le plus bas.

“13°. Que les appointements des membres de la commission ainsi que les dépenses faites pour les études et tracés de la ligne soient payés par les nations adhérentes en proportion du nombre de leurs habitants en prenant pour base le dernier recensement officiel. En l'absence de ce document les différents Gouvernements s'entendront entre eux sur la somme à payer.

“14°. Que le chemin de fer soit déclaré neutre en tout temps afin d'assurer la liberté du trafic.

“15°. Que l'approbation des études, les conditions des adjudications, la protection des concessionnaires, l'inspection des travaux et les lois s'y rapportant, la neutralité du chemin de fer et le passage libre des marchandises en transit soient, dans le cas prévu par l'article 8, l'objet d'une entente spéciale entre toutes les nations intéressées.

“16°. Qu'aussitôt que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis aura reçu l'avis officiel de l'adhésion des autres Gouvernements aux considérations

ci-dessus, il les invite à nommer la commission d'ingénieurs dont on a parlé dans l'article 2, afin qu'elle puisse se réunir à Washington le plus tôt possible."

M. BLAINE, qui était alors Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis, s'est exprimé ainsi en communiquant au Président HARRISON le rapport ci-dessous du comité du chemin de fer:

"Ce rapport est le plus important qui nous a été remis par la Conférence Internationale Américaine et je le recommande sérieusement à votre attention, ayant pleine confiance que le Congrès agira avec la plus grande promptitude pour permettre à notre Gouvernement de prendre part à l'avancement de cette entreprise.

"C'est le seul moyen pour notre Gouvernement et le peuple des Etats-Unis de contribuer au développement et à la prospérité de nos Républiques sœurs ainsi qu'à l'expansion de notre commerce."

Le Président en transmettant le rapport au Congrès s'est exprimé ainsi au sujet de l'importance du projet:

"Au Sénat et à la Chambres des Députés:

"Je vous transmets ci-inclus un rapport de la Conférence Internationale Américaine qui dernièrement a tenu ses séances dans notre capitale. Ce rapport recommande des études spéciales d'une route pour construire un chemin de fer intercontinental mettant en communication les réseaux de l'Amérique du Nord avec ceux de l'Amérique du Sud.

"L'attention du public a été attirée d'une manière toute spéciale sur l'amélioration des moyens de communication par eau entre les ports des Etats-Unis et ceux de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud; et le meilleur moyen de développer et augmenter le commerce avec les nations de l'Amérique Latine serait la création de nouvelles lignes de paquebots perfectionnés. Mais on ne doit pas oublier que l'on peut aller par terre de Washington à la capitale la plus au sud de l'Amérique Méridionale et que l'ouverture d'une ligne de chemins de fer nous mettant en communication avec ces nations amies leur fournirait, ainsi qu'à nous, des facilités de communication et d'échanges commerciaux d'une valeur toute spéciale. Les travaux à entreprendre sont immenses, mais malgré cela ils sont entièrement réalisables.

"Il est très intéressant pour tout le monde et peut-être surprenant pour la plupart d'entre nous de savoir combien de chemins de fer existent déjà au Mexique et dans l'Amérique du Sud, et jusqu'à quel point on peut les utiliser pour la grande ligne intercontinentale.

"Je n'hésite pas à demander au Congrès de voter la faible allocation nécessaire aux études et tracés suggérés par la conférence et d'autoriser la nomination de commissaires et d'officiers du génie pour diriger et conduire les premières études nécessaires.

"BENJ. HARRISON.

"FAIT À LA MAISON BLANCHE, le 19 mai 1890."

Les Etats-Unis, ainsi que plusieurs des autres pays intéressés dans la construction du chemin de fer continental, ont voté l'allocation qui leur a été demandée pour subvenir aux frais des études préliminaires destinées à servir de renseignements pour mener cette entreprise à bonne fin.

Bientôt après, la commission du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental, représentée par onze gouvernements d'Amérique, a commencé ses travaux. M. A. J. CASSATT, le président actuel du chemin de fer de la Pennsylvanie, l'un des réseaux les plus grands et les plus riches du monde, a été nommé à l'unanimité président de la commission et M. H. G. DAVIS a été élu président du comité des finances. La commission a dépensé environ \$360,000 pour les études, les cartes, les imprimés, etc. On a envoyé trois groupes d'ingénieurs sur le terrain et les résultats de leurs travaux, couvrant une période de plusieurs années, qui s'est terminée en 1895, ont fait ressortir que la distance approximative de New York à Buenos Ayres, en utilisant les voies existantes, serait de 10,471 milles, dont la moitié environ, qui était achevée à cette époque, est maintenant en exploitation.

La lettre officielle suivante, écrite par le Capitaine E. Z. STEEVER, secrétaire de la commission du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental donne les renseignements les plus dignes de foi sur le chemin de fer qu'on pourrait utiliser pour une partie de la ligne continentale et indique aussi combien il en reste encore à construire :

“COMMISSION DU CHEMIN DE FER INTERNATIONAL,
Washington, D. C., le 16 janvier, 1896.

“A l'Honorable HENRY G. DAVIS,
Washington, D. C.

“MONSIEUR: Conformément à la demande verbale que vous avez faite le 14 courant à ce Bureau, j'ai l'honneur de vous donner ci-dessous une idée approximative de la longueur qu'exigerait un chemin de fer allant de New York à Buenos Ayres (République Argentine). Il y a maintenant des communications ferrées jusqu'à Oaxaca, République du Mexique; de plus on a fait des études et d'après les journaux on a accordé des concessions pour relier Oaxaca à un point déterminé sur la frontière Mexico-guatémalienne. La ville de Puebla se trouve à 129 milles au sud-est de Mexico sur le Ferrocarril Interocéanico et à 115.6 sur le Ferrocarril Mexicano. La première de ces lignes est à voie étroite et la dernière à voie normale. Oaxaca est à 227.6 milles au sud-est de Puebla sur le Ferrocarril Mexicano del Sur, et par conséquent à 356.6 milles de Mexico sur une ligne et à 343.2 milles sur l'autre ligne.

“Oaxaca est actuellement la ville la plus méridionale ayant des communications ferrées avec Mexico et la distance qui la sépare de la frontière du Guatemala exigerait un chemin de fer d'environ 400 milles de longueur.

“Les études et tracés faits par la commission du chemin de Fer Intercontinental ont commencé à la frontière nord-ouest du Guatémala et se sont étendus jusqu'à la frontière ouest de la Bolivie. La longueur approximative du chemin de fer devant servir à relier la frontière sud-est du Mexique à la capitale de la République Argentine, serait la suivante:

	Milles.
Dans le Guatémala	230
Dans le Salvador	220
Dans le Honduras	70
Dans le Nicaragua	224
Dans le Costa Rica	363
Dans la Colombie	1, 372
Dans l'Equateur	635
Dans le Pérou.....	1, 671
Dans la Bolivie	774
Dans la République Argentine.....	1, 143
Total	6, 702

“La distance de New York à Laredo est de 2,187 milles; de Laredo à Mexico on compte 839 milles; de Mexico à Oaxaca, 343 milles et de Oaxaca à la frontière du Guatémala 400 milles, soit un total de 3,769 milles; ce qui fait que la distance totale de New York à Buenos Ayres est de 10,471 milles.

“Sur les 6,702 milles mentionnés plus haut, les embranchements suivants sont en exploitation:

	Milles.
Dans le Guatémala, d'Escuintla à Patulul	30
Dans le Salvador, de Sonsonate à Atos	20
Dans le Nicaragua, de Chinandega à La Paz.....	31
Total pour l'Amérique Centrale	81
Dans le Pérou, de Simani à Puno	151
Dans la Bolivie, de Oruro à Huanchaco	192
Dans la République Argentine, de Jujuy à Buenos Ayres.....	993
Total pour l'Amérique du Sud.....	1, 336

“Soit pour l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, un total général de 1,417 milles déjà construits et en exploitation.

“En déduisant des 6,702 milles ces 1,417 milles, on a 5,285 milles de chemins de fer à construire afin d'assurer une voie ferrée allant de la frontière Méridionale du Mexique jusqu'à la capitale de la République Argentine, c'est-à-dire, que la moitié de la distance entre New York et Buenos Ayres est déjà couverte par des chemins de fer.

“On pense que des études additionnelles, surtout dans le Pérou, raccourciront la longueur des lignes exigées, mais les renseignements donnés ci-dessus sont les meilleurs qu'on puisse se procurer à cette date.

“Espérant que cet exposé vous fournira les renseignements que

vous désirez, veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux.

“E. Z. STEEVER,
“*Le Secrétaire.*”

Le tableau ci-dessous donne un sommaire du rapport des ingénieurs de la Commission du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental en ce qui a trait à la longueur de la ligne continentale projetée déjà construite entre New York et Buenos Ayres, l'emplacement des sections nécessaires pour former une ligne directe et les estimations des frais de construction de cette même ligne.

Noms des pays.	Longueur des lignes construites ou projetées.		Lignes construites.		Lignes projetées.		Frais pour nivellements, maçonnerie et ponts.
	<i>Milles.</i>	<i>Kilomètres.</i>	<i>Milles.</i>	<i>Kilomètres.</i>	<i>Milles.</i>	<i>Kilomètres.</i>	
Amérique Cen- trale.....	1,043.00	1,678.53	211.30	340.05	831.70	1,338.48	\$17,154,517.00
Colombie.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	.....	.....	1,354.04	2,179.10	33,738,424.84
Équateur.....	2,397.04	3,857.63	211.30	340.05	2,185.74	3,517.68	50,892,941.84
	656.00	1,058.94	.....	.....	658.00	1,058.94	26,863,855.00
Pérou.....	3,053.04	4,916.57	211.30	340.05	2,843.74	4,576.52	77,756,996.84
	1,738.51	2,873.48	151.61	244.00	1,633.90	2,629.48	65,758,146.00
Bolivie.....	4,840.55	7,790.05	362.91	584.05	4,477.64	7,206.00	143,514,942.84
	587.55	945.56	195.06	313.91	392.49	631.65	12,023,329.00
République Ar- gentine.....	5,428.10	8,735.61	557.97	897.96	4,870.13	7,837.65	155,538,271.84
	1,061.66	1,708.56	936.66	1,507.40	125.00	201.16	4,000,000.00
Etats-Unis.....	6,489.76	10,444.17	1,494.63	2,405.36	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	2,094.00	3,369.93	2,094.00	3,369.93	.....	.....	.....
Mexique.....	8,583.76	13,814.10	3,588.63	5,775.29	4,995.13	8,038.81	159,538,271.84
	1,644.30	2,646.22	1,183.30	1,904.32	461.00	741.90	14,752,000.00
Total.....	10,228.06	16,460.32	4,771.93	7,679.61	5,456.13	8,780.71	174,290,271.84

D'après le tableau ci-dessus on voit que les ingénieurs de la Commission au moment où leur rapport a été fait, c'est-à-dire en 1895, ont estimé qu'il faudrait \$175,000,000 pour construire les chemins de fer nécessaires à relier les lignes déjà existantes afin d'établir une communication directe.

Depuis lors on a construit d'autres chemins de fer qui pourront être utilisés dans le système continental, et ce comité pense que maintenant il suffira de construire 5,000 milles de voie pour établir les communications ferrées entre les réseaux de l'Amérique du Nord et ceux du Sud.

En basant le coût à \$40,000 par mille, ce que nous croyons suffisant, une somme de \$200,000 serait nécessaire pour achever ce grand travail.

Les études faites par les ingénieurs de la Commission montrent qu'il est possible de construire les lignes dont on a besoin, et il ne doit pas être difficile de trouver l'argent nécessaire à cette entreprise quand on considère les résultats.

Les réseaux des chemins de fer des Etats-Unis maintenant en exploitation, tels que Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern

Pacifique, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern et autres s'étendent sur une longueur plus grande que celle nécessaire à la réalisation du Chemin de Fer Continental et chacun de ces réseaux possède des obligations et des actions dont le montant dépasse la somme nécessaire pour cette entreprise, d'après les estimations qui en ont été faites.

Le Gouvernement Russe vient de terminer un long chemin de fer dans le but de développer les ressources de la Sibérie. Les dépenses de cette ligne ont dépassé de beaucoup celles qu'on a estimées nécessaires pour le chemin de fer intercontinental et les difficultés qu'on a rencontrées dans le cours de sa construction ont été beaucoup plus difficiles à surmonter.

La République du Mexique nous donne un exemple récent des avantages que l'on peut tirer de l'accroissement des moyens de communication par chemins de fer.

Les délégués mexicains à cette Conférence s'expriment ainsi dans leur rapport au sujet du Chemin de fer Intercontinental :

“Quant au Mexique, ce pays n'a jamais cessé de faire des efforts et même des sacrifices afin d'achever son réseau de chemins de fer, le dirigeant vers le sud de manière à le relier aux lignes que pourraient construire les Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale. Le réseau mexicain s'unit déjà à plusieurs endroits sur la frontière du Nord avec plusieurs chemins de fer importants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

“On étudie maintenant un projet pour faire une ligne qui sera reliée au Chemin de fer Interocéanique actuellement en exploitation à travers l'Isthme de Tehuantepec; et dernièrement on a accordé une concession avec des subventions importantes pour la construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer qui, partant de la ligne de Tehuantepec, se dirigerait vers la frontière du Guatemala.”

Les délégués disent aussi que “les Mexicains et leur gouvernement ont toujours eu le désir d'augmenter et d'améliorer les facilités de communications intérieures pour développer l'exploitation des ressources naturelles et le commerce avec les autres nations.”

Quoique la construction de la ligne continentale soit un travail énorme, les profits qui pourraient en résulter ne sont pas douteux et les obstacles à surmonter ne sont pas aussi grands que ceux que les entrepreneurs ont rencontrés dans les Alleghanies et les Montagnes Rocheuses lors de la construction des chemins de fer qui les traversent.

L'expérience a partout démontré que le développement des richesses naturelles d'un pays suit l'établissement de communications ferrées, et la construction d'un réseau de chemin de fer mettant toutes les Républiques de cette hémisphère en communication, contribuerait plus que toute autre chose au développement intérieur des Républiques du Sud.

Maintenant, les pays qui n'ont pas de chemins de fer ne peuvent envoyer sur les marchés que les produits pouvant être transportés à dos de mulet ou autrement jusqu'aux ports d'exportation, et souvent

les endroits auxquels les navires font escale sont situés à des centaines de milles de distance les uns des autres. Dans les endroits situés sur une ligne de chemin de fer on peut faire des envois d'un point à un autre, à quelques milles de distance. Il y a dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud de grandes étendues où se trouvent des gisements de minerais, des terres susceptibles de cultures et des forêts qui sont pour ainsi dire inexploités à cause du manque de moyens de transport. Les statistiques de la plupart de ces pays démontrent que, jusqu'ici on n'a développé que les sections contiguës à la mer. Non seulement cette ligne de chemin de fer aiderait au développement d'un territoire qui, maintenant, est tout à fait inaccessible et ajouterait à la richesse générale des pays traversés, mais encore les facilités de communication feraient naître une concurrence entre les chemins de fer et les lignes de paquebots dans les régions qui dépendent maintenant de ces derniers.

La concurrence est l'âme du commerce, et tandis qu'on ressent le besoin d'augmenter et d'encourager les moyens de transport par eau plus directs entre les Républiques d'Amérique, on sait que la prospérité et le développement entier de ce pays exigent tout à la fois des moyens de transport par chemins de fer et par eau.

En cas de guerre entre quelques-unes des Puissances européennes l'interruption de communication maritime pourrait entraver sérieusement le commerce, mais le danger de ce chef serait diminué considérablement si les Républiques de l'Amérique pouvaient communiquer entre elles au moyen de chemins de fer sans avoir recours à la navigation maritime.

Un pays, ou une section d'un pays, dépourvu de chemins de fer est en arrière et ne peut pas concourir d'une manière avantageuse avec les régions dotées de ces avantages. Lors de la construction du premier chemin de fer du Mississipi jusqu'au Pacifique, il y avait beaucoup de personnes qui doutaient du succès financier de la ligne, le pays à traverser étant dépourvu en beaucoup d'endroits de toute habitation.

Il existe maintenant plusieurs lignes qui toutes sont rémunératrices. Le développement rapide de la grande région de l'ouest des Etats-Unis, dû en grande partie aux communications ferrées, a été la merveille de l'époque. L'intérieur des Etats-Unis, surtout dans l'ouest et le sud-ouest, de même que l'intérieur des Républiques méridionales, retireraient les plus grands avantages de l'établissement d'un chemin de fer continental parce que ces régions seraient alors pourvues de communications plus étroites et plus directes entre elles.

Il est difficile d'estimer quel sera le commerce, quand les 195,000 milles de voie ferrée des Etats-Unis et les 10,000 milles du Mexique seront reliés aux 10,600 milles de voie ferrée de la République Argentine et aux réseaux des autres républiques américaines.

Depuis l'établissement de communications ferrées entre le Mexique

et les Etats-Unis, le commerce entre ces deux pays a considérablement augmenté de sorte qu'aujourd'hui le Mexique expédie plus des 70 pour cent du total de ses exportations aux Etats-Unis et ce pays lui exporte des articles d'à peu près de la même valeur. Pendant l'année finissant le 30 juin 1901, les Etats-Unis ont importé de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud des marchandises d'une valeur de \$121,000,000, soit environ 14 pour cent du total de leurs importations; et pendant la même période les exportations des Etats-Unis dans ces pays se sont élevées à \$52,000,000, soit environ 10 pour cent seulement du total des importations de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud.

Pour montrer le manque actuel de moyens de communication entre les républiques de l'Amérique, quelques-uns des délégués de cette conférence ont été obligés, pour se rendre à Mexico, d'aller d'abord en Europe pour revenir à New York; d'autres sont venus par San Francisco. Une lettre ou un colis postal envoyé du Mexique ou des Etats-Unis à destination d'une des Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud doit d'abord être envoyé en Europe et de là réexpédié à sa destination.

Quelques-uns des délégués de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud ont donné à ce comité des rapports sur les chemins de fer de leurs pays respectifs, et aussitôt qu'on recevra ceux des autres délégués, nous demandons qu'ils soient tous imprimés pour servir de supplément à ce rapport.

Résumé.—Considérant: Que les trois corps d'ingénieurs employés par la commission du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental pour faire des études préliminaires, avec cartes à l'appui, depuis la frontière septentrionale du Guatémala jusqu'à la limite septentrionale de la République Argentine pendant les années 1892, 1893, et 1894, ont démontré qu'il est possible de compléter un chemin de fer intercontinental à voie normale qui traverserait du nord au sud les républiques du continent américain; et qu'en utilisant les chemins de fer actuellement en exploitation, la longueur des lignes à construire serait de 5,456 milles et le coût du travail de \$174,290,271, soit \$32,000 environ par mille et, que les chemins de fer développent les ressources naturelles des pays qu'ils traversent, en augmentant le commerce et la richesse et contribuent d'une façon efficace à la prospérité générale, et aussi en calculant que la longueur restant à construire est de 5,000 milles et croyant que le coût du travail ne dépassera pas \$200,000,000 (soit \$40,000 par mille), le comité recommande à l'unanimité:

Premièrement: La construction d'une ligne intercontinentale avec embranchements où il sera nécessaire de la relier aux villes principales, cette ligne devant passer à travers les différentes Républiques pour relier les réseaux des Etats-Unis et du Mexique à ceux des Etats-Unis.

Les vœux exprimés par la dernière Conférence réunie à Washington au sujet des études préliminaires ayant été réalisés, nous votons à l'unanimité les articles suivants extraits des décisions du comité de

chemins de fer pan-américain et adoptés par la Conférence à Washington:

1° Qu'un chemin de fer unissant le tout ou la plupart des pays représentés à cette Conférence contribuera considérablement au développement des relations amicales entre les dites contrées ainsi qu'à l'augmentation de leurs intérêts matériels.

2° Qu'un chemin de fer doit relier, autant que le permettent les intérêts communs, les principales villes situées sur le trajet du chemin de fer.

3° Que s'il est impossible de changer la direction de la ligne sans de grands inconvénients, en vue du vœu exprimé dans l'article précédent, on devra construire des embranchements qui rattacheront ces villes à la grande ligne.

4° Qu'en vue de réduire le coût du travail, on doit utiliser les lignes en exploitation dans toute la mesure du possible d'après le tracé et les conditions du chemin de fer continental.

5° Que tous les matériaux nécessaires à l'exploitation du chemin de fer soient exonérés de tous droits d'importation, tout en étant soumis aux règlements nécessaires pour éviter les abus pouvant résulter de ce privilège.

6° Que toutes les propriétés foncières et mobilières du chemin de fer employées dans la construction et l'exploitation soient exonérées de tout impôt, national, provincial ou municipal.

7° Que l'exécution d'un travail d'une si grande importance doit être encouragée dans toute la mesure du possible au moyen de subsides, de concessions de terrains ou de prêts au taux d'intérêt le plus bas.

8° Que les marchandises en transit dans les diverses Républiques ne payent ni droits de douane ni taxes d'aucune sorte. Nous recommandons aussi:

9° Que les délégués à cette Conférence et les autres personnes qui favorisent la construction de cette grande ligne fassent, auprès de leurs Gouvernements respectifs toutes les démarches qui auraient pour objet d'assurer à l'entreprise des concessions importantes selon les moyens de chaque pays.

10° Que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique soit invité à proposer aux représentants et ministres des autres Républiques accrédités à Washington, les mesures les plus propres à faciliter l'envoi, et cela dans le délai d'un an, de personnes autorisées et compétentes dans les divers pays d'Amérique, pour déterminer avec certitude les ressources de chaque pays, l'état du commerce et les prévisions du trafic pour une ligne intercontinentale, dans le cas où elle viendrait à être construite, et aussi quelles concessions ferait à l'entreprise chacun des Gouvernements respectifs.

11°. Que le Président de la Conférence nomme un comité de cinq membres, résidant aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pour entrer en fonctions

après la clôture de cette Conférence; et que ledit comité ait la faculté d'augmenter le nombre de ses membres ou de les remplacer si cela était nécessaire; de nommer les sous-commissions qu'elle jugerait convenables de faire part du résultat de ses travaux à la prochaine Conférence; de fournir toutes sortes de renseignements sur la marche des travaux du Chemin de fer Intercontinental; d'aider et de contribuer, dans toute la mesure du possible, à l'heureux achèvement de cette œuvre: sans pour cela que les autres membres de la commission actuelle cessent de prêter leur concours dans le même but; et finalement que la commission, d'accord avec le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Amérique et avec les Ministres des autres pays intéressés, résidant à Washington, fasse en sorte que l'on convoque dans le délai d'un an, une réunion de représentants de toutes les Républiques de ce continent dans le but de faire des arrangements pour la construction du chemin de fer continental projeté.

H. G. DAVIS.

AUGUSTO MATTE.

J. B. CALVO.

FRANCISCO ORLA.

J. LEONARD.

ALBERTO ELMORE.

BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.

JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

RAFAEL REYES.

MEXICO, le 27 novembre 1901.

**ACTION PRISE PAR LA SECONDE CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
DES PAYS AMÉRICAINS AU SUJET DU RAPPORT CI-DESSUS, LE
21 JANVIER 1902.**

DÉCISION.

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées dans la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la décision qui suit:

La Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine,

Considérant: Que les trois groupes d'ingénieurs employés par la Commission antérieure du Chemin de fer Intercontinental ont fait des explorations, depuis la limite septentrionale du Guatemala jusqu'à la limite septentrionale de la République Argentine, pendant les années 1893 et 1894, et qu'ils ont présenté leur rapport sur l'œuvre projetée avec les cartes respectives;

Que ce rapport démontre qu'il est possible de compléter la voie ferrée traversant du Nord au Sud les Républiques du Continent américain, et que, dans le cas où l'on utiliserait les chemins de fer actuellement en exploitation, la longueur des lignes à construire serait

de 5,456 milles et le coût du travail total de \$174,290,271 or, soit \$32,000 or par mille;

Que les chemins de fer développent les ressources naturelles des pays qu'ils traversent, en augmentant le commerce et la richesse et contribuent d'une façon efficace à la prospérité générale;

Que les voies ferrées internationales consolident les relations d'amitié entre les États, les unissant par des liens d'intérêts communs et assurent la paix entre eux;

Décide: I. Que l'on ratifie le vœu de la Conférence de Washington recommandant la construction des lignes complémentaires du Chemin de fer Intercontinental, celui-ci devant passer par les différentes Républiques pour unir les réseaux des États-Unis à ceux de la République Argentine et relier, autant que le permettent les intérêts communs, les principales villes situées sur le trajet du Chemin de fer, ou alors dans le cas où ceci serait impraticable, de construire des embranchements qui rattacheraient ces villes à la grande ligne, et enfin d'utiliser les lignes en exploitation dans toute la mesure du possible, et d'après le tracé et les conditions du Chemin de fer Intercontinental.

II. Que les Républiques intéressées facilitent l'exécution de l'œuvre par tous les moyens qui sont en leur pouvoir, et spécialement en exemptant des droits d'importation les matériaux nécessaires à la construction et à l'exploitation du chemin de fer, tout en faisant le nécessaire pour éviter les abus qui pourraient se produire par suite de ces privilèges; en exonérant de tout impôt national, gouvernemental, provincial ou municipal, les propriétés foncières et mobilières de l'entreprise; en exemptant de tous droits de douanes et autres, les marchandises en transit dans les diverses Républiques appartenant à cette entreprise; et enfin en contribuant à l'œuvre dans toute la mesure du possible, au moyen de subsides, de concessions de terrains, ou de garantie d'un minimum d'intérêts sur les capitaux employés dans chaque pays.

Dans ce but, il est recommandé à toutes les personnes qui favorisent la construction de cette grande ligne de faire, auprès de leurs gouvernements respectifs, toutes les démarches qui auraient pour objet d'assurer à l'entreprise la concession de ces avantages ou autres généreux subsides, selon le mode le plus compatible avec les usages de chaque pays.

III. Que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique soit invité à proposer aux représentants et diplomates des autres républiques, accrédités à Washington, les mesures les plus propres à donner pour résultat l'envoi, et cela dans le délai d'un an, de personnes autorisées et compétentes dans les divers pays d'Amérique, pour déterminer, avec certitude, les ressources de chaque pays, la situation et les conditions des chemins de fer aujourd'hui en exploitation, l'état actuel du commerce et les prévisions du trafic pour une ligne intercontinentale, dans le cas où elle viendrait à être terminée, et aussi, quelles concessions ferait à l'entreprise chacun des gouvernements respectifs.

IV. Que le président de la Conférence nomme une commission de cinq membres résidant aux États-Unis d'Amérique, pour qu'elle entre en fonctions après la clôture de la Conférence, avec la faculté d'augmenter le nombre de ses membres ou de les remplacer, si cela était nécessaire; de nommer les sous-commissions qu'elle jugerait convenable, et de faire part du résultat de ses travaux à la prochaine Conférence; de fournir toutes sortes de renseignements sur la marche des travaux du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental, d'aider et de contribuer, dans toute la mesure du possible, à l'heureux achèvement de cette œuvre; sans pour cela que les autres membres de la commission actuelle cessent de prêter leur concours dans le même but, et finalement, que la commission, d'accord avec le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis d'Amérique et avec les Ministres des autres pays intéressés, résidant à Washington, fasse en sorte que l'on convoque, dans le délai d'un an, une réunion de représentants de toutes les Républiques du Continent, dans le but de conclure une Convention qui pourvoira à la construction du Chemin de Fer Intercontinental projeté.

Fait et signé à Mexico, le vingt-et-un janvier mil neuf cent deux, en trois expéditions rédigées l'une en espagnol, la seconde en anglais et la troisième en français, lesquelles devront être déposées au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis du Mexique afin d'en faire des copies certifiées qui devront être transmises, par la voie diplomatique, à chacune des Puissances signataires.

Pour la République Argentine..	(Signé) ANTONIO BERMEJO.
	(Signé) LORENZO ANADÓN.
Pour la Bolivie	(Signé) FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
Pour la Colombie	(Signé) RAFAEL REYES.
Pour le Costa Rica	(Signé) J. B. CALVO.
Pour le Chili	(Signé) AUGUSTA MATTE.
	(Signé) JOAQ. WALKER M.
	(Signé) EMILIO BELLO C.
Pour l'Équateur.....	(Signé) L. F. CARBO.
Pour le Salvador	(Signé) FRANCISCO A. REYES.
	(Signé) BALTAZAR ESTUPINIAN.
Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique..	(Signé) W. I. BUCHANAN.
	CHARLES M. PEPPER.
	VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
Pour le Guatémala	(Signé) FRANCISCO ORLA.
Pour le Honduras	(Signé) J. LEONARD.
	(Signé) F. DÁVILA.
Pour le Mexique	(Signé) G. RAIGOSA.
	(Signé) JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
	(Signé) E. PARDO, jr.
	(Signé) JOSÉ LÓPEZ-PORTILLO Y
	ROJAS.

Pour le Mexique	(Signé) PABLO MACEDO.
	(Signé) F. L. DE LA BARRA.
	(Signé) ALFREDO CHAVERO.
	(Signé) M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.
	(Signé) ROSENDO PINEDA.
Pour le Nicaragua	(Signé) F. DÁVILA.
Pour le Paraguay	(Signé) CECILIO BAEZ.

FORMATION D'UN COMITÉ PERMANENT.

La Seconde Conférence des Etats de l'Amérique a adopté à l'unanimité le rapport du Comité du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain, et pour se conformer à l'article onze de ce rapport, le Président de la Conférence a nommé les membres suivants pour former un comité permanent du chemin de fer Pan-Américain, ayant pour but d'encourager le projet après l'ajournement de la conférence:

H. G. DAVIS, de West Virginia, Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

ANDREW CARNÉGIE, de New York, Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

MANUEL DE ASPIROZ, Ambassadeur du Mexique aux Etats-Unis.

MANUEL ALVEREZ CALDERON, Ministre du Pérou aux Etats-Unis.

ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministre de Guatémala aux Etats-Unis.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Le 22 avril, le Président des Etats-Unis a transmis au Sénat un rapport préparé par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères au sujet de l'action prise par la Conférence Internationale des pays de l'Amérique lors de sa seconde session qui a eu lieu à Mexico pour examiner le projet du chemin de fer Pan-Américain qui doit relier les continents Américains. En transmettant le rapport du Ministre, le Président s'exprime ainsi:

"Au Sénat:

"J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci-joint, une copie du rapport fait par le Comité du Chemin de Fer Pan-Américain à la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Etats Américains réunis à Mexico pendant l'hiver 1901-1902, ainsi qu'une copie du vœu émis et adopté par les délégués des Républiques représentées au Congrès concernant ce chemin de fer Pan-Américain.

"Je demande qu'une allocation de \$20,000 soit votée par le Congrès, ou telle partie de cette somme qui sera nécessaire pour permettre au Président de nommer deux commissaires qui se rendront dans l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud en vue de mettre ce vœu à exécution, et aussi pour examiner les lieux et faire un rapport sur les moyens propres au développement du commerce des Etats-Unis avec ces régions."

"THÉODORE ROOSEVELT."

RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

“Monsieur le PRÉSIDENT: J’ai l’honneur de vous soumettre, ci-inclus, une copie du rapport fait par le comité du chemin de fer pan-américain à la Seconde Conférence Internationale des pays américains qui a eu lieu à Mexico pendant l’hiver 1901-2, ainsi qu’une copie du vœu émis et adopté par les délégués des républiques représentées à cette conférence, relativement à un chemin de fer pan-américain. La troisième partie du vœu stipule:

“Que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d’Amérique soit invité à proposer aux représentants et diplomates des autres républiques accréditées à Washington, les mesures les plus propres, pouvant donner comme résultat l’envoi dans les divers pays de l’Amérique, dans le délai d’un an, de personnes autorisées et compétentes pour déterminer avec certitude les ressources de chaque pays, la situation et les conditions des chemins de fer aujourd’hui en exploitation, l’état actuel du commerce et les prévisions de trafic pour une ligne intercontinentale dans le cas où elle viendrait à être construite et aussi, quelles concessions ferait à l’entreprise chacun des gouvernements respectifs.”

“Le projet est d’une si grande utilité publique et le commerce de l’Amérique du Centre et du Sud, dont les Etats-Unis n’ont qu’une faible part qui pourrait être facilement augmentée, prend une si grande importance que je n’hésite pas à demander au Congrès de voter une allocation de \$20,000 ou telle partie de cette somme qu’on jugera nécessaire pour permettre au Président de nommer deux commissaires chargés de mettre à exécution le but du vœu émis par la conférence pour examiner et faire un rapport sur les moyens d’augmenter le commerce des Etats-Unis avec ces régions.

Recevez l’assurance de ma parfaite considération.

JOHN HAY.

“MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,

“Washington, le 19 avril, 1902.”

LE CHEMIN DE FER INTERCONTINENTAL.

Par J. B. CALVO.

Quand on considère la grande influence que les moyens de communication exercent, non seulement sur le développement des ressources naturelles et autres que produit une nation, mais aussi sur le progrès moral et intellectuel que l’agrandissement de la sphère d’action offre à l’homme, il est évident que la construction d’un chemin de fer continental procurerait de très grands avantages aux républiques américaines.

L’entreprise est certainement colossale quoiqu’elle ne présente en réalité aucun obstacle insurmontable, et pour la mener à bonne fin il

suffirait que le projet fût pris sérieusement en considération et que l'affaire fût bien lancée.

Il est évident que seul le développement du trafic local payerait les frais de construction du chemin de fer dans un avenir très proche et que l'augmentation des relations commerciales entre les pays voisins serait très rapide, favorisant ainsi le bien-être général politique et social de toutes les nations de ce continent, resserrant aussi d'une manière plus étroite les liens qui les unissent et contribuant par là à augmenter journellement leur capital et leur revenu.

Les progrès faits par le Mexique pendant ces dernières années ont naturellement attiré l'attention du monde entier sur cette contrée et la grande impulsion donnée à toutes ses industries exige pour cette République prospère des moyens de communication faciles avec les Etats contigus, où se trouvent d'excellents débouchés pour un grand nombre de ses productions si variées. Par suite du manque de communications, ce pays subit aujourd'hui la concurrence du nord qui fait un grand commerce avec les Etats du Sud, spécialement pour les tissus de coton et les articles de cuir.

Il est certain que les Etats de l'Amérique Centrale progressent constamment et tandis que l'avancement moral se manifeste, par la tranquillité dont ils jouissent à présent, le développement de leurs sources de production, si nombreuses et si riches, augmente de jour en jour, encourageant ainsi de nouvelles entreprises, l'amélioration des moyens de communication et la construction de voies nouvelles répondant aux besoins qui se font sentir.

A l'extrême Sud, la République Argentine se dresse comme une rivale agricole des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pendant que le Chili, sur la côte du Pacifique, commence à faire concurrence aux compagnies de navigation de la grande République américaine.

Ces exemples frappants du progrès des pays de l'Amérique latine indiquent l'activité et le degré d'avancement qu'ils ont déjà atteints et montrent clairement la grande étendue du champ qu'ils offrent au commerce et à l'industrie.

Le Brésil, par la grande étendue de son territoire; l'Uruguay par sa situation géographique si favorisée; le Pérou, la Bolivie, l'Equateur, le Venezuela et la Colombie, par la richesse exubérante de leur sol, jouissent au même degré des bienfaits du progrès et de la civilisation.

Donc, la construction d'un chemin de fer traversant tous ces pays trouverait d'abondants éléments de soutien existant déjà et beaucoup d'autres qui se créeraient d'eux-mêmes, soit par l'influence des facilités apportées dans le service du trafic local, soit par suite des communications rapides entre les différents pays.

A la première Conférence Internationale tenue à Washington en 1889-90, on avait émis un vœu ayant pour but l'accomplissement de cette grande entreprise, et comme résultat pratique de ce premier pas,

plusieurs corps d'ingénieurs ont commencé les études du terrain et en ont fait un rapport très étendu, publié en sept gros volumes illustrés avec cartes à l'appui,

Ces études montrent que la longueur d'un chemin de fer de New York à Buenos Ayres serait de 10,471 milles et que la moitié de cette distance énorme est déjà couverte de chemins de fer actuellement construits.

En ce qui concerne spécialement la première partie de cette grande entreprise continentale, il est facile de démontrer que sa réalisation dans toute la partie de l'hémisphère, située au nord de Panama, ne rencontrerait aucune sérieuse difficulté. En effet, la distance de New York à Laredo, frontière du Mexique, sur une distance de 2,187 milles; celle de Laredo à Oaxaca, sur une longueur de 343 milles sont couvertes de lignes de chemins de fer déjà en exploitation.

Il y a, à présent, deux chemins de fer mexicains qui se dirigent vers la frontière du Guatemala; l'un d'eux s'étend de Puebla à Oaxaca sur le versant du Pacifique, et pour arriver à ladite frontière il faudrait le prolonger sur une longueur de 400 milles; l'autre s'étend de Córdoba, ville située sur la ligne du chemin de fer de Vera Cruz, dans la chaîne des montagnes qui descend vers le golfe du Mexique. En plus de ces lignes, il y en a d'autres en voie de construction qui se relieront au Chemin de fer Interocéanique de l'Isthme de Tehuantepec, et ce qui semble encore d'une plus grande importance dans cette matière, c'est que le Gouvernement mexicain a accordé une concession ainsi que des subventions importantes pour la construction, dans un délai de deux ans, d'une voie ferrée, qui, partant de l'Isthme comme embranchement du Chemin de fer Interocéanique dont il est question, s'étendrait jusqu'à la frontière du Guatemala.

Par la construction de ce chemin de fer sur le territoire mexicain on aura surmonté la plus grande difficulté en mettant en communication les chemins de fer des pays de l'Amérique Centrale dont on pourra utiliser plusieurs sections comme ligne principale.

Il suffit d'observer à ce sujet que sur les 1,107 milles de voie ferrée qui doivent longer la côte du Pacifique entre le Mexique et la frontière de Colombie, il y a maintenant en exploitation un chemin de fer de 211.3 milles, dont la principale partie se trouve dans le Salvador et le Nicaragua en suivant dans presque toute son étendue, une direction parallèle à celle de la côte.

Au Guatemala, il y a un chemin de fer allant du Port d'Ocos au village d'Ayutla, près de la frontière du Mexique, et les lignes construites dans cette République et dans les autres Etats de l'Amérique Centrale s'élèvent à 1,000 milles environ, qui se répartissent comme il suit:

Dans le Guatemala, 342; dans le Salvador, 132; dans le Honduras, 50; dans le Nicaragua, 176; dans le Costa Rica, 222.

Mais dans le Costa Rica, le Guatémala et le Honduras, les lignes principales de chemins de fer suivent une direction transversale, parce qu'elles vont de l'intérieur jusqu'aux ports. Néanmoins dans les trois pays mentionnés ci-dessus, on construit des embranchements, contribuant beaucoup, non seulement à l'étendue du système déjà achevé, mais aussi au succès et à la garantie d'un chemin de fer intercontinental par l'augmentation croissante du trafic qui résulte toujours d'un plus grand nombre de ramifications.

Quand on a projeté la construction du premier chemin de fer entre les Etats-Unis et le Mexique, il n'existait pas de conditions aussi favorables dans ce pays.

Le public ne regardait pas cette entreprise d'un œil favorable, craignant qu'elle ne donnât aucun profit, mais aujourd'hui (et il y a de cela vingt ans à peine) trois lignes de chemins de fer sont en activité constante, alimentées qu'elles le sont, par le commerce toujours croissant qui se fait entre les deux nations. Comme conséquence naturelle, ces grandes lignes excitent naturellement le développement mutuel des intérêts, et encouragent en même temps, la construction d'autres chemins de fer auxquels ils se relieront.

En présence de faits aussi palpables, il y a tout lieu de croire que l'extension de ces chemins de fer au Sud produira des résultats très avantageux pour le capital, sans compter l'influence morale bienfaisante qu'ils exerceront sur l'avenir des nations de ce continent.

Il est probable que d'ici peu de temps on verra la réalisation du plan qui doit unir les deux grands océans au moyen d'un canal coupant l'isthme de l'Amérique Centrale entre le Costa Rica et le Nicaragua, et si, comme on a tout lieu de le croire, la mise à exécution de ce projet est promptement décidée, la section septentrionale du Chemin de fer Intercontinental augmentera beaucoup en importance.

A la Seconde Conférence Internationale tenue à Mexico d'octobre 1901 à janvier 1902, on a décidé de ratifier les vœux émis à la première conférence tenue à Washington, et de recommander entre autres choses, que par l'entremise des représentants diplomatiques des Républiques Américaines accrédités à Washington, le Gouvernement des États-Unis prenne l'initiative des mesures les plus propres pour l'envoi dans le délai d'un an, de commissaires chargés de faire un rapport sur les chemins de fer déjà achevés et les concessions que doivent accorder les gouvernements respectifs pour la construction d'un chemin de fer continental.

Jusqu'à présent ce projet a été reçu avec beaucoup de faveur et on peut s'attendre, qu'avec une nouvelle impulsion, il deviendra d'ici peu un fait accompli.

Puisse-t-il se réaliser pour le bien-être des Républiques Américaines!

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Avril, 1902.*

FRANCHISE POSTALE DES PUBLICATIONS DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le 9 avril, le Directeur Général des Postes des États-Unis a communiqué au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères un ordre signé du même jour, autorisant la franchise postale de la correspondance et des publications du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines envoyées dans les pays qui forment l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

Cet ordre a été donné en conséquence de la décision prise par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, qui en date du 4 avril 1902, a informé le Directeur Général des Postes des stipulations comprises dans l'article 8 du projet concernant la réorganisation du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, tel qu'il a été adopté par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des différentes contrées Américaines, tenue à Mexico. Cet article est ainsi conçu :

“Les publications du Bureau seront considérées comme documents publics et auront droit à la franchise postale dans toutes les Républiques.”

Voici le texte officiel de l'ordre donné par le Directeur-Général des Postes :

En exécution de l'article 8 du projet concernant la réorganisation du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, adopté par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des différentes contrées de l'Amérique tenue récemment à Mexico, article ainsi conçu :

“Les publications du Bureau seront considérées comme documents publics et auront droit à la franchise postale dans toutes les Républiques.”

“Désormais la correspondance et les publications émanant du Bureau des Républiques Américaines, qui porteront l'entête de ce Bureau, et ne pèseront pas plus de 4 livres 6 onces (2 kilogrammes), limite du poids prescrit pour les paquets d'“imprimés” par la Convention Postale Universelle de Washington, auront droit à la franchise postale quand elles seront adressées aux contrées formant l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, dont voici les noms :

République Argentine.	Guatémala.	Salvador.
Bolivie.	Haïti.	Saint-Domingue.
Brésil.	Honduras.	Etats-Unis.
Chili.	Mexique.	Uruguay,
Colombie.	Nicaragua.	Venezuela.
Costa-Rica.	Paraguay.	
Équateur.	Pérou.	

“H. C. PAYNE,
“*Directeur Général des Postes.*”

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES AMÉRICANISTES.

La treizième session du Congrès International des Américanistes aura lieu le 20 octobre 1902 dans une des salles du Musée Américain d'Histoire Naturelle de la ville de New-York et continuera jusqu'au 25 dudit mois inclus. Le but de ce Congrès est de réunir les personnes étudiant l'archéologie, l'ethnologie et l'histoire ancienne de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud et d'étendre les connaissances de ces sujets, par la lecture de mémoires aussi bien que par des discussions.

Les communications peuvent être orales ou écrites dans n'importe quelles langues suivantes: anglais, espagnol, français, allemand, ou italien (le portugais n'est pas mentionné, peut-être sans intention). Les débats devront être tous courts et la lecture de chaque mémoire ne devra pas durer plus de trente minutes. Les mémoires présentés à ce Congrès seront imprimés et insérés dans le registre de procès-verbaux, une fois approuvés. Les membres du Congrès des Américanistes devront adresser au Secrétaire Général, avant la réunion, les titres et, si possible, un résumé de leurs mémoires.

Les sujets qui seront discutés par ce Congrès traiteront: 1° des races natives de l'Amérique, leur origine, distribution, leur histoire, leurs caractères physiques, langues, inventions, mœurs et coutumes, religions; 2° de l'histoire du premier contact entre l'ancien et le nouveau continent.

Toutes les personnes intéressées dans l'étude de l'archéologie, l'ethnologie et l'histoire ancienne de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Amérique du Sud peuvent devenir membres du Congrès des Américanistes en exprimant le désir à M. MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Secrétaire Général de la Commission d'Organisation, au Musée Américain d'Histoire Naturelle, New-York City. M. MORRIS K. JESUP est Président de la Commission d'Organisation et le Duc de LOUBAT en est le Vice-Président.

L'ESPAGNE ET L'AMÉRIQUE ESPAGNOLE.

Une dépêche adressée de Madrid au "London Times," le 11 mars 1902, dit qu', à la date mentionnée, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a annoncé que le Gouvernement espagnol, profitant de la présence dans la ville de Mexico des Délégués de tous les pays de l'Amérique Espagnole, a donné des instructions à son Représentant dans cette capitale pour la conclusion de Traité d'Arbitration entre l'Espagne et les pays en question. Pour se conformer à ces instructions le Marquis DE PRAT, Ministre espagnol au Mexique, a signé des conventions avec la

République Argentine, la Bolivie, la Colombie, le Guatémala, le Mexique, le Paraguay, le Salvador, Saint-Domingue et l'Uruguay.

Par ces conventions il a été décidé que tous les différends qui pourraient, dans l'avenir, s'élever entre l'Espagne et ces pays, seraient soumis à l'arbitration et que l'arbitre serait ou le chef du Pouvoir exécutif d'un des États espagnols-américains ou un Tribunal composé d'Espagnols ou d'Américains-Espagnols, "afin de donner une plus grande force d'expression à la solidarité d'intérêts qui existe entre toutes les branches de la race espagnole."

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

STATISTIQUES DE L'IMMIGRATION ET DE LA POPULATION POUR L'ANNÉE 1901.

Ainsi qu'il a été publié dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de mars 1902, le nombre d'immigrants arrivés dans la République Argentine en 1901 s'est élevé à 125,951. Le Directeur du Département d'Immigration a fait paraître des renseignements supplémentaires avant la publication de son rapport annuel, d'après lesquels le plus grand nombre d'immigrants est arrivé pendant les mois d'octobre, de novembre et de décembre.

Dans ces 125,951 immigrants, on comptait 58,314 Italiens; 18,066 Espagnols; 21,788 Français; 2,742 Autrichiens; 2,159 Syriens; 2,086 Russes, dont la plupart étaient Polonais. Le nombre des immigrants représentant les autres nations n'a pas dépassé 1,000; la Grande Bretagne étant représentée par 439 et l'Amérique du Nord par 151.

Il y avait 56,811 adultes (hommes) et 18,672 adultes (femmes). Dans ce nombre il y avait 59,110 célibataires et 1,317 veufs. On comptait 1,485 enfants âgés de moins d'un an; 8,161 âgés de 1 à 7 ans; 4,988 âgés de 8 à 12 ans; et 11,738 âgés de 13 à 20 ans. Dans le nombre des adultes, 30,793 étaient âgés de 20 à 30 ans, et 974 avaient plus de 60 ans.

On comptait 33,992 cultivateurs, 12,021 journaliers, 4,932 domestiques, 4,685 commerçants et employés de commerce, 3,727 couturières, 1,536 blanchisseuses, 1,422 employés de bureau, 1,403 cuisiniers, 1,056 cordonniers, 948 menuisiers et charpentiers, 910 maçons en pierre et maçons en briques, 890 tisserands, 725 modistes, 697 tailleurs, 535 forgerons, 386 boulangers, et 242 barbiers.

Les immigrants pour lesquels le Département d'Immigration a trouvé du travail et qui ont été envoyés à leurs destinations respectives aux frais du Gouvernement étaient au nombre de 42,747. Ils se sont établis dans les provinces suivantes: Buenos Ayres, 12,982; Santa Fé, 12,628; Mendoza, 4,160; Córdoba, 4,002; Tucumán, 1,576; Entre

Ríos, 1,151; la capitale fédérale, 2,739, et Misiones (territoire), 1,738, le reste a été distribué dans les autres provinces et territoires.

D'après le rapport dont il est question, la population totale de la République au 31 décembre 1901 était de 4,794,149 habitants. La ville de Buenos Ayres avait une population de 821,291 habitants; dans les autres provinces on comptait: Buenos Ayres, 1,140,067; Santa Fé, 523,236; Córdoba, 419,072; Entre Ríos, 343,684; Corrientes, 277,041; Tucumán, 249,433; Santiago, 180,612; Mendoza, 141,431; Salta, 131,938; Catamarca, 99,827; San Juan, 94,911; San Luis, 91,403; Rioja, 77,783; Jujuy, 54,405.

PORT DE BUENOS AYRES.

Les Chambres ont définitivement voté et le Gouvernement argentin a promulgué la loi qui autorise la mise en adjudication des travaux de construction d'un bassin spécialement destiné aux navires charbonniers ou chargés de matières inflammables.

Les travaux, qui comprendront également la construction de dépôts, sont évalués dans ladite loi à 6,000,000 de piastres, ou 30,000,000 de francs.

BRÉSIL.

CONGRÈS GÉOGRAPHIQUE DE RIO DE JANEIRO.

Une des mesures les plus importantes et les plus utiles prises en considération à la Seconde Conférence Internationale des différentes contrées de l'Amérique qui a eu lieu à Mexico, a été le projet d'établissement d'un système général de communication entre les bassins hydrographiques de l'Amérique du Sud.

En vue de favoriser ce projet il a été convenue que les nations riveraines de l'Orénoque, de l'Amazone et de la Plata, se réuniraient pour examiner avec la plus grande attention le meilleur moyen de mettre ce projet à exécution.

Conformément à cette décision, une convention formée des délégués de la République Argentine, de la Bolivie, de la Colombie, de l'Equateur, du Paraguay, du Pérou et de l'Uruguay a eu lieu le 28 janvier 1902, et il a été convenu de réunir un Congrès Géographique à Rio de Janeiro dans le délai d'un an, à partir de cette date.

Voici le texte de la convention dont il a été question, tel qu'il a été publié dans le procès-verbal de la Seconde Conférence Internationale des différentes contrées de l'Amérique:

Considérant que, d'après l'exposé de motifs et le mémoire d'explorations, soumis à la Conférence Internationale Américaine par M. le Général RAFAEL REYES, il résulte que le projet pour faire communiquer, entre eux, les trois grands bassins hydrographiques de

l'Amérique Méridionale, en ouvrant la navigation depuis l'Orénoque jusqu'à la Plata, à travers l'intérieur du Continent, est parfaitement praticable;

Que le manque de communications actuelles soustrait, en sa majeure partie, à l'industrie et au commerce du monde, un territoire immense possédant des ressources naturelles inépuisables;

Que, parmi les problèmes étudiés par la Conférence Internationale réunie à Mexico, celui des communications intérieures dans l'Amérique Méridionale est très important pour la civilisation;

Que dans le but de préparer l'exécution de ce projet, il convient que les nations riveraines de l'Orénoque, de l'Amazone et de la Plata, ainsi que des affluents respectifs de ces grands fleuves, se réunissent pour discuter sur les meilleurs moyens à employer pour réaliser le projet en question.

Que les Républiques du Brésil et du Venezuela, sur les territoires desquelles se trouvent les embouchures de l'Amazone et de l'Orénoque, n'étant plus représentées dans cette Conférence, il devient nécessaire de chercher la forme la plus convenable pour s'assurer de leur concours.

Les nations signataires ont décidé ce qui suit:

1°. La convocation dans la ville de Rio de Janeiro, d'une Conférence Fluviale des pays riverains, et cela dans le délai d'un an.

3°. Le Gouvernement de la République Argentine reste chargé d'inviter le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis du Brésil à donner son adhésion et à prêter son concours pour la réunion de la Conférence susmentionnée.

3°. Les deux gouvernements sont priés, par la présente, de vouloir bien faire des démarches nécessaires afin d'obtenir l'adhésion des pays riverains, et aussi d'envoyer les invitations nécessaires.

4°. Les travaux de cette conférence devront être en rapport avec le programme suivant, sauf les modifications qui pourraient être apportées par la décision des Gouvernements du Brésil, de la République Argentine ou du Venezuela:

(a) Organisation de commissions géographiques d'exploration;

(b) Rédaction des règlements auxquels se conformeront les diverses commissions;

(c) Établissement d'un budget de dépenses pour l'accomplissement des travaux à entreprendre;

(d) Fixation du prorata des contributions devant être fournies par chaque Gouvernement pour faire face aux dépenses;

(e) Organisation d'un Bureau International pour la concentration des données et informations relatives aux explorations;

(f) Étude de tout ce qui aura trait au projet ci-dessus, concernant l'exécution la plus rapide des travaux, ainsi que les mesures à prendre, soit isolément, soit en commun, afin d'avancer le bien-être de ces régions.

COLOMBIE.

SURTAXE FRAPPANT LES DROITS D'IMPORTATION.

D'après le "Diario Oficial" du 23 août 1901, on frappera d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent tout compte de liquidation de droits à l'importation qui ne serait pas soldé dans le délai de huit jours. La loi gouvernant l'application de la taxe est ainsi conçue :

Article unique.—Tout compte relatif à des droits d'importation dont le montant n'aura pas été payé dans le délai de huit jours, fixé par l'article 146 du code fiscal, sera frappé d'une surtaxe de 10 pour cent qui sera prélevée comme contribution de guerre, sans préjudice des intérêts dus sur le principal et le montant de la surtaxe dont il s'agit.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

M. le Consul OSCAR MALMROS écrit de Colon, en date du 25 mars 1902, au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis qu'un récent décret augmente de 50 pour cent les droits d'importation actuels sur toutes les marchandises à l'exception de l'alcool et du rhum, c'est-à-dire que le droit *ad valorem* s'est élevé de 20 pour cent à 30 pour cent.

Le droit d'importation sur le rhum et l'alcool a été réduit de la manière suivante :

	Centavos.
Par litre d'alcool pesant au maximum 42° de l'aréomètre Cartier	50
Par litre d'alcool pesant plus de 42° du même aréomètre	100
Par litre de rhum pesant au maximum 21° du même aréomètre.....	50

Le droit est payable en argent.

Le Consul ajoute que maintenant l'or s'échange contre l'argent avec une prime de 150 pour cent.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Le "Rapport sur les Relations Commerciales des États-Unis," publié par le Bureau du Commerce Extérieur du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis, contient une étude importante et intéressante sur les conditions qui gouvernent le développement du commerce entre les États-Unis et les pays de l'Amérique latine.

Au sujet du Mexique, on constate que les productions des États-Unis sont bien connues et appréciées dans le pays, mais que les exportateurs des États-Unis n'ont fait, pour ainsi dire, aucun effort pour obtenir le commerce de certains articles, tels que draperies, chapeaux, chaussures, mercerie et effets d'habillements pour hommes et femmes.

Toutefois le commerce en général augmente, et plusieurs maisons des Etats-Unis ont pris l'habitude d'envoyer de jeunes mexicains ou cubains en qualité de commis-voyageurs. Ces jeunes gens connaissent très bien leur métier et leur manière d'agir a produit de bons résultats. On dit que les faillites sont rares au Mexique et les commis-voyageurs trouvent dans le pays une classe de commerçants qui ont à cœur de faire leurs achats contre paiements à courte échéance.

L'entreprise des Etats-Unis a figuré sur une grande échelle dans le développement de la grande ville de Monterey, et ce sont les Américains qui ont fourni la plus grande partie de ce qui était nécessaire à l'administration des eaux, au service des égouts, aux chemins de fer et aux fonderies.

Au Guatémala, les machines des Etats-Unis sont hautement appréciées quoiqu'il soit impossible de les confier aux ouvriers indiens qui n'en comprennent pas le mécanisme, et qui, comme on le sait, font tout le travail du pays. Le peu de combustible nécessaire pour alimenter ces machines leur donne une grande supériorité sur celles des autres contrées et en même temps exerce une grande influence sur la demande.

On dit que les trois-quarts des importations du Honduras proviennent des Etats-Unis; et dans les Antilles la demande des articles de ce pays s'accroît de jour en jour. Dans l'île d'Haïti le commerce des machines gagne du terrain et 85 pour cent des aliments importés par Saint-Domingue, ainsi qu'une quantité considérable de chapeaux et de chaussures proviennent des Etats-Unis. Tout le bois de construction importé dans l'île, de même qu'une grande partie des autres matériaux de construction sont d'origine américaine.

On espère avoir de grands résultats par l'entreprise d'un bateau spéciaux transportant des échantillons et qu'on appelle "Magasin d'échantillons flottant. C'est une innovation des Etats-Unis, ayant pour but le développement du commerce avec l'Amérique latine et les Antilles. Ce navire doit bientôt partir des Etats-Unis pour la côte occidentale du Mexique, de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, ayant à vendre des échantillons de toutes sortes de marchandises qui conviennent au commerce des tropiques, chaque classe de marchandises étant à la charge d'un vendeur expert.

Les avantages réciproques qu'on pourra obtenir par suite des relations commerciales plus intimes entre les nations de l'hémisphère occidentale a été l'idée principale d'un discours prononcé le 19 avril à la réunion du Cercle des Banquiers à Chicago dans lequel le Président INGALLS affirma que les Etats Unis n'avaient pas encore découvert les méthodes pour s'assurer le commerce des pays au sud. "La première chose à faire," ajouta-t-il, "pour développer le commerce avec les Antilles et les pays de l'Amérique du Sud est d'établir un système de transports et de communications entre les Etats Unis et les nombreux

ports et villes de ces contrées. Le commerce suit toujours les moyens de communications faciles et bon marché. Il reste donc, à démontrer que les nations de l'Amérique latine peuvent visiter les Etats-Unis plus facilement et à moins de frais que l'Europe; qu'on peut y transporter le frêt en moins de temps et à meilleur marché; qu'on peut trouver de ce côté de l'Atlantique des machines de meilleure qualité et qu'il y a assez d'argent dans le pays pour accorder de longs délais de crédit sur de bonnes garanties et à un taux d'intérêt raisonnable.

En ce qui concerne les pays de l'Amérique du Sud, le rapport dit que le charbon des Etats-Unis trouve au Brésil une demande constante qui ne fait qu'augmenter tous les jours, et que les machines à écrire et les machines à coudre, les horloges, les montres, les appareils électriques occupent toujours le même rang qu'autrefois, tandis qu'on trouve de nouveaux débouchés pour les bicyclettes, les serrures, les armes à feu, la coutellerie et les cadres.

On insiste sur la nécessité d'établir une ligne de vapeurs perfectionnés et on fait entrevoir qu'une ligne faisant le service entre New York et Brésil serait d'un avantage incalculable et que le frêt de retour, comprenant le café, le caoutchouc et d'autres produits similaires augmenterait les bénéfices des deux côtés. La quincaillerie des Etats-Unis est sans concurrence sur les marchés brésiliens.

Dans la République Argentine, les articles des Etats-Unis qui ont le plus grand débouché sont les outils et instruments, les cotonnades, les chapeaux, les chaussures et les spécialités. Comme indice de la valeur des affaires commerciales qui se font entre les deux Républiques, on dit que dans l'une des banques de Rosario, l'augmentation constatée dans les affaires avec des maisons des Etats-Unis pour les six mois finissant le 30 juin 1901, a été de 131 pour cent.

La principale importation des Etats-Unis au Chili consiste en scies mécaniques et comme l'industrie principale des provinces méridionales du Chili est celle des bois de construction, la quantité expédiée chaque année est assez considérable. Toutes les machines employées pour moudre le grain sont aussi importées des Etats-Unis.

En Colombie, il y a une demande croissante de chemises négligées pour hommes, de cols et de manchettes de fabrication américaine.

Le commerce des Etats-Unis avec l'Equateur montre une augmentation satisfaisante, due en grande partie aux achats faits pour le chemin de fer de Guayaquil et Quito, ainsi qu'aux communications meilleures et plus rapides, aux taux moins élevés du frêt et aux efforts des commis-voyageurs.

Dans l'Uruguay, les objets manufacturés provenant des Etats-Unis commencent à s'importer en plus grande quantité, mais il faut des efforts constants pour faire la conquête complète de ce marché.

RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE AU 1^{er} MAI, 1902.

D'après les renseignements reçus au Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère d'Agriculture au sujet de la condition des récoltes jusqu'au 1^{er} mai, il ressort que la superficie du blé d'hiver en culture à cette date était de 27,103,000 acres environ. C'est-à-dire, 4,868,000 acres ou 15.2 pour cent de moins que la superficie ensemencée à l'automne dernier d'après les données du Ministère. On n'a pas cru devoir modifier ces dernières, si ce n'est pour les chiffres indiquant la superficie des terres abandonnées, se décomposant comme suit: le Kansas, 1,935,000 acres, le Texas et le Tennessee chacun 270,000 acres, l'Indiana, 205,000 acres, la Californie, 402,000 acres, l'Oklahoma, 325,000 acres, la Pennsylvanie, la Virginie, le Kentucky, le Nebraska et l'Etat de Washington environ 100,000 et 200,000 acres chacun.

Quant à la superficie en culture, la condition moyenne au 1^{er} mai, 1902, était de 76.4 contre 94.1 au 1^{er} mai 1901, 88.5 à la même date en 1900, et 83.2 la moyenne générale du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années. Depuis l'année 1885, il n'y a que les années 1899, 1893 et 1888 qui aient donné des chiffres inférieurs à ceux de cette année.

La condition moyenne du seigle d'hiver au 1^{er} mai était de 83.4 contre 85.4 au 1^{er} avril 1902, 94.6 au 1^{er} mai 1901, 88.5 à la même date en 1900 et 89 la moyenne générale du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années. Depuis vingt ans, il n'y a que l'année 1893 qui ait donné un résultat inférieur à celui de cette année. Les Etats de New York et de Pennsylvanie qui ont les deux-cinquièmes de leur superficie totale ensemencés de seigle d'hiver donnent comme moyen 91 pour le premier et 93 pour le deuxième, ce qui fait une diminution de 3 pour cent pour l'Etat de New York et de 7 pour cent pour celui de Pennsylvanie sur la moyenne des dix dernières années. Le Kansas donne le chiffre de 72, soit 13 pour cent au-dessous de la moyenne des dix dernières années pour cet Etat.

Au 1^{er} mai, la condition moyenne des prairies fournissant le foin était de 86.6 contre 92.8 au 1^{er} mai, 1901, 90.8 à la même date en 1900 et 90.6 moyenne générale du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années. Depuis 1888, il n'y a que l'année 1899 avec une moyenne de 84.9 qui ait donné un chiffre inférieur à celui de cette année. Cette diminution provient surtout des Etats suivants: le Kansas et le Missouri qui accusent 15 pour cent en moins de la moyenne des dix dernières années, l'Iowa 14 pour cent, l'Illinois et le Minnesota 9 pour cent, et l'Indiana 6 pour cent. Ce sont les seuls changements importants à signaler dans la moyenne de ces Etats depuis un certain nombre d'années.

La condition moyenne des prairies en herbes au 1^{er} mai était de 84.9 contre 91.5 au 1^{er} mai, 1901, 91.3 à la même date en 1900 et 90.1 moy-

enne du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années. Depuis l'année 1888, il n'y a que l'année 1889 qui ait donné un chiffre inférieur à celui de cette année. On estime que sur le total prévu des terres à mettre en labour il n'y avait que 72.3 pour cent déterminé au 1^{er} mai contre 67 pour cent à la date correspondante de l'année dernière et 71 pour cent, moyenne des dix dernières années. Dans les Etats de l'Illinois, de l'Iowa et du Missouri, la proportion de l'étendue des terres en labour au 1^{er} mai dépassait de 15 pour cent pour le premier et de 16 pour cent le deuxième et de 18 pour cent pour le troisième, la proportion générale labourée à cette date. On fait connaître aussi une augmentation notable, quoique moins considérable, de la proportion labourée généralement au 1^{er} mai dans l'Indiana, le Kansas et le Nebraska. Toutefois dans les Etats produisant le blé de printemps la préparation du sol pour l'ensemencement a été sérieusement retardée par le temps défavorable, et en particulier dans la Dakota du Nord où la saison est si en retard qu'il y aura très probablement une grande diminution dans la superficie semencée de cette espèce de blé.

LES COQUILLAGES NACRÉS ET LES PERLES DES ÎLES SOULOU.

Il résulte d'une communication du Consul de France à Manille sur la production et le commerce de la nacre et des perles du groupe des îles Soulou, situées à l'extrême pointe sud-ouest des Philippines, que la valeur des coquillages bruts et travaillés, importés aux Etats-Unis pour la consommation locale, a été de \$969,349 en 1899 et de \$1,016,728 en 1900.

Pendant ces deux années \$82,640 et \$88,362 seulement représentent la valeur des coquillages et nacres livrés à la consommation par l'industrie.

C'était l'époque où Manille était le centre de ce produit rémunérateur; mais la politique économique du gouvernement a fait dévier ce commerce vers Singapore, l'entrepôt britannique des Straits Settlements. A présent, les Chinois et les Anglais en ont le monopole aux îles Soulou. Suivant des rapports de la douane, la valeur de ce trafic à Soulou seulement, depuis janvier 1900, était la suivante:

Produits.	Quantités.	Valeur.
	<i>Livres.</i>	
Coquillages nacrés.....	222,814	\$75,712
Coquillages foncés.....	1,114	440
Coquillages en forme d'escargots.....	17,707	5,619
Totaux	241,635	81,701

La même valeur a été exportée approximativement du port de Siassi, du groupe Tapoul, ce qui ajoute 483,242 livres d'une valeur de \$143,522

pour ces deux points des îles Soulou. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas la valeur des coquillages nacrés, les plus beaux étant réservés au sultan de Soulou comme tribut royal.

On pourra se faire une idée de la richesse de ces pêcheries quand on saura que la Philippine Pearling and Trading Company, dont le siège est à Manille, appartient surtout à la Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, à la Hongkong and Shanghai Bank et à la maison HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., de Manille. Elle n'a qu'un fort petit nombre d'actionnaires.

En ce qui concerne les perles, M. STREETER, un expert anglais des plus compétents, ayant passé plusieurs années à Laminusa, près de Siassi, affirme que l'archipel Soulou produit les plus belles perles rondes du monde.

La première qualité exige une parfaite sphéricité. Les eaux des îles Soulou recèlent le type le plus parfait de ce qu'on appelle "*Meleagrina Margaritifera*," le plus beau mollusque perlier.

La superficie des eaux perlières des archipels Soulou et Célèbes est de 15,220 milles carrés. De plus on suppose que plus du double de cette superficie possède toutes les conditions physiques requises pour la conservation des huîtres perlières et des coquilles nacrées.

Siassi, du groupe Tapoul de l'archipel Soulou, est en fait le centre de l'industrie perlière la plus florissante. Il comprend de nombreux villages, dont la population compte plusieurs milliers de pêcheurs. L'antique méthode du plongeur est remplacée par les équipements du style le plus moderne.

Le monopole des coquillages et des perles dans les eaux limitrophes de Soulou, la capitale de l'archipel, est entièrement entre les mains d'un capitaliste chinois possédant une flotte de 6 bateaux (de 20 tonnes), avec un équipage de sept hommes et un capitaine pour chacun.

Dans une croisière, chaque bateau a rapporté de 1,500 à 2,500 livres de coquillages; une grande quantité, au lieu d'aller à Manille, est envoyée à Singapore dans des paniers; on les paie 55 dollars le picul. Les perles sont aussi cotées. Quelques-unes ont été estimées à une valeur de 13,000 dollars.

Les principaux centres fournisseurs de nacre du monde entier sont Soulou, Tounekaits, le Queensland et l'Australie occidentale.

Manille a perdu son importance en 1886. Auparavant, elle était le centre de cet important commerce dans tout l'Extrême-Orient. Ses coquillages étaient connus sous le nom de "manille" et estimés sur le marché comme les plus beaux. Ils étaient cotés à des prix élevés.

La valeur des perles à l'état brut ou fendues importées aux Etats-Unis pour la consommation locale a été de 1,802,851 dollars en 1899, de 4,595,910 dollars en 1900 et de 1,086,480 dollars en 1901 (neuf mois).

A présent la Grande-Bretagne a monopolisé l'exportation des coquil-

lages et des perles du monde entier. L'évaluation en 1898 a été la suivante: Ceylan, 14,001 dollars; Hongkong, 175,825 dollars (presque tout ce commerce a été enlevé à Manille); Philippines et îles Ladrone, 8,757 dollars; Singapore, 561,253 dollars; Queensland, 564,149 dollars; Australie occidentale, 22,703 dollars:

MEXIQUE.

PERCEPTION DE DROITS D'IMPORTATION À VERA CRUZ.

M. W. W. CANADA, le Consul des Etats-Unis à Vera Cruz, fait connaître en date du 24 mars 1902, qu'en vertu d'un décret présidentiel, un droit additionnel de 2 pour cent (au lieu de 1½ pour cent) sur le total des droits de douane est maintenant perçu sur toute marchandise étrangère importée dans le Mexique par le port de Vera Cruz. Les revenus seront appliqués aux travaux d'égouts et des eaux qui sont actuellement en construction dans la ville.

NOUVELLE FONDERIE.

Une compagnie qui a fait récemment l'acquisition des mines de Mulatos, en Sonora, a formé le projet d'établir, près de ces mines, une grande fonderie dans laquelle 2,000 tonnes de minerai pourraient être traitées journellement.

Cette même compagnie créera, en outre, à 120 kilomètres de Mulatos, une autre fonderie, plus petite et pouvant traiter 200 tonnes de minerai par jour.

Enfin, elle fera construire une route entre ses propriétés et la voie du chemin de fer de Sonora. Une somme de \$300,000 sera affectée à ce travail.

FONDATION D'UNE ÉCOLE INDUSTRIELLE DE PUEBLA.

Les directeurs de la grande verrerie, récemment inaugurée à Puebla, ont résolu de fonder dans cette ville une école pour les ouvriers mexicains qui recevront une instruction éminemment pratique de professeurs français qu'on fera venir de Paris.

Le conseil d'administration de la fabrique de cristaux a fait part de ce projet au gouvernement de l'Etat de Puebla en lui demandant de désigner deux jeunes gens dans chaque district pour qu'ils reçoivent l'instruction dans le nouvel établissement, instruction qui se terminera par l'étude de l'industrie du verre.

Les fondateurs de la verrerie comptent, grâce à la création de leur école, former des ouvriers verriers aussi habiles que les français et les autrichiens.

FAITS DIVERS.

Il est question d'établir à Alvarado, près de Veracruz, une grande fabrique de conserves de poissons. Cette nouvelle industrie aurait pour but, non seulement d'alimenter les marchés de l'intérieur de la République mais encore ceux des Etats-Unis et principalement de la Louisiane où le *huachinango* est très apprécié.

On va prochainement entreprendre la plantation de bambou japonais dans le Huasteca Potosina. M. le Ministre du Mexique au Japon a fait un premier envoi de semences qui est attendu sous peu à Mexico. On espère que le terrain choisi sera très favorable à la culture de cette plante, car déjà des produits similaires du bambou, l'*otate* et le *carrizo*, poussent à l'état sauvage dans cette région.

Le Gouvernement mexicain vient d'accorder à M. ALBERT J. PEYTON une concession pour l'établissement d'une ligne de chemin de fer entre Morelia et Tacambaro, dans l'Etat de Michoacán.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

En vertu d'un décret exécutif les modifications suivantes de la loi douanière de la République du Salvador, publiées dans le "Diario Oficial" sont entrées en vigueur.

I. Ordonnance du 18 octobre 1901, relative à la franchise applicable aux sacs contenant du café destiné à l'exportation:

"Aux effets de l'application de la loi du 17 mai 1901, stipulant la franchise pour les sacs contenant du café destiné à l'exportation, il a été ordonné que le droit d'exportation sur le café sera perçu d'après le poids net en déduisant du poids total deux livres et demi par sac."

II. Ordonnance du 19 octobre 1901, relative au régime applicable au fil non retors de lin ou de chanvre, pour cordonniers:

"En vertu de la présente ordonnance, le fil non retors de lin ou de chanvre pour cordonniers sera rangé sous le n° 21, à la taxe de 30 centavos le kilogramme."

III. Ordonnance du 23 octobre 1901, relative au régime applicable à la farine de seigle:

"En vertu de la présente ordonnance, la farine de seigle non dénommée dans le tarif en vigueur sera rangée sous le n° 57, à la taxe de 2 centavos le kilogramme."

“IV. Ordonnance du 23 octobre 1901, relative au régime applicable aux chaussettes en fil d'Ecosse et ses imitations:

“En vertu de la présente ordonnance, les chaussettes en fil d'Ecosse et ses imitations seront rangées sous le n° 14, à la taxe de 1 peso 50 centavos le kilogramme.”

V. Ordonnance du 23 novembre 1901, établissant le régime applicable aux ventilateurs électriques:

“En vertu de l'ordonnance susmentionnée, les ventilateurs électriques non dénommés dans le tarif seront rangés sous le n° 315, à la taxe de 30 centavos par kilogramme.”

VI. Ordonnance du 1^{er} janvier 1902, autorisant temporairement l'entrée en franchise du maïs et des haricots.

“En vertu de l'ordonnance susmentionnée sera exempte de tous droits et impôts pendant un an l'importation du maïs et des haricots nécessaires à la consommation. Ces denrées seront également exemptes de droits de magasinage.”

VI. Ordonnance du 8 janvier 1902, modifiant la taxe applicable aux petites boîtes cylindriques en bois pour onguents.

“En vertu de l'ordonnance susmentionnée les petites boîtes cylindriques en bois pour onguents, ordinaires, faites au tour et non vernies, seront tarifées à raison de 15 centavos.”

URUGUAY.

EXPLOITATION AURIFÈRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur de l'Uruguay a remis au Consulat des Etats-Unis à Montévidéo des statistiques ayant trait à l'exploitation aurifère de la République pour les années 1899, 1900 et 1901.

Ce rapport a été transmis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Washington et on en a extrait les données suivantes:

La production des mines de Rivera en 1889 s'est élevée à 5,119 tonnes, ayant fourni 61,336 kilogrammes d'or, la valeur totale étant de \$7,500.26. En 1900, on a exploité 7,345 tonnes de minerais ayant produit 71,234 kilogrammes d'or; et en 1901, 1,183 tonnes ayant produit 71,946 kilogrammes d'or. On se sert maintenant de cyanure pour séparer l'or pur des minerais et on obtient de meilleurs résultats qu'auparavant. Les mines sont toutes petites, l'exploitation ayant lieu en grande partie à fleur de terre, et les essais qu'on a faits dans douze exploitations varient de 6 grammes 75 à 30 grammes 79 par tonne. Pendant 1901, on a enregistré 25 nouvelles demandes de privilèges miniers.

L'exploitation a été beaucoup retardée par le manque d'eau. Un tant pour cent sur tout l'or produit revient au Gouvernement. On emploie exclusivement des machines de fabrique française dans le développement de cette industrie.

VENEZUELA.

DROITS SUR LE PAPIER.

Le Consul des Etats-Unis, M. PLUMACHER, a transmis de Maracaïbo, en date du 15 mars 1902, des traductions de récents décrets gouvernementaux au sujet des droits vénézuéliens sur le papier. Le premier décret stipule que le papier de soie blanc importé en feuilles mesurant 49 centimètres sur 36 centimètres employé dans la manufacture de cahiers sera placé dans la classe 3 du tarif. Cette classe de marchandises paye un droit d'importation de 25 centimes de bolivar par kilogramme. L'autre décret dit que quand le papier compris dans la classe 3 du tarif "non spécifié" passe par la douane et porte un nom ou entête imprimé ou lithographié, même s'il est d'emploi privé, il sera compris dans la classe 5 du tarif, comme le sont les fournitures de Bureau. La cinquième classe est frappée d'un droit de 1 bolivar 25 centimes par kilogramme.

M. PLUMACHER ajoute: "On doit se rappeler que les boîtes d'échantillons (*muestras sin valor*) ne dépassant pas 25 kilogrammes pourront toujours passer par la douane sans payer de droits. Ceci doit intéresser les fabricants de médecines et de médicaments brevetés qui les envoient pour être distribués aux médecins et aux pharmaciens. Jusqu'à présent la plupart des médecines brevetées est d'origine française."

LONGUEUR DES VOIES FERRÉES DU MONDE.

Pendant les soixante-dix années qui se sont écoulées depuis que la praticabilité et les avantages de l'établissement des chemins de fer sont devenus des faits accomplis, une moitié de la longueur totale de ces lignes ont été construites dans les confins des Etats-Unis.

En janvier 1902, la longueur totale des lignes de chemin de fer existant dans le monde et ouvertes au trafic était de 484,348 milles, dont 220,657 milles sont situés dans l'Amérique du Nord, 168,605 milles en Europe, 35,580 en Afrique et 15,282 milles en Australie. Si on compare la longueur des voies ferrées des Etats-Unis avec celle des autres pays, les Etats-Unis sont à la tête de ces derniers avec 199,378 milles, les autres nations venant après dans l'ordre suivant: Empire d'Allemagne, 31,934 milles; Russie, 29,894 milles; France, 26,613 milles; Inde, 25,035 milles; Autriche-Hongrie, 22,919 milles; Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, 21,700 milles; Canada, 17,657 milles; Australasie Anglaise, 15,266; République Argentine, 10,419 milles; Italie, 9,810 milles; Mexique, 9,603 milles; Brésil, 81,718 milles et Espagne, 8,300 milles. En 1830, la longueur des voies ferrées des Etats-Unis était de 23 milles; en 1840 elle atteignait 2,818 milles; en 1850, 9,021 milles; en 1860, 30,616 milles; en 1870, 52,922 milles; en 1880, 93,262 milles; en 1890, 166,654 milles, et en 1900, 194,321 milles.

Le neuvième supplément semestriel de la "Railroad Gazette" du 28 mars 1902, contient une liste de tous les chemins de fer en voie de construction, projetés ou incorporés aux Etats-Unis (y compris Porto-Rico, Hawaï et les îles Philippines), au Canada et au Mexique. Il y a 1,502 projets définitifs, plus ou moins avancés, et dans lesquels 1,142 compagnies sont intéressées. Ce nombre comprend 1,308 projets de 995 compagnies des Etats-Unis; 157 sont les projets de 119 compagnies canadiennes et 37 sont de nouvelles lignes au Mexique et dans lesquels 28 compagnies sont intéressées. Les entreprises pour lesquelles on a passé des contrats se chiffrent à 453, dont 399 sont aux Etats-Unis, 42 au Canada et 12 au Mexique.

LE COMMERCE DE LA GOMME ARABIQUE, DE L'IVOIRE ET DES PLUMES D'AUTRUCHE AU SOUDAN.

Les données suivantes ont été extraites du BULLETIN MENSUEL de la chambre de commerce française d'Alexandrie par l'agent et Consul général de Belgique au Caire, auxquelles ont été ajoutés les chiffres relatifs à l'année 1901:

Gomme arabique.—Pendant toute la période de la fermeture du Soudan au commerce, les transactions en gommes arabiques ont été presque nulles. Cette période a pris fin en 1899, après la prise de Kartoum. Aussi constate-t-on, dès cette année, un relèvement sensible de l'exportation des gommes. Alors que précédemment les envois à l'étranger ne dépassaient pas 100,000 à 150,000 kilogrammes par an, ils se sont élevés brusquement à 630,000 kilogrammes en 1889, à 1,863,000 kilogrammes en 1900 et à 6,709,000 kilogrammes en 1901. On s'attend même à ce que ce chiffre soit encore dépassé en 1902.

Les exportations se sont réparties comme suit en 1899 et 1900:

Pays de destination.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantités.	Valeur.	Quantités.	Valeur.
	<i>Kilog.</i>	<i>Liv. égypt.</i>	<i>Kilog.</i>	<i>Liv. égypt.</i>
Angleterre.....	605,540	30,928	237,213	11,579
Possessions anglaises d'Extrême-Orient	36,429	2,157	37,403	1,877
Allemagne.....	153,328	7,598	64,423	2,660
Amérique.....	142,379	6,899	75,676	3,441
Autriche-Hongrie.....	137,248	6,691	102,527	5,254
Belgique.....	57,939	3,215	12,516	566
Espagne.....	32,479	1,398	12,219	715
France.....	638,200	32,558	52,877	2,858
Grèce.....	689	39	698	30
Hollande.....	6,533	263	4,204	232
Italie.....	43,107	1,652	23,502	1,184
Russie.....	2,562	116	.....	.....
Turquie.....	6,679	333	4,866	211
Totaux.....	1,863,072	93,847	628,124	30,607

En 1901, les 6,709,332 kilogrammes (d'une valeur de 254,794 livres égyptiennes) expédiés à l'étranger, ont été dirigés surtout vers les pays suivants: Angleterre et colonies, 2,060,098 kilogrammes valant 75,922 livres égyptiennes; France, 1,649,923 kilogrammes d'une valeur de 61,314 livres égyptiennes; Autriche-Hongrie, 872,155 kilogrammes évalués à 32,837 livres égyptiennes; Etats-Unis, 829,123 kilogrammes estimés à 34,829 livres égyptiennes; Belgique, pour 8,000 livres égyptiennes environ.

L'année 1901 a été très défavorable pour les négociants locaux s'occupant du commerce de la gomme arabique. Par suite, en effet, de la forte spéculation sur place et de la baisse constante sur les marchés d'Europe,

la campagne se solde par une perte de 1,260,000 francs, dont la majeure partie retombe sur les négociants et spéculateurs indigènes. Ceux-ci, dont les craintes et les méfiances de jadis avaient été calmées par la tranquillité du pays, commencèrent à faire sortir leurs économies, tenues jusque-là cachées, auxquelles ils ajoutèrent le produit de la vente de quelques propriétés et se lancèrent dans la spéculation qui s'empara de la place de Kartoum tout entière. Profitant de ce mouvement, qui semblait justifié par le grand courant d'affaires, les banques accordaient volontiers des avances s'élevant jusqu'à 80 pour cent de la valeur des marchandises. Ainsi encouragés, les spéculateurs abandonnèrent toute prudence; quelques-uns se ruinèrent totalement et d'autres éprouvèrent des pertes dont ils se relèveront difficilement.

Les exportateurs se basèrent d'abord sur les renseignements venus d'Egypte, lesquels, au début, paraissaient très favorables. En effet, les quelques premiers lots furent vendus à de bons prix. Ce ne fut que lorsque les gros envois commencèrent, qu'il se produisit une baisse générale sur les marchés d'Europe. Malgré cela, les spéculateurs soudanais persistèrent dans leur mouvement et déclinèrent les offres les plus favorables, parce qu'ils avaient la conviction que les prix offerts n'étaient que fictifs. Aussi continuèrent-ils leurs achats aux anciennes conditions et même, dans certains cas, à un taux plus élevé.

A ce moment, la gomme du Kordofan se vendait à Omdurman au prix de 31 francs 10 centimes à 41 francs 50 centimes, le cantar de 110 rotolis (49 kilograms, 415 grains) auquel il fallait ajouter 9 francs 10 centimes pour frais d'emballage, factage, transport jusqu'en gare d'Alexandrie, ce qui donnait un prix de revient de 40 francs 20 centimes à 50 francs 60 centimes, franco Alexandrie. Par contre, les meilleures offres qu'on pouvait obtenir variaient de 29 francs 50 centimes à 37 francs 30 centimes, franco Caire ou Alexandrie, ce qui représentait une perte de 20 à 40 pour cent. Malgré cette situation peu encourageante, la spéculation restait tenace et les arrivages se maintenaient plus nombreux.

Mais les banques finirent par réclamer le remboursement de leurs avances et obligèrent leurs clients à vendre immédiatement. Les stocks ainsi jetés sur le marché firent encore baisser les prix et précipitèrent la crise.

Avec la nouvelle récolte, dont les arrivages commencent déjà, on s'attend à une amélioration générale des prix et au ralentissement des manœuvres de la spéculation. Cette prévision repose sur le fait que plusieurs négociants ont abandonné ces affaires, à cause des pertes qu'ils ont subies, et sur la réserve que montrent les banques en n'accordant qu'un prêt de 60 pour cent sur marchandises, après s'être assurées de la solvabilité des emprunteurs.

Pour les nouveaux lots, les prix se maintiennent fermes et l'on cotait comme suit, en janvier dernier, pour marchandise rendue à Omdurman :

	Francs le cantar de 110 rotolis.
Kordofan.....	23. 30 à 28. 50
Zezireh	15. 60 à 18. 20
Falh	12. 95 à 15. 68

Pour terminer, il ne sera pas inutile de faire quelques remarques au sujet de l'achat sur la base d'échantillons offerts dans le pays même. Il se comprend, en effet, que pour un produit comme la gomme, ramassé à l'intérieur par des populations ignorantes, un échantillon ne peut pas donner un aperçu de la qualité d'un lot quelconque, lorsque, dans une couffe de 8 cantars, on trouve trois ou quatre qualités différentes et que, dans une deuxième couffe du même lot, on rencontre quelquefois 20 pour cent de débris de bois, de paille, pierre, etc.

Quelques negociants se contentent d'enlever un échantillon de 200 grammes par une petite ouverture faite à la couffe, pour en faire l'envoi à leurs commettants en Europe. Ce procédé est défectueux pour les raisons suivantes :

1°. Cet échantillon ne peut représenter la qualité d'une partie composée de plusieurs centaines de cantars. 2°. Il peut arriver que cette partie soit vendue même avant la mise à la poste de l'échantillon. 3°. Les prix varient d'un jour à l'autre et il est plus que probable qu'ils auront changé lorsque l'échantillon arrivera à destination.

D'ailleurs, la gomme est un article de confiance et qui ne peut se traiter sur échantillon. C'est plutôt l'acheteur en Europe qui doit envoyer à son agent un type représentant la qualité qu'il désire, et c'est l'agent qui doit rechercher et découvrir le lot se rapprochant le plus du type demandé. Le système actuel, qui consiste à faire des offres sur échantillons, est peu pratique; il donne lieu à des chicanes, à des malentendus et finalement à des pertes; il devrait donc être abandonné.

Ivoire.—D'après les statistiques de la douane, l'exportation de l'ivoire s'est élevée en 1900 à 10.575 kilogrammes, représentant une valeur de 8,486 livres égyptiennes. D'ordinaire, l'ivoire est mis aux enchères par le gouvernement après avis préalable quelques jours avant la vente. Mais cet article étant d'un prix élevé, il ne se présente que peu d'acheteurs, ce qui tend à limiter la concurrence.

Le tableau ci-après indique les diverses qualités d'ivoire que l'on trouve au Soudan et les prix moyens qu'elles obtiennent :

Qualités.	Prix par cantar de 100 rotolis. ^a
Première	<i>Francs.</i> 775 à 830
Seconde	465 à 595
Troisième (écorcé par le soleil)	260 à 335
Barre (qualité propre, dent pesant de 8 à 15 rotolis)	570 à 625
Clénche (qualité propre, dent pesant de 1 à 8 rotolis)	570 à 625
Morceaux d'ivoire	260 à 365

^a Le rotoli = 449 grammes.

La première qualité reste ordinairement blanche; elle jaunit rarement.

Plumes d'autruche.—En 1900 les exportations de plumes d'autruche se sont chiffrées par 5,698 kilogrammes, valant 12,227 livres égyptiennes.

Les plumes d'autruche se vendent par paquets contenant 3 rotolis de plumes noires et 1 rotoli de plumes blanches. Suivant la qualité, le prix varie entre 65 et 104 francs le paquet de 4 rotolis. Il y a aussi des plumes grises appelées “ramadi” et valant de 6 francs 50 centimes à 9 francs le rotoli. Les plumes noires, lorsqu'elles sont vendues séparément, valent actuellement de 15 francs 50 centimes à 18 francs le rotoli.

PRODUCTION DU LIÈGE DANS LE MONDE.

D'après une publication officielle française, la production annuelle du liège dans le monde atteint environ 1,000 tonnes et est fournie exclusivement par le Portugal, l'Espagne, la France, l'Italie, l'Algérie, la Tunisie et le Maroc.

Par suite du manque de données précises à ce sujet, il est difficile de déterminer, même approximativement, la superficie exacte des forêts de chênes-liège existant dans ces pays. On sait cependant que les forêts où l'on rencontre le chêne-liège en plus ou moins grand nombre couvrent une superficie d'environ 600,000 hectares en Portugal, 426,000 hectares en Algérie, 300,000 hectares en Espagne, 143,000 hectares en France, 82,000 hectares en Tunisie et 80,000 hectares en Italie. On peut dire aussi que plus de la moitié des forêts exploitées réellement pour la production du liège se trouve en France, en Algérie et en Tunisie. Ces forêts se composent principalement de chênes-liège mélangés de pins et de chênes verts. Toutefois, dans la Kroumirie orientale, on trouve encore, à l'état vierge, d'importantes forêts de chênes-liège, dont la mise en exploitation viendra ajouter une quantité importante à la production actuelle du liège.

La demande pour le liège augmente constamment, et il est certain qu'un accroissement de production trouverait rapidement des preneurs, surtout pour les meilleures qualités. Actuellement, la France, le Royaume-Uni, l'Allemagne, la Russie et les Etats-Unis absorbent environ 85 pour cent de la quantité totale de liège consommée annuellement dans le monde.

L'Allemagne, la Russie et les Etats-Unis frappent de droits prohibitifs l'entrée des articles manufacturés en liège alors que le liège brut y est importé à peu près en franchise. Seul le Royaume-Uni n'impose

aucun droit sur le liège brut et manufacturé, bien que ce dernier lui soit fourni en très grande partie par la France, l'Espagne et le Portugal. En 1900, ce dernier pays a exporté 5,916,000 livres de liège en Angleterre.

L'Espagne exporte surtout les articles finis, la Catalogne, entre autres, fournissant les bouchons à champagne de qualité supérieure, dont le prix atteint de 157 à 165 francs le mille.

Le liège du Portugal, qui croît rapidement à cause de l'humidité du climat est, paraît-il, de qualité inférieure à celui du littoral de la Méditerranée.

Quant au mauvais renom dont souffrait le liège d'Afrique, il n'existe certainement plus, les échantillons exposés à Paris en 1900 ayant fait disparaître cette impression.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Le "Rapport sur le sucre mexicain, 1900-1901," publié par, 'El Hacendado Mexicano,' qu'on vient de recevoir à la Bibliothèque du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, est un livre de la plus grande valeur pour les renseignements que l'on peut y puiser au sujet de l'industrie sucrière du Mexique, de l'Amérique Centrale, de Porto Rico et de l'île de Cuba. Cette publication contient une liste complète des propriétaires de plantations de sucre dans les pays dont il est question, ainsi que leurs adresses, les noms des plantations, la quantité de la production, etc., et d'autres données importantes. Parmi les nombreux sujets traités, les fabriques de sucre de la République sont l'objet d'une attention toute spéciale et l'on compte que l'année prochaine la production de la grande fabrique centrale s'élèvera à environ 20,000,000 de livres de sucre; on a ajouté de nouvelles machines de sorte qu'à présent cette usine est la plus grande du Mexique. D'après les indications actuelles, on estime que la production de l'année 1901-2 dépassera de beaucoup celle des années précédentes.

Le "Crop Reporter," publié par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis, contient dans son numéro du mois d'avril un article très intéressant au sujet des "Productions et Exportations de la République Argentine," traitant spécialement des récoltes de céréales du pays. Par suite du progrès apporté dans le procédé frigorifique, la

République Argentine peut conserver ses viandes dans de bonnes conditions et les vendre aussi facilement que ses laines et ses peaux, et d'un autre côté le blé, le maïs, la graine de lin, le foin et autres produits agricoles sont devenus des facteurs importants sur les marchés du monde par suite de l'immigration constante qui se compose principalement de cultivateurs. Les statistiques que cet article fait ressortir sont extraites de sources officielles et autres vraiment dignes de foi et comprennent les classifications suivantes: Superficies en culture en 1890 et 1900; production et distribution de blé; production, consommation, semence et excès de production; récoltes de blé en 1899-1902; récoltes de maïs; récoltes des principales provinces agricoles; exportations des produits agricoles; exportations des produits agricoles et des produits des troupeaux; exportations de blé, de maïs, de graine de lin et exportations de foin et de certains produits des troupeaux depuis 1891.

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2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as *bona fide* trade samples, should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

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Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

 Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

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Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.*		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba †.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Ecuador	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands	10 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Haiti	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Nicaragua	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Paraguay	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico †.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	25	5 centimes.....	25	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	25	5 centimes.....	25	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

*The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

† United States domestic rates and conditions.

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Table showing the Latin-American countries to which parcels may be sent from the United States; the dimensions, weight, and rates of postage applicable to parcels, and the exchange post-offices which may dispatch and receive parcels-post mails.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British ...	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British.	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

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 VIDRIERIA PARA QUEMADORES
 DE GAS
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 Y OTROS ESTILOS DE
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ANUNCIO ESPECIAL PARA LOS IMPORTADORES EN GRANDE ESCALA EN LA AMERICA LATINA.

Es nuestro deseo nombrar en todas las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas agentes locales, que representen allí á la Compañía y atiendan á la introducción y venta, **EN EL TERRITORIO QUE EXCLUSIVAMENTE SE LES SEÑALARÁ**, de nuestros "Aceites y Grasas Lubricadoras" de la marca **ROYAL**, y de la "Pintura con Agua Fría" (**COLD WATER PAINT**) de la marca **AQUALITE**.

Los que se sirvan replicar á este anuncio tendrán la bondad de enviarnos el nombre de sus representantes y banqueros en New York.

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afeita del mismo modo, sin el menor peligro de cortar la cara, tanto la barba más recia como la más suave. Es el instrumento de su clase más simple, más seguro y más perfecto que se haya nunca inventado. No se necesita práctica alguna para que el afeitado sea perfecto. El Asentador Automático (Automatic Stropping Machine) mantiene las hojas perfectamente afiladas en todo tiempo.

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PRECIOS (PAGADO EL PORTE DE CORREO)

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Id. id. con Dos Hojas, en un Hermoso	- - - 3.50
Estuche Forrado de Marroquin.	- - - 2.00

Asentador Automático

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XII.

JUNE, 1902.

No. 6.

COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF COFFEE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION.

In order to prevent the possibility of error as to the dates fixed for the assembling of the various conferences agreed upon by the Second International Conference of American States at its session of January 29, 1902, in the City of Mexico, the MONTHLY BULLETIN reports that the Commission for the Study of the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Coffee and the International Sanitary Convention have been convoked as follows:

The Commission for the Study of the Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Coffee for October 1, 1902, in New York.

The International Sanitary Convention for October 15, 1902, in Washington.

As the resolution referring to the Customs Congress requires the approval of the respective Governments participating in the International Conference, the assembling of that Congress has had to be postponed.

In the report made by Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegate for Guatemala to the Second International Conference of American States, to his Government under date of March 15, 1902, the coffee question is discussed as follows:

“In the session of December 30, 1901, our delegation submitted the following plan:

“1. That within a period of one year from the closing of the sessions of the Second International Conference of American States, there

shall be held in the City of New York, United States of America, a Commission composed of one or more delegates, having technical or expert knowledge concerning the production, distribution, and consumption of coffee, appointed by the Governments that desire to take part in the same.

“2. The Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics shall fix the date on which this Commission shall assemble, and which, with the assistance of the Bureau mentioned, shall be organized as the Commission shall determine, and shall have for its object the study of the causes that have produced the present crisis through which this great industry is passing, and the proposing of practical means of preventing or diminishing it.

“At that time I made some remarks, a résumé of which appeared in the minutes of that day, as follows:

“‘His Excellency Mr. LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegate for Guatemala, said that he desired to call the attention of the Conference to a matter of vital importance to all, or to almost all, the countries of this Continent, namely, the crisis through which, at the present moment, the coffee-growing industry is passing. Fifteen of the said countries produce that precious berry and the other four consume it. All, therefore, suffer considerably in their commercial relations as a consequence of that crisis.

“‘The problem which it presents is not only a commercial but an economical, political, and social one. The falling off in the price of coffee has diminished very considerably the revenues of some of the American countries, and it might be possible to find in that loss the cause of some of the revolutions which afflict several of those countries, finding in a great measure their explanation in the poverty and misery which exist in them as the result of the terrible crisis which the coffee industry is undergoing.

“‘To find a remedy for such great evils is a task worthy of this Conference, and the speaker submits, therefore, and as a conclusion, a proposition for the approval of the Conference which may tend to bring about the desired result.’

“I added that in my judgment it was possible to discover practicable means to avoid, or to at least diminish, the bad effects caused by the anomalous situation through which the coffee industry is now passing, but that if the meeting of experts proposed by the delegation of Guatemala should give none other than a negative result, and these experts after a careful examination of the matter should declare that there was no remedy possible, that alone would be an advantage not to be despised, inasmuch as the coffee growers would be indefinitely discouraged by the uncertain future of that industry, and in place of continuing to make useless sacrifices in sustaining their plantations,

would employ their capital and efforts in the development of other industries, procuring in this manner a diversity of national production and securing at the same time a greater development of public wealth.

“The Conference adopted the plan as recommended.”

Under the title of “Coffee: Its History, Cultivation, Preparation, Varieties, Production, Exportation, Importation, Consumption, etc.,” the International Bureau of the American Republics has prepared an extensive report, which will be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as it assembles. In it the delegates will find important information that will assist them in the satisfactory performance of their high mission.

In order that the scope of this work may be known beforehand, it has been considered proper to publish at this time the index of the subjects of which it treats and the remarks with which it is prefaced.

The index is as follows:

Preface—Remarks.

History of Coffee—Natural History of Coffee—Varieties of Coffee—Countries and Places that Produce Coffee. [It was not possible to obtain exact data of places producing coffee not included in this list.]

America: North America, Mexico.

Central America: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua.

South America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

West Indies: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic.

Guiana: British (Demerara), French (Cayenne), Dutch (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Burma, Philippine Islands (Mourlu), British India.

Africa: Dutch (Reunion Island), Liberia.

Oceania: Dutch Indian Colonies, Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynesia: Fiji, Hawaii, New Guinea, Samoa.

Australasia: Australia.

Production of Coffee in the World.

Consumption of Coffee in the World.

General Consumption of Coffee by Countries

General Consumption of Coffee per capita.

Consumption of Coffee in Germany.

Consumption of Coffee in France.

Consumption of Coffee in Austria-Hungary.

Consumption of Coffee in Italy.

Consumption of Coffee in Russia.

United States:

Importation of Coffee.

Consumption of Coffee.

Exportation of Coffee.

Coffee Exchange in New York.

Great Britain:

Importation, Consumption, and Exportation of Coffee.

Import Duties on Coffee in the Principal Countries of the World.

Great Britain—Continued.

Export Duties on Coffee in the Countries where it is Produced.

Soil and Climate Suitable for the Cultivation of Coffee.

Cultivation of Coffee.

Harvesting of Coffee.

Improved Preparation of Coffee.

Diseases of Coffee and the Manner of Combating Them.

Preservation of Coffee.

Roasting of Coffee.

Preparation of Coffee for Domestic Use.

Chemical Composition of Coffee.

Adulteration of Coffee.

Mixing of Coffees.

Modifications made in the Use of Coffee as a Beverage.

Effects of Coffee on the Human System.

The League of Coffee Producing Countries. (By J. A. OLAVARIA.)

Coffee in the United States. (By F. DE ASSIS BRASIL.)

A Treatise on Coffee. (By J. B. CALVO.)

Recommendations to the Delegates to the Coffee Congress. (By A. LAZO ARRIAGA.)

Bibliography.

The preface says: "Coffee being one of the principal articles of exportation of all the countries of Latin America, except the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay, where it is not produced, and, bearing in mind that, in conformity with a resolution of the Second International Conference of American States, the Coffee Congress will convene in New York on October 15, next, to discuss the most efficacious means of protecting the coffee industry in the Western Hemisphere, as well as to recommend the adoption of such measures as, in its judgment, will give immediate practical results, and with this object in view and in compliance with the instructions of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics as manifested in its session of the 19th of March last, the International Bureau of the American Republics has collated in this pamphlet all the data obtainable in relation to coffee, and has the honor of submitting same to said Congress in the hope that it may be useful for reference in the discussion of such an important and interesting subject, inasmuch as coffee has become one of the principal articles of commerce and has fallen completely into speculative hands, which fact exposes it to great fluctuations in prices and may cause, in the course of a year, large pecuniary losses to coffee growers, regardless of the results that may follow from said speculation. On the other hand, the ruin of the coffee plantations of a country may raise prices, and the cultivation of coffee in new regions may cause prices to fall in the same manner as if the production of this fruit should continue to exceed the demand of the markets of the world, said overproduction undoubtedly resulting in even a greater fall in the price of this article.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that the zone suitable for the cultivation of coffee is very extensive, being embraced within the isothermal lines of 25° north and 30° south latitude.

"The majority of civilized countries have adopted the rule of uniting the productive forces of all articles of large consumption in order to give strength to production and to avoid exaggerated fluctuations in prices. Following this precedent, a well-arranged combination that would take into immediate consideration the principal points of importance and the necessity of devising practical plans to decrease the interest, generally speaking, on capital in Latin America, especially on that destined to agricultural purposes, as the cultivation of coffee, would cause the work to result more favorably to the producer, because it would reduce the cost of production, make the accumulation of the product easier, the profits greater, the increase of capital more considerable, and would therefore augment the productive powers to a remunerative degree.

"With this pamphlet and with the foregoing observations, the International Bureau of the American Republics contributes to the arduous and complex undertakings of the Congress whose object it is to protect and improve the coffee industry in America.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June, 1902.*"

COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD.

According to the best statistical information at hand, the world's production of coffee for the year 1901 was 15,460,000 bags of 132 pounds each. Of this immense product, Brazil's quota was 11,500,000 bags, in round numbers. Thus it is shown that the Brazilian plantations supply nearly four-fifths of the total crop at present and the production is increasing yearly.

The Central American States and Mexico and the South American Republics—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru—contributed 2,200,000 bags to the supply of the coffee market in 1901. The Republic of Haiti made a remarkable showing, the product of last year amounting to 450,000 bags. The berry of Haiti is particularly esteemed in France, which takes two-thirds of the exports of the Republic. Porto Rico and Jamaica supplied 200,000 bags. The other producers were the Dutch East Indies, 480,000 bags; British India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, 315,000; Africa and Mocha, 225,000, and Padang and Celebes, 90,000.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Coffee consumption in the United States is steadily on the increase, as the following table, compiled by the United States Treasury Depart-

ment, demonstrates, the figures showing the annual imports during the twelve years from 1890 to 1902:

Fiscal year—	Imports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>
1890.....	499,159,120
1891.....	519,528,432
1892.....	640,210,788
1893.....	564,469,068
1894.....	550,934,337
1895.....	652,208,975
1896.....	580,597,915
1897.....	737,645,670
1898.....	870,514,455
1899.....	881,827,063
1900.....	787,991,911
1901.....	854,871,310
1902 (eight months).....	768,550,026

GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY CELEBRATED BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia and the President of the Republic of Peru, being desirous of firmly cementing the bonds which exist between the two States and of establishing arbitration in the relations of both Republics, have named, for this purpose, as their plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr. Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Minister of Foreign Relations, and His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Peru, Dr. Don FELIPE DE OSMA, Envoy Extraordinary, who have celebrated the following

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

ARTICLE I.

The high-contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies now pending, and which may arise between them during the duration of the present treaty, whatever may be their nature and causes, if it be not possible to settle them by direct negotiations.

ARTICLE II.

In every case which may arise, the high contracting parties shall celebrate an especial convention for the purpose of determining the matter of the controversy, to fix upon the points to be settled, the extent of the power of the arbitrator, and the methods of procedure to be observed.

ARTICLE III.

In case the high contracting parties can not agree concerning the points covered in the preceding article, the arbitrator shall be empow-

ered to determine, in view of the pretensions of both parties, the points of fact and right which are to be decided for the settlement of the controversy, and to establish the method of procedure.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties agree that the arbitrator shall be the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration to be established in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Second International Conference of American States now sitting in Mexico.

ARTICLE V.

In these two eventualities: (a) If The Tribunal referred to in the preceding article be not established, and, (b) if the necessity for having recourse to arbitration arises before the establishment of the Tribunal, the high contracting parties agree to designate as arbitrator the Government of the Argentine Republic, that of Spain, and that of the United States of Mexico, that they may exercise the office, one in default of the other, and in the order named.

ARTICLE VI.

If, during the existence of the treaty and in the two eventualities referred to in the preceding article, there shall arise distinct cases for arbitration, their settlement shall be successively undertaken by the Governments indicated, in the order established.

ARTICLE VII.

The arbitrator is also empowered (1) to determine the regularity of his appointment, the validity of the arbitration bond and its interpretation; (2) to adopt the necessary alternatives, and to settle all difficulties which may arise in the course of debate. Concerning questions of a technical or scientific character which may present themselves, the opinion shall be immediately sought of the Royal Geographical Society of London or the International Geodetic Institute of Berlin. (3) He shall determine the time for the exercise of his office.

ARTICLE VIII.

The arbitrator shall render judgment strictly in accordance with the prescriptions of international law and in regard to boundaries he shall conform to the American principle of "*uti possidetis*" of 1810, unless in the convention mentioned in Article II, there is established the application of special rules or the arbitrator be not authorized to act as a friendly peacemaker (*amigable componedor*).

ARTICLE IX.

The sentence shall decide finally each point in dispute with reference to its fundamental principles. It shall be prepared in duplicate and remitted to each of the parties by means of his representative before the arbitrator.

ARTICLE X.

The sentence legally pronounced shall decide, within the limits of its authority, the contention between the parties.

ARTICLE XI.

The arbitrator shall determine in the sentence the period of time within which it shall be executed.

ARTICLE XII.

The sentence is without appeal, and its fulfilment is confided to the honor of the nations signatory to this agreement.

Nevertheless, recourse for revision may be had to the same arbitrator who pronounced it, provided it be presented before the limit fixed for its execution, in the following cases:

(1) If the sentence has been delivered by reason of a false or untrustworthy document.

(2) If the sentence be wholly or in part the result of error of action arising from the proceedings or documents in the case.

ARTICLE XIII.

An appeal for revision will not be considered in any case whatsoever after six months from the notification of the sentence.

ARTICLE XIV.

The high contracting parties shall name their representatives in the case, shall place at the disposition of the arbitrator all means of information at their command, and shall defray their own expenses and one-half the general expenses of the arbitration

ARTICLE XV.

The same arbitrator who pronounced the sentence shall decide the questions which may arise in its execution.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall remain in force ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. If it be not denounced six months previous to its expiration it shall continue operative for another ten years, and so on successively.

ARTICLE XVII.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in La Paz or in Lima within a year from the date.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned sign and seal the present treaty, made in duplicate, in the city of La Paz on the twenty-first day of November, 1901.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Among the valuable papers presented for the consideration of the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, the report of the Argentine delegation was of especial interest and scope. This report (*"Informe que la Delegación de la República Argentina presenta á la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana"*) has been received at the library of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and furnishes the source of information for the following statements concerning the general conditions prevailing in the Republic:

In the matter of sanitation the City of Buenos Ayres is cited as the foremost of the Republic, the waterworks and sewerage systems having engaged the best engineering skill available, and have been enlarged and extended to meet the growing requirements of the city. The waterworks consist of two tunnels, subfluvial and subterranean, 5,700 meters in length, with two pumps capable of raising 172,000 cubic meters of water to a height of 15 meters in twenty-four hours, the distributing reservoir being provided with forcing pumps having three distinct flows and 12 tanks elevated one above the other to a height of 12, 17, and 22 meters, respectively. The annual consumption exceeds 36,000,000 kiloliters, or a daily average of 123 cubic meters, per capita. The sewerage system adopted is that known as the "circulating" or dynamic, and the cost of the drainage works up to the end of 1899 was nearly \$34,000,000 gold. A tabular statement showing the death rate of the principal cities of the world, demonstrates that the proportion of Buenos Ayres is 17 for every 1,000 inhabitants, as against 17.4 for Hamburg, 18.4 for New York and Geneva, 19.2 for London, 20.1 for Paris, 20.7 for Vienna, and in an increasing ratio up to 31.5 for Nuremberg. Public hygiene is also the object of municipal and governmental aid in Rosario, La Plata, Bahia, and the rest of the Argentine ports, Rosario especially possessing as complete an equipment as the capital city.

Railroad construction in the Argentine Republic was signalized by the opening of the first line to traffic in 1857, 10 kilometers being the total extent. In 1867, this had grown to 572 kilometers; in 1875, to 1,384; in 1880, to 2,313; in 1885, to 4,451; and in 1890, to 9,254 kilometers. From the latter period railroad construction has advanced with rapidity, the total extent in 1891 being 11,700 kilometers; in 1895 this had grown to 14,222 kilometers, while in 1901, 17,062 kilometers of line were in operation throughout the Republic. Of this number, 2,000 kilometers belong to the Government and the rest to private companies. The capital invested amounts to about \$553,000,000 gold.

Maritime communication between the Argentine Republic and the various ports of the United States and Europe is primarily by the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American lines, while almost daily communication is maintained with Montevideo and the ports of Brazil and Europe by means of the *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, a line of 4 steamships, of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons burden, with sailings every 15 days; the *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, served by 9 steamships of from 2,000 to 4,300 tons burden, sailing every 10 days; *Messageries Maritimes*, served by 6 steamships, of from 5,550 to 6,500 tons burden, sailing every week; *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, served by 6 steamships of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons burden, sailing monthly; *Hamburgische und Süd-Amerika*, served by 6 steamships of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons burden, sailing weekly; *La Veloce*, served by 13 steamships of from 1,000 to 4,900 tons burden, sailing every 10 days; the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, served by 10 steamships of from 3,140 to 6,000 tons burden, sailing twice a month; and the *Compañía Transatlántica Española*, of 6 steamships of from 3,100 to 5,300 tons burden. The service between the Argentine Republic and United States ports is performed by several navigation companies, viz, the Lamport and Holt, the Prince Line, the Norton Line, and others of lesser importance.

The harbor of Buenos Ayres comprises two basins with a surface of 154,000 and 112,600 square meters, respectively. Each is connected with the docks, four in number, with a total water surface of 66 hectares. Two dry docks, 150 and 180 meters in length, respectively, also form part of the harbor equipment. The total wharfage extent is 9,790 meters, on which are situated 21 fiscal warehouses, with a frontage of 2,466 meters, and having a capacity of 566,000 cubic meters. The service of the docks and wharves includes 133 hydraulic derricks, fixed, movable, and steam-power of 1,500, 5,000, 10,000, and 30,000 kilos; 36 elevators; 50 capstans; 14 fire engines; 5 drawbridges; sluices; floating derricks; 1 32-kilometer railway, and 2 plants for electric illumination. The cost of the improvements effected at the port was \$35,624,000 gold. The port of La Plata has

also been recently improved at an expenditure of \$24,000,000, and Bahía Blanco has important improvements under contract. The value of the large inland ports, such as Rosario and Colastiné, is restricted by the inadequate canalization of the streams on which they are situated.

A review of the banking conditions and establishments at the capital city of the Argentine Republic shows that these institutions have ample facilities for satisfying the needs of the commercial transactions maintained abroad and at home. The most important is the *Banco de la Nación*, established on October 16, 1891, having a capital stock of 50,000,000 *pesos*, national currency. The balance sheet of June 30, 1901, shows deposits of 100,000,000 *pesos*; discounts, 84,000,000 *pesos*, and cash on hand, 72,000,000 *pesos*. This bank has eight branches in various sections of the Republic. Other banks of importance are the *Banco Alemán Transatlántico*, *Banco Británico de la América del Sud*, *Banco del Comercio*, *Banco Español del Río de la Plata*, *Banco Francés del Río de la Plata*, *Banco Italia y Río de la Plata*, *Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata*, *Banco de Londres y Brasil*, *Nuevo Banco Italiano*, *Banco Popular Argentino*, *Banco Popular Italiano*, and the Tarapacá and London Bank, Limited. The Bankers' Clearing House of Buenos Ayres in 1900 showed transactions aggregating 3,402,660.743.12 *pesos*, the total in gold being 696,584,994.16 *pesos*, and in paper 1,794,209,766.10 *pesos*. Several of the banks do not, however, settle their operations through the clearing house.

An interesting résumé of the agricultural and cattle-raising industries of the Republic is embodied in the report, as follows:

"The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural and cattle-breeding country. Its extensive plains, the fertility of its soil, and its temperate climate, favorable to the raising of cereals and cattle, offer to the labor of the colonist and farmer exceptionally advantageous conditions and cause the Argentine to stand among the larger grain and meat exporting countries of the world. Argentine crops of wheat and Indian corn (maize) represent a per capita production of 42.33 bushels, against 42 in the United States and in Denmark, 30 in Canada, 23 in Sweden, 20 in Russia, 19 in France, and 8 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

"In 1872 the area of cultivated land did not reach more than 130,000 hectares; in 1888 it had increased to 815,438 hectares, and in 1895 to 2,040,638 hectares. In 1899 the area of wheat-sown land amounted to 3,200,000 hectares, which yielded 2,697,417 tons of wheat.

"To Indian corn (maize) belongs the second place in the cereal production of the Republic. In 1899 there were about 1,000,000 hectares under cultivation, which, at the rate of 18 fanegas (of 100 kilos each), yielded 1,800,000 metrical tons of corn.

"The cultivated land, according to the Agrarian-Pecuarian Census of 1833, amounted to 2,422,995 hectares, and in 1895 had reached

4,895,000 hectares. Again, in 1899 the area devoted to the culture of wheat, Indian corn (maize), flax, and fruit trees, sugar cane, and vineyards attained a total of 7,000,000 hectares, as may be seen by the following table, where is also shown the value of the different harvests in the same year:

Products.	Hectares.	Value in gold.
Wheat	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Indian corn (maize).....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Flax	700,000	27,000,000
Other cereals	80,000	2,800,000
Lucern	950,000	90,000,000
Maní (peanut).....	18,000	1,260,000
Sugar cane.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vineyards	35,000	9,500,000
Tobacco.....	15,000	3,900,000
Other cultures.....	350,000	17,500,000
Total	6,938,000	274,710,000

“The exports of the chief agricultural products since 1894 have been, in metrical tons, as follows:

Years.	Wheat.	Maize.	Flax.
1894	1,608,000	54,876	104,435
1895	1,010,000	722,318	276,443
1896	523,000	1,570,517	229,675
1897	101,845	374,942	152,477
1898	645,161	717,105	158,904
1899	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900	2,042,167	740,685	201,093

“The value of agricultural products exported has increased these last years in a most remarkable manner, the year 1897 excepted, in which natural causes, as drought, the invasion of grasshoppers, etc., caused the total amount of our trade in that class of products to decrease. In 1896 the exports reached \$41,406,438 in gold. In 1897 the above amount decreased to \$23,336,369 gold, amounting in 1898 to \$42,692,922 gold, and in 1899 to \$65,155,995 gold.

“For moving the immense volume of her harvests, the Argentine Republic has at her command all the help and the facilities which the most improved agricultural machinery can afford, and yearly increases the capital invested in agricultural implements by adding a considerable number of mowers, harrows, steam plows, etc., to her immense stock. In order to have an idea of the importance attained by the imports in agricultural machines, which are admitted duty free, it will suffice to state that the value of said machines imported was, in 1893, \$3,707,130 gold; in 1896, \$1,202,570 gold; in 1897, \$1,072,128 gold; and, lastly, in 1899, \$2,227,332 gold. Almost all of these machines and implements come from the United States of America, and constitute one of the most important items of the shipments from that country to the Argentine markets.

“Notwithstanding the considerable development attained by agriculture, the mother industry of the Argentine Republic has been, and continues to be, cattle breeding. In 1899 the exports in products of this industry reached a total value of \$115,546,906 in gold, or 625 per thousand of the total value of all the exports in that year. According to the census of 1895, the figures of which, on this subject, have proved to be quite deficient, the Argentine Republic had 21,701,526 head of horned cattle, 4,446,859 horses, 74,379,562 sheep, 562,766 hogs, 483,369 mules, and 2,748,860 goats—that is to say, a total of 104,322,942 head of all kinds of cattle. estimated at \$1,136,780,411 in national currency.

“The rapid propagation of sheep in the southern territories of the Republic and the invasion of new lands by horned cattle have brought the number of sheep up to over 90,000,000, and the horned cattle have considerably increased, not only in quantity, but also in quality, owing to the constant improvement of breeds, aimed at by *estancieros* (farmers or cattlemen). The introduction into the country of full-blooded animals, destined to breeding purposes, has attained a high figure of late. Referring only to the time elapsed from 1896 to 1900, it will suffice to mention that the cattlemen of the Argentine Republic have imported as many as 6,231 head of horned cattle, 235,734 sheep, and 1,227 horses, all of these animals proceeding from the first breeders in Europe and the United States of America.

“The export trade of live cattle is extremely important, although not so great as that of dried, salted, and iced or frozen meat. In 1895 the amount of the exports of that kind to different countries—among which are to be counted Chile, Uruguay, and Bolivia—reached 408,126 head of horned cattle and 496,946 sheep; in 1896 it reached 385,539 head of horned cattle and 512,016 sheep; in 1897, horned cattle, 238,121, sheep, 504,128; in 1898, horned cattle, 359,296, sheep, 577,813; in 1899, horned cattle, 312,150, sheep, 543,458. The foregoing figures give a total export, during the five years quoted, of 1,703,232 head of horned cattle, and of 2,634,361 sheep, all alive.

“The chief meat market of the Argentine Republic is England. The following tabular statement shows the export of heifers, in different forms, destined to that country from 1894 to 1900:

Heifers exported to England.

Years.	Alive.	Frozen.	Salted.	Total.
1894	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (3½ months)	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

"The exports of frozen sheep in the latter years are not less considerable, and are shown in the following statement:

Years.	Frozen sheep.
1898.....	2, 464, 941
1899.....	2, 485, 949
1900.....	2, 372, 969

"The industry of salting is also a very important one, and it is represented in the census of 1895, the figures of which have become obsolete by 39 establishments, commanding a capital of \$37,000,000 gold.

"The abundance of flocks makes the Argentine Republic one of the chief wool-producing countries of the world. During the fiscal year, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, the amount of wool exported was 182,000 tons, of a value of \$61,000,000 gold. The fall in the prices of wool, after that date, is the cause of the decrease in exports of 1900-1901, which will not reach the above amount, although they will certainly exceed \$40,000,000 gold.

"The considerable increase in the area of cultivated lands, as well as the increase of cattle breeding and of the industries in the Argentine Republic, must be credited to the influx of European immigrants. From 1857, when the immigrating current began to flow toward the Republic, commencing with the modest total of 4,951 persons, up to December 31, 1899, immigrants to the number of 2,564,391 have arrived in the Republic; of these, 882,596 have since left, and consequently 1,681,795, or an average of 39,111 per annum, have remained."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The section of the Argentine Republic embraced in the British Consular District of Buenos Ayres includes the whole of the Republic with the exception of the four Provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fé, Corrientes, and Entre Rios. This district is made the subject of an interesting report forwarded to the British Foreign Office by His Majesty's Consul Ross, with special reference to its commercial and industrial aspects. He states that the Buenos Ayres district accounts for 89.2 per cent of the whole import trade of the country and for 69.5 per cent of the export trade. In the year 1901 imports from Great Britain are shown to have decreased while exports thither increased, whereas in the trade of Germany and the United States with the Argentine Republic both imports and exports show substantial gains. Textiles, iron and articles produced therefrom, foodstuffs, stones, minerals (including coal), glass and china, wooden articles, and drinkables form the bulk of imports, and there is a steadily increasing demand for all manner of electric appliances for domestic use, such as elevators, automatic and otherwise, fans, and ventilators, and also for electric tramway rolling stock and installations.

A large sum of money has been expended in pipes, pumping and other machinery for the utilization of the salt marshes near San Blas, in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The Consul adds that there is a large demand for salt not only for personal use, but also for dried-meat establishments. Soda ash and caustic soda are also required in large quantities.

In the huge district covered by this report there are in the tropical and subtropical sections in the north vast forests of hard wood, unequaled for the manufacture of railroad sleepers, wharf piles, and kindred uses. One of these woods (*quebracho*) also produces an excellent tanning substance. Other articles produced in sufficient quantities to support an extensive export trade are tobacco, jute, ramie, sugar, castor oil, and tropical fruits. In the extreme south the collecting and storing of natural ice and the killing of seals are profitable employments.

The rapidly increasing area under crops is shown by the following comparative statement for the years 1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat	3,000,000	8,500,000
Maize	2,062,000	3,137,000
Linseed	95,000	1,520,000
Alfalfa	1,550,000	2,500,000
Sugar cane.....	63,700	115,200
Vines	73,000	110,900
Tobacco.....	13,000	31,750

Among the factories in operation in the city of Buenos Ayres, which is the eleventh city of the world in respect to population, are included 20 for trunks and boxes; carriages, 185; boots and shoes, 68; cooking stoves, 43; iron beds and mattresses, 45; coffins and funeral wreaths, 44; shirts and collars, 28; brushes, 50; gloves, 23; liquors, 132; furniture, 250; tiles, 45; hats and caps, 47; weaving, 25, and soap, 26.

The importance of improving the means of interior communication and connection with markets by means of railways is dwelt upon. Mr. Ross is, however, of the opinion that land transportation should not, in view of the long coast line and the splendid internal waterways, absorb all the commercial movement of the country. He regards the possibilities of water transport as a means of employing capital profitably and of opening up hitherto unexplored and unimproved sections of the country.

LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The reopening of British ports to Argentine live stock renders the following trade statement, compiled from the "Times" of London for May 13, 1902, of present interest:

The total imports of live cattle and frozen and chilled beef received

from the River Plate in the year 1897, estimated as quarters of beef, amounted to 341,888 quarters; in 1898 they advanced to 439,480 quarters; in 1900 a decline was noted, the figures reaching a total of 403,120 quarters, and in 1901 the amount was 465,471 quarters. During the last eight months of 1900 and for the whole of 1901 British ports were closed to Argentine cattle on the hoof, the same conditions prevailing throughout 1901. The slight check in 1900 is seen to have been more than made up in 1901, when the maximum receipts of River Plate meat products were recorded in the markets of Great Britain since 1896.

In the first four months of 1900, when British ports were open to Argentine live stock, the total receipts in the ports of the United Kingdom were, from all sources, 151,938 cattle and 218,221 sheep, and in the first four months of the present year (1902), with no arrivals from the Argentine districts, the totals have been 121,338 cattle and 124,904 sheep. Out of a total importation of fresh mutton by Great Britain of 1,098,629 hundredweight during the first four months of 1902, the Argentine Republic has contributed 418,607 hundredweight. During 1901 the Argentine Republic exported 2,728,094 frozen sheep and 499,292 frozen cattle, the three leading refrigerating works being those of Campaña, Las Palmas, and Sansimena.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

According to data compiled by the *Dirección de Comercio del Ministerio de Agricultura* (Bureau of Commerce of the Department of Agriculture), the value (in gold) of agricultural and live-stock products shipped to South Africa was as follows in the periods named:

1897	\$573, 447
1898	518, 118
1899	953, 365
1900	3, 240, 270
1901	2, 891, 259
Total	8, 176, 459

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

According to official statistics published by the Argentine Government, the agricultural exports of the Republic for the three years 1899, 1900, and 1901, were as follows:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Butter.....pounds..	2, 594, 891	2, 322, 663	3, 322, 891
Cattle.....number..	312, 150	150, 550	110, 180
Cheese.....pounds..	18, 161	1, 883	2, 968
Frozen beef.....tons..	9, 079	24, 590	44, 904
Frozen mutton.....do...	56, 827	56, 412	63, 013
Hay.....do.....	105, 598	102, 836	95, 120
Jerked beef.....do....	19, 164	16, 449	24, 296
Linseed.....do.....	217, 713	223, 257	338, 828
Maize.....do.....	1, 116, 276	713, 248	1, 112, 290
Sheep.....number..	543, 458	198, 102	25, 746
Wheat.....tons....	1, 713, 429	1, 929, 676	904, 269
Wool.....do.....	237, 111	100, 913	223, 358

The falling off in cattle and sheep noted is due to the exclusion of live animals from British ports in the greater part of 1900 and the whole of 1901.

BOLIVIA.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF YUNGAS.

Mr. MANUEL V. BALLIVIAN, Director of the Department of Statistics of Bolivia, and Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, has furnished the Consul-General of that Republic at New York with interesting data respecting the resources available for the support of a railway between La Paz and Chilumani, and a branch line to Coroico, as follows:

In 1890 the Province of Yungas was divided by the Bolivian Government into two parts, known as North and South Yungas, both of which are comprised in the Department of La Paz, and are reputed to be the richest and most highly cultivated provinces of that Department. Generally speaking, the climate of both North and South Yungas is warm and humid, the principal vegetable products being coca, cacao, coffee, Peruvian bark, maize, medicinal drugs, vanilla, a great diversity of timber and fine woods for cabinet work and construction purposes, and an infinite variety of edible fruits, such as bananas, oranges, limes, lemons, etc. Of all these products, coca is the most important and forms the principal object of commerce and occupation of the majority of the people.

Extensive mountains covered with forests and luxuriant vegetation make up the northeastern portion of these provinces, the southern part of which terminates in the great chain of the Andes. This mountain range contains numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz and abounds in argentiferous and lead ores. The principal rivers that water this region and contribute to its fertility are the Coroico River, which is formed by the waters of the Chucura, Chairó, Elena, Yolosa, and Santa Barbara rivers; the Tamampaya River, which originates in the Pongo cordillera and receives the waters of the Choilla, Chirca, and Solacam rivers; the La Paz River, and the Miguilla River which has its source in the Choquetanga cordillera, and whose principal tributaries are the Covendo and Quetolo rivers. The sands of all these streams contain gold, and at some future time when properly exploited will be a powerful factor in increasing the natural wealth of this privileged region.

A railway into the Yungas can rely upon the known productions of the two provinces, as well as the existing commerce of importation, in addition to which would be added a considerable passenger traffic that would result from the opening of the line. Mr. BALLIVIÁN esti-

mates that the length of the main line would be about 150 kilometers, so that this railway system when constructed from La Paz to Chulumani, with a branch to Coroico, would approximate 200 kilometers. The cost of a railway into this region, according to figures prepared by Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA in 1889 was approximately \$1,200,000 gold.

The export traffic that could be secured for a railway penetrating these provinces, based upon reliable statistics compiled by the Bolivian Government, would consist of about 3,450,000 kilos of coca annually, and an equal quantity of products such as fruits, coffee, Peruvian bark, etc., or a total yearly freight traffic in the products above mentioned of about 7,000 tons of 1,000 kilos each, while the annual commerce of importation would probably exceed 5,000 tons of 1,000 kilos each, making the total exports and imports aggregate 12,000 tons per annum from the very inception of the enterprise, to say nothing of the traffic that would naturally result from the rapid development of the territory through which the railway passed.

The agriculturists and persons engaged in other occupations in the provinces of Yungas earnestly desire the building of a railway into that rich and promising territory, for they realize that its construction would bring in its train a wonderful increase in the commerce of that region, stimulating the existing industries and opening new ones, as, for instance, the building up of a great trade in the exportation of building and cabinet woods, and a considerable traffic in firewood for the markets of La Paz, all of which is now rendered impossible on account of the lack of facilities for handling and transporting these useful products.

Again, the lands of this region are exceedingly appropriate for colonization purposes, and undoubtedly with a little effort on the part of the Government and railway management, immigration would naturally flow into this fertile and highly favored district, developing it to a remarkable extent and increasing its production an hundred-fold. The rivers of Coroico and La Paz, which flow through these provinces, are navigable at the present time, and communication could easily be established through this channel with the rich Beni territory. The provinces to which Mr. BALLIVIAN refers are promising ones, and when their natural resources are properly understood, can not fail to interest in a substantial manner enterprising capitalists seeking sure and profitable investments of their surplus funds.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM ACRE IN 1901.

In a review of the crude-rubber market, published in the "India Rubber World" for May, 1902, the rubber exports from the Acre Territory during the twelve months of 1901 are stated as follows:

	Kilograms.		Kilograms.
January	269, 112	August	80, 737
February	1, 112, 247	September	58, 441
March	75, 913	October	24, 091½
April	24, 349	November	59, 131
May	125, 374	December	76, 422
June	49, 383		
July	77, 222	Total	^a 2, 032, 422½

The export duty on rubber from the Acre district has been fixed at 15 per cent ad valorem.

BRAZIL.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CAMPOS SALLES.

At the opening of the Brazilian Congress on the 3d of May, 1902, President CAMPOS SALLES presented his last presidential message, in which he gives an account of what has been done during his administration.

The President begins by relating the difficulties which he had to face upon taking up the reins of government. Gold payments were suspended; the paper money in circulation amounted to 788,364 *contos*; the rate of exchange averaged $7\frac{3}{16}$; amount required for the redemption of the funding loan was 115,997 *contos*; Brazilian bonds were at 50 per cent discount; the amount due on the 1897 loan was £1,122,083; Treasury notes to the amount of 20,350 *contos* of *reis* were in circulation; the Treasury owed 11,000 *contos* of *reis* to the Banco da Republica; £274,694 were due for war material. To meet these various debts there were in the Treasury 5,500 *contos* and £81,713 in the agency at London.

The situation to-day is in striking contrast to that of 1898. Gold payments have been resumed in accordance with the agreement of June 15, 1898; the paper money in circulation has been reduced by 107,000 *contos* of *reis*; the rate of exchange is 12d.; the paper money in circulation, which formerly was worth only £23,500,000, is now worth £34,000,000; Brazilian bonds abroad are quoted 35 per cent higher; the rest of the 1897 loan has been paid; there is not a single Treasury bill in circulation. There are £2,000,000 in cash in London, besides 1,000,000 in consols, and 12,000 *contos* deposited in the Banco da Republica. The surplus at the present rate of exchange amounts to 80,000 *contos* of *reis*. Finally, the era of deficits has been banished, and that of surpluses has been instituted. The Government has redeemed £4,400,000 worth of gold bonds and 6,200 *contos* of internal bonds.

^a 4,471,374 pounds.

The message points out that these results have been obtained without issues of paper money, without loans, and without alienating the public domain.

In order to show what this work of financial restoration cost, the President cites the preceding Presidential period when the budgets failed to suffice the national needs. During this period the Government contracted foreign loans to the amount of £8,122,000, and an internal loan of 160,000 contos; Treasury bills were issued to the amount of 20,350 contos; it owed 11,000 contos to the Banco da Republica; 35,000 contos were withdrawn from circulation, but new issues were made amounting to 55,000 contos; £457,194 was obtained from the sale of war vessels and £560,000 from the sale of debentures of the Leopoldina Railway Company.

A considerable part of the message is devoted to the purchase of the guaranteed railways. The Recife and São Francisco and the Bahia and São Francisco railways were redeemable by 7 per cent bonds, but the Government succeeded in purchasing them by bonds yielding only 5 per cent. This operation resulted in a saving to the Government of £38,000 annually. The amount which the Government will pay for the other railways is £9,900,000, whereas the commutation of the guarantees due to them would have required £9,300,000, and the railways would have remained the property of the companies. The Government has already leased a number of these railways. The Bahia and São Francisco, which has always been operated with deficits, showed a surplus during the first half of the lease of 129 *contos*; the Conde d'Eu, which has given deficits for the last ten years, now yields to the treasury 50 *contos* annually; the Recife and São Francisco is leased for £18,000; the Sul de Pernambuco now yields the Government £9,375 per year.

The President gives a detailed account of what has been done in the different departments during his administration and states that a number of public improvements have been made. Important negotiations are under way looking to the establishment of commercial reciprocity with France, England, and Italy.

The message dwells at considerable length upon the leasing to an English-American syndicate of the disputed territory known as Acre, and states that the Government has sent a vigorous note of protest to the Minister of Bolivia.

TAX ON EXPORTS OF HERVA MATTÉ.

Decree No. 449, of March 22, 1902, provides as follows:

“The Legislature of the State of Paraná has decreed and I approve the following law:

“ARTICLE 1. There is hereby established a tax of 450 *reis* on every 10 kilograms of herva matté exported, whether prepared or in the crude state.

"ART. 2. Herva matté, prepared or unprepared, may be exported only in barrels, wooden boxes, or leather bags.

"ART. 3. Herva matté, prepared or crude, which is exported from the region known as 'Foz do Ignassú,' on the Paraná River, shall pay a tax of 600 *reis* per 10 kilograms.

"ART. 4. Herva matté exported from this region may be put up in receptacles other than those made of wood and leather, the provision of article 2 of this decree not being applicable to this zone.

"ART. 5. The Government is hereby authorized to establish fiscal agencies required in the zone called 'Foz do Ignassú,' on the Paraná River, providing them with a personnel and fixing their salaries.

"ART. 6. The provisions of articles 1 and 2 of this decree shall go in force July 1, 1902.

"ART. 7. The Government is hereby authorized to issue the necessary regulations and make such an appropriation as may be necessary to put the present decree in force.

"ART. 8. All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

"FRANCISCO XAVIER DA SILVA.

"ANTONIO AUGUSTO C. CHAVES.

"GOVERNMENT PALACE,

"*State of Paraná, March 22, 1902.*"

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following paper, prepared by Senhor FONTOURA XAVIER, Consul-General of Brazil in New York, is reproduced from the "International Economist:"

"With the exception of Chile, the United States of Brazil bounds all of the South American Republics. Two-thirds of its frontier are washed by the sea, and in this large extent of coast many ports are to be found. Its greatest length is 2,500 English miles and its greatest width 4,000 miles. The great river of the lowlands is the Amazon, sometimes called the 'Mediterranean of South America,' which, considered from any point of view, is the largest river in the world, and, together with its affluents and tributaries, has 30,000 miles of navigable waterways situated exclusively within the confines of the Republic. It is claimed that long ago, in the distant past, the River Plate and the Amazon were two inland seas communicating with each other. During that period Brazil, like a great island, was in itself a continent, but alluvial deposits and upheavals of the bottom of that Mediterranean Sea annexed it to the eastern base of the Andes.

"The topography of Brazil, with respect to the altitude, is divided into the table-lands of the higher regions, the mountain chains, and the broad open valleys which cover all the territory to the south of the latitude of San Roque, and the extensive lowlands forming the basin of the Amazon, and extending inland to the foot of the Andes of Peru,

Ecuador, and Colombia, penetrate to the extreme north, and form the mountain chains that constitute the boundary lines with Venezuela and the Guianas. The principal formation of all the mountain chains of the highlands of the South is gneiss (a rock composed of feldspar and mica), which varies from a schist to argillaceous slate, porphyritic, homogeneous, and granitic, containing auriferous veins, as in the State of Minas Geraes and in the neighborhood of Cuyaba in the State of Matto Grosso, metamorphosed throughout to such an extent that all traces of fossil remains have been destroyed.

“There are true carboniferous veins in the outcroppings of coal that are found to the south of the Tropics, and which make up the formation of the unexplored territory to the north of the Amazon. There are also carboniferous rocks in the country traversed by the Guapore River, a tributary of the Madeira, on the Bolivian frontier. In the State of Sergipe, and covering a considerable portion of that State, red sandstone abounds underneath a cretaceous formation. Probably the subsoil of the great Amazon Valley is formed of cretaceous rocks. These do not appear in the southern coast of the Abrolhos Rocks in latitude 18° south, but are found at intervals to the north, and have been examined in the affluents of the Purus River in the upper basin of the Amazon. Tertiary clay and sandstone in horizontal and unbroken layers extend over the cretaceous rocks in a uniform manner through the coast plains at a lower elevation than the tablelands, and in the Valley of San Francisco the horizontal deposits of the São Paulo Valley evidently form a part of the same group. Deposits of immense bowlders of volcanic tufa and gneiss, probably rocks which were at the foot of exceedingly ancient local glaciers, were first described by Agassiz, who found them in many places along the coast.

“Following the northern coast, and at irregular intervals, there are found true coral reefs. Another class of these reefs known as ‘recifes,’ but of a entirely different origin, are the shores of compact rock seen in Bahia and Pernambuco, where the reefs form breakwaters which protect and shelter the ports. These are, properly speaking, of a uniform character and have been described by Hartt as the compact center of an ancient playa which was separated from the mainland by the invasion of the waters of the sea.¹ The calcareous rocks of the upper basin of the San Francisco River contain caves of considerable interest due to there having been found in them bones of animals now extinct belonging to a remote antiquity, such as those of the mastodon, the glyptodon, and the megatherium. At the same time there have been encountered in some of these caves utensils, tools, and human remains, buried with the bones of an extinct fauna that leaves no doubt that man was contemporaneous therewith.

¹Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil by F. C. HARTT.

“There are no traces of volcanic disturbances, unless the hot springs that exist in various States, such as Bahia, Santa Catarina, Goyaz, and Minas Geraes, may be so called. The variety of metals and ores that are encountered in this geologic formation are very numerous. Diamonds were first discovered in the States of Minas, Bahia, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and San Paulo, and are often of considerable size. Burton mentions one that came from Bahia that weighed $72\frac{1}{2}$ carats, and after it left the hands of the polisher was found to be a very clear gem, of magnificent reflective power. Black diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, rubies, topaz, beryls, amethysts, garnets, opals, chalcedonies and sapphirines, agates and cornelians, are found, particularly in the State of Minas Geraes. Garnets are encountered in great abundance, although of inferior quality. Rock crystals, entirely pure and of great size, are found in Minas, Goyaz, São Paulo, and Paraná. Chalcedonies, agates, and cornelians are met with almost everywhere, and have become one of the principal articles of exportation from the banks of the Uruguay River, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

“One of the carboniferous basins of Brazil is in the State of Santa Catarina. In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in the valleys of Jaguarão, Candiota, Jacuby, and Arrolho dos Ratos, there have been discovered four large outcrops of coal. Bitumen exists in nearly all of the States, and is exploited on a large scale near the southern coast of Bolivia. Native sulphur is found in Rio Grande do Norte, and in reduced quantities in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas. Nitrate, as well as salt, is found over a vast area in the States of Minas and Bahia, and is also obtained in abundance on the floors of the calcareous caves of the San Francisco River. Flowers of salt and sulphate of magnesia in an almost pure state are also encountered in the States of Minas, Bahia, and Ceara. Gold is found in quartz veins, traversing the ancient metamorphic rocks, such as chalk slate, mica slate, or iron schists, and in sandstone and quartz pebbles, as well as clay and alluvial sands proceeding from the disintegration of said quartz.

“There are many mines in exploitation. The total amount of gold and diamonds exported shows a yearly average of £1,500,000. Brazilian gold is always found in combination with silver, and the white metal also occurs in many of the lead formations encountered in nearly all the States, as well as in the copper mines of Rio Grande do Sul. There are rich quicksilver mines in the State of Paraná, and copper abounds in the States of Matto Grosso, Goyaz, Minas, Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, and particularly in Rio Grande do Sul, in which State the minerals extracted contain 60 per cent of copper. Manganese exists in abundance in Minas, Rio, Bahia, and Matto Grosso, and is considered to be of the best quality. There are galena mines in

exploitation in many parts of the Republic, and lead mines are to be found throughout the ancient region of the coast between Santa Catarina and Maranhão, those situated in the Ibiapaba chain of mountains on the banks of the Ceara and Piahy rivers being very important. In some form or other iron is to be found almost everywhere in the Republic, and seems to exist in inexhaustible quantities in the mountains of Minas and Geraez.

A country as large as Brazil, and with such a diversified surface, necessarily presents a great variety of climates. The immense lowlands of the north, situated entirely within the tropics, are hot, and the year in that region is divided into wet and dry seasons. The elevation of the highlands in the central and southern portions of the Republic produces a great variety of seasons, which is true also of the climates of the intertropical portions of said regions. To the south, beyond the tropics, a temperate zone exists in which the four seasons of the year are well defined, although not in such a marked degree as in central Europe. With reference to the temperature, the vast basin of the Amazon is noted for the slight variation of heat encountered there, which is explained by its equatorial situation and by the immense surface of water and woods. Within its limits the thermometer never rises above 90° F. nor falls below 75° F. In the high plains of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo the mercury sometimes falls to the freezing point. The country, in general, is healthful.

“The mortality in the most populous city does not exceed, but, on the contrary, is somewhat less than that of cities of Europe of the same size. No words can express the wonderful exuberance of the vegetation. The flora of the valleys differs from that of the mountains, as does that of the latter from that of the remote regions of the interior. The forests abound in almost every species of useful, medicinal, and ornamental trees, supplying precious woods for cabinet work and for construction purposes. It is well known that the flora of Brazil is the most beautiful in the world, having not only the exuberance and variety of the flora common to hot countries, but possessing also special classes of its own which impart to it extraordinary splendor, especially in the equatorial region.”

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SERGIPE AND BAHIA.

An interesting report was sent to the Département of State of the United States under date of April 5, 1902, by Consul H. W. FURNISS at Bahia, and contains the following data:

“The most important product of the State of Sergipe is sugar, and in its manufacture more than one-half of the population is engaged. It is impossible to give the extent of land under cultivation, because no statistics have been compiled on the subject, but, estimating the acreage by the yield of sugar, it must cover at least 15,000 acres.

"A large part of the State is suitable for cane production, but the cultivation is limited to the numerous valleys and the land adjoining the rivers, to the south and east of the mountainous chain traversing the center of the State from northeast to southwest. The land in this section is very fertile, and though parts of it have been in constant use for a long series of years, yet to-day it is capable of large production. With proper rotation of crops, fertilization of land, and with modern agricultural implements to replace the crude hoe and knife now used, the yield would doubtless be phenomenal. As it is, with scarcely any cultivation or attention worthy of mention, cane once planted yields on an average from four to six crops in successive years, while I have been shown lands upon which good cane is growing from a planting of fourteen years ago, though of course this is the exception.

"In years gone by, when sugar was higher in price, this section was most prosperous. Considerable money was spent in erecting houses for the plantation owners, and every large planter had his own mill, retinue of servants, etc., but as sugar has dropped lower and lower in price, more and more economy has had to be exercised.

"In the State of Sergipe there are 671 sugar factories, 269 of which in some way utilize steam as power, 13 are run by water, and 389 by animal power. Of those using steam about 8 are more or less modern vacuum-pan factories, while the others only employ steam to grind the cane, and boil their juice to sugar by the old-fashioned open-kettle-train process. All of those run by water and animal power make sugar by this method.

"The largest and best equipped sugar factory is the Engenho Central, near Riachuelo. Riachuelo is a small town about 35 kilometers (21.7 miles) above Aracajú, upon a branch of the Sergipe River, which is navigable for small boats at flood tide. The factory is distant about 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) from Riachuelo, at which point it embarks its sugar for Aracajú. It is situated in the heart of the best cane section of the State, and owns about 300 hectares (741 acres) of land, upon a small portion of which it plants. It buys vast quantities of cane from near-by planters.

"The factory has 22 kilometers (13.6 miles) of railroad, 84 cars, and 3 engines to convey cane from the fields and to the different stations for delivery. Two of the locomotives and about all of the cars are of United States manufacture.

"At this factory 25,204 tons of cane were ground in the season of 1900-1901, from which 1,970 tons of sugar and 209,280 liters (54,986 gallons) of rum and alcohol were made. It is anticipated that 45,000 tons of cane will be ground during the season of 1901-1902, from which it is estimated 36,000 tons of sugar will be produced. On account of the low prices of rum and alcohol, coupled with the high Federal and

State taxes, it has been burning its molasses with the bagasse rather than distill. There is no market whatever for molasses or sirups as such, their use in the household being practically unknown.

"The factory has good machinery, but does not seem to be getting a sufficiently high percentage of sugar from the cane. The cane of the locality contains from 13 to 15 per cent of sugar, but the factory succeeds in obtaining only 8.2 per cent. The average density of the juice is 11.2 Baumé, while the juice extracted averages about 62 per cent of the weight of the cane.

"It has United States centrifuges, pumps, lathes, plate-bending machines, and numerous small tools; but its engines, mills, triple effect and vacuum pans and machinery pertaining thereto, clarifiers, sedimenters, etc., are of Dutch manufacture; and there is now a Dutch engineer there, taking measurements for a United States system slicer and chopper, a Dutch mill, and other machinery for the diffusion process, which it is the intention of the company to introduce at the close of the present season. With this apparatus the managers hope to recover at least 11 per cent of the sugar of the cane.

"The following tables show the cost of cane culture on one "*tarefa*"—66 by 66 meters, or about 0.72 acre:

New plantation.

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Clearing ground and planting.....	95	\$22.80
Cane for planting, 4 tons at 5 milreis (\$1.20) per ton.....	20	4.80
Cleaning four times, at 5 milreis (\$1.20) for each cleaning.....	20	4.80
Cutting 30 tons, yield first year, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton.....	12	2.88
Transportation to mill, 30 tons, at 600 reis (14.4 cents) per ton.....	18	4.32
Total expenses of first year's crop.....	165	39.60

"This would make the actual cost of production of 1 ton of cane 5.500 *milreis* (\$1.32), which is a very conservative estimate; but for this the planter this year receives 4.500 *milreis* (\$1.08), or a loss of 1 *milreis* (24 cents) a ton.

Second year's growth.

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Cleaning and other preparation.....	65	\$15.60
Cutting 25 tons, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton.....	10	2.40
Transportation, 25 tons, at 600 reis (14.4 cents) per ton.....	15	3.60
Total expenses.....	90	21.60

"This gives the actual cost of production for the second year and thereafter at 3.400 *milreis* (81.6 cents) per ton, which would seem to

be a profit of 1.100 *milreis* (26.4 cents) were there not other things to be taken into consideration.

"In the above figures nothing is calculated as interest on capital invested in land, animals, wagons, etc., but the following would be a fair estimate: Land producing from 25 to 30 tons of cane per year is worth at least 72 *milreis* (\$17.28); proportionate value of animals, and wagons for same, 73 *milreis* (\$17.52). Calculating money to be worth 10 per cent (a low rate of interest for these times), each of the 30 tons should yield a profit of 243 *reis* (5.8 cents) to meet the interest charge, and each of the 25 tons should yield a profit of 294 *reis* (7 cents).

"The lands considered in these deductions yield more than the average lands of the smaller owners, but as the expenses would be the same in either case, this would lower profits. It must also be remembered that all the figures given are calculated on the price of work to-day, while earlier in the season labor was at least 30 per cent higher and the initial cost of planting much of the cane that is now being harvested was more than double what it is at present.

"The following tables, also compiled from information received at many factories in Sergipe, show the cost of production of sugar for the season of 1901-2:

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Price current of ton of cane	4.500	\$1.08
Labor of sugar making	1.200	.288
Firewood .....	.900	.216
Total.....	6.600	1.584

"One ton of cane at a good factory will produce 6 per cent of sugar or 60 kilograms (136 pounds—1 bag), but the average production of the smaller and less careful factories is not more than 55 kilograms (121.2 pounds). Taking the maximum production as a basis, we have the following additional expenses:

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Cost of manufacture of 1 bag—60 kilograms (136 pounds).....	6.600	\$1.58
Cost of sack .....	.700	.168
Freight to market.....	.500	.12
Total cost of bag delivered.....	7.800	1.868
Less value of molasses remaining .....	.630	.151
Net cost of sugar.....	6.170	1.717

"For a bag of 60 kilograms (136 pounds) of sugar, the maker has received from 3.500 *milreis* (84 cents) to 4 *milreis* (96 cents) at best, and, taking the higher price together with the 630 *reis* (15 cents)

obtained from the molasses, he has received 4.630 *milreis* (\$1.11) for what has cost him 6.970 *milreis* (\$1.717), or a loss of 2.340 *milreis* (60.6 cents) on each bag. In other words, his cane, which has cost him 3.400 *milreis* (81.6 cents) to grow, if it is other than first year's growth, has a value to him of only 2.180 *milreis* (52.3 cents).

"A few years ago, all of the molasses produced in Sergipe was distilled into rum and alcohol, which found a ready market at good prices. Two years ago, a pipe of 1,680 liters (1,775.8 quarts) brought 150 to 175 *milreis* (\$36 to \$42); to-day, the same quantity is a drug on the market at 30 *milreis* (\$7.20).

"Connected with all of the larger mills are distilleries, but the greater part of them have not been working this year, because of the low price of rum and alcohol. The smaller mills sell their molasses on the premises for the price given, and it is taken to distilleries in skins holding about 40 liters (42.2 quarts) each, two constituting a cargo for a pack animal.

"The export of sugar for 1901 was 487,396 bags, weighing 28,313 metric tons, having an official value of 3,807,588.072 *milreis* (about \$900,000) and paying 266,531.165 *milreis* (\$60,000) in export tax.

"There is no reason why sugar should not pay here, if, when prices were good, attention had been paid to increasing yield and installing better methods of extraction. With 6 per cent and less of sugar from each ton of cane, the business could not be expected to pay anywhere, but with 10 per cent and more it would pay in almost any place where fuel and water were abundant.

"In this large sugar district it is surprising to see how little is known of United States sugar-working machinery and methods, and during my trip I had many requests for information."

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN BAHIA.

Like other States in Brazil where the raising of cane and the manufacture of sugar constitute a considerable industry, the State of Bahia, with its numerous factories, is experiencing its share of the loss suffered by the industry this year.

The principal sugar-cane region in this State is within a radius of 30 miles from Bahia and is located chiefly upon the tide-water rivers which flow into Bahia Bay. The factories are usually considered as forming three groups, consisting of eighteen vacuum-pan plants, capable of producing Demerara, white and yellow crystals, and numerous small ones with trains of open kettles, capable of making only crude sugar, "*muscovado*," wet or dry.

The factories of Bahia can be divided into two classes, the central ones, with vacuum pans and centrifuges, and the small, open-kettle-system factories.

The former may be subdivided into factories in which interest on

the capital invested is guaranteed by the Federal Government, factories which the State has aided by loans, and factories which depend upon private resources.

From figures furnished at several of the central factories, Consul FURNISS compiled the following table, showing the cost of the production of Demerara sugar testing 96°:

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Cost of cane per ton.....	4.500	\$1.08
Freight on same to factory.....	.500	.12
Wood and other fuel.....	1.350	.324
Sugar makers and laborers.....	1.250	.30
Diverse.....	.100	.024
Freight to Bahia.....	.700	.168
Sack.....	.700	.168
Necessary repairs in factory.....	.700	.168
Commissions in Bahia.....	.230	.055
Total cost of 75 kilograms (165 pounds) of sugar.....	9.930	2.407

A ton of cane will produce 75 kilograms (165 pounds) of Demerara—a high average—and this sugar selling at 158 *reis* (3.79 cents) would bring 11.850 *milreis* (\$2.84). The molasses from a ton of cane is worth 1.300 *milreis* (31.2 cents), or a total of (13.150 *milreis* (\$3.15) from the product of 1 ton, which cost 10.330 *milreis* (\$2.40); profit, 2.720 *milreis* (75 cents) per ton.

In this calculation, the salary of manager, percentage of depreciation of factory, and interest on capital invested are not taken into account.

A ton of cane gives from 30 to 40 liters (31.7 to 52.8 quarts) of molasses, which sold in November for 32 *milreis* (\$7.68) per pipe of 800 liters (845.3 quarts), but now has a price of 20 *milreis* (\$4.80), with no buyers.

The following table shows the cost of planting in Bahia:

New plantation.

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Clearing land.....	80	\$19.20
Burning brush.....	4	9.60
Opening ground.....	10	2.40
Planting.....	10	2.40
Cane for planting, at 4.500 <i>milreis</i> (\$1.08) per ton.....	18	4.80
Cleaning four times, at 6 <i>milreis</i> (\$1.44).....	24	5.76
Cutting 30 tons, at 400 <i>reis</i> (9.6 cents) per ton.....	12	2.88
Transportation, 30 tons at 2 <i>milreis</i> (48 cents) per ton.....	60	14.40
Net cost first year on 1 tarefa.....	218	61.44

With a yield of 30 tons, this would make each ton cost 7.200 *milreis* (\$1.728); but similar cane can be purchased for 4.500 *milreis* (\$1.08), therefore the farmer has lost 2.700 *milreis* (64.8 cents) per ton. He

has in reality lost more, as the calculation is made upon the present cost of labor, and there has been a great reduction in prices this season.

Cost of second year and thereafter.

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	
Cleaning cane and care of same	60	\$14.40
Cutting 25 tons, at 400 reis (9.6 cents) per ton	10	2.40
Transportation of 25 tons, at 2 milreis (48 cents) per ton	50	12.00
Total cost	120	28.80

This would make the actual cost of a ton of cane in the second year and thereafter 4.800 *milreis* (97.9 cents), or a loss of 300 *reis* (7.2 cents), as similar cane can be purchased for 4.500 *milreis* (97.2 cents).

The sugar industry in this State has been favored by a low export tax. In fact, no sugar except crude pays any tax, and crude sugar only pays 1 per cent upon value.

The "*Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura*" (National Agricultural Society), of Brazil, has decided to hold a conference at Bahia, Brazil, for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures for the protection of the sugar industry in that country. The governors of the sugar-producing States have been requested to appoint delegates to the conference.

WATERWORKS AT BAHIA.

United States Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, at Rio de Janeiro, under date of April 11, 1902, forwards a report to the Department of State of the United States, containing the following interesting data:

"The Brazilian coast city of Bahia has about 200,000 inhabitants, who live in 17,000 houses.

"The water supply available for this population is entirely inadequate. A local company, called 'Queimado,' has had the contract of furnishing the city with water ever since 1852. It conducts the water from neighboring mountains, and altogether has spent about \$1,500,000 for waterworks, a pipe system, fountains, fire plugs, etc. Long negotiations between the Queimado Company and the city of Bahia for the purpose of adequately increasing the waterworks came to a conclusion three days ago. The Queimado monopoly is renewed for forty-five years and the company is awarded some valuable franchises and privileges. On the expiration of the contract the city has the option to buy the company's plants at the valuation of experts. The use of water is made obligatory for each dwelling, and the municipality of Bahia regulates the price—\$3 a month for the average dwelling for 400 liters (422 quarts) a day and 20 *reis* per 20 liters (21 quarts) for water furnished at the public fountains and hydrants.

“The improvements called for in the Queimado Company’s new contract would cost about \$600,000. Plans and specifications have been made by experts. Owing to the financial crisis at present prevailing in Brazil, the company is unable to obtain the money required to complete the Bahia water system, and for this reason desires to sell its plant and privileges. The price asked is \$1,100,000. The earning power of the Bahia waterworks, when completed in accordance with the new contract, is estimated at \$300,000 per year. The agent of the above-mentioned company assures me that the person or corporation furnishing the city of Bahia with water under the new contract will also be awarded the contract for establishing a drainage system in the city and for furnishing the houses with sanitary plumbing.

“I am well acquainted in Bahia, and would advise Americans in this line of business to investigate this proposition.

“The above-named facts and figures I have extracted from the statutes of the company and a report submitted to me at my request. If desired, I can easily procure all the necessary details.”

IMPROVEMENT WORKS IN THE PORT OF RECIFE.

The Government of Brazil has called for proposals for the construction of improvement works in the port of Recife, State of Pernambuco. Proposals must be presented at the Department of Public Works not later than 1 o’clock, July 22, 1902. The concessionaire is required to build two wharves, one having a depth of water of 8 meters at low tide, and the other a depth of 6 meters, and to equip the same with a complete set of hydraulic or electric cranes, tramways, warehouses, etc.; to extend these wharves whenever the needs of the port require the same; to cut away the submerged rock in Barra Grande so that there will be a depth of water of 9 meters at low tide; to construct a breakwater on the submerged reefs; to repair breaks in the reef and extend the same to the south; to dredge the port and fill in the space between the wharves and mainland.

The contractor must submit the definite plans for the approval of the Government within one year from the date of the contract. The work must be begun within six months from the date of the approval by the Government of the plans, and must be finished within six and nine years.

In compensation for the capital invested in the works the contractor will be permitted to collect the same dues as the Santos Dock Company. If the net income should exceed 12 per cent, these taxes must be reduced.

The Government reserves the right to purchase the works at any time after the first ten years of their completion.

PREMIUMS IN AID OF AGRICULTURE.

To encourage the agricultural industry, the municipality of Itabira, Minas Geraes, has decided to offer the following premiums to agriculturists of that district: Six premiums of the value of 200 *milreis* each will be distributed as follows: Two to the agriculturist who shall first produce 10 kilograms of silkworm cocoons; two to those first producing 50 kilograms of tea, and two to the two agriculturists who shall first have 100 cacão trees bearing fruit. Six premiums of 100 *milreis* each are offered to agriculturists who shall first produce 3 kilograms of silkworm cocoons or 25 kilograms of tea or 50 cacão trees.

A premium of 500 *milreis* is offered to the agriculturist who shall first produce a crop of 500 arrobas of seed cotton, and one of the value of 250 *milreis* will be awarded to the first producer of a crop of 250 arrobas of cotton.

CONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

By a decree dated the 14th of April, 1902, the Department of Industry, Communications, and Public Works is authorized to spend the sum of 200 *contos* in the construction of telegraph lines in the States of Minas Geraes, Ceará, Piahy, Espirito Santo, and Santa Catharina. This sum will be distributed as follows: Construction of a line from Itabira to Sant' Anna dos Ferros and S. Miguel de Guanhões, State of Minas Geraes, 30 *contos*; from Sobral to Sant' Anna and Aracahú, State of Ceará, 40 *contos*; from Oeiras to Pamaguá, with a branch line extending from Oeiras to Valença, Picos, and Jaicós, State of Piahy, 60 *contos*; from Cachociro do Itapemirim to Rio Novo and Alfredo Chaves, State of Espirito Santo, 40 *contos*; and the line to Campos Novos, passing through Corytibanos, in Santa Catharina, 30 *contos*.

THE IRON ORES OF THE REPUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, held in London during the week ending May 10, 1902, an interesting paper treating of the iron-ore deposits of the State of Minas Geraes was read by Mr. H. K. SCOTT. The deposits are said to be of immense extent and exist either as huge strata forming the body of extensive mountains or as surface layers of rubble or conglomerate ore resulting from the erosion of the stratified deposits. The paper in reference states that they exceed in quantity and quality the Lake Superior deposits in the United States, and possess equal or better facilities for mining. The field is situated within a zone of about 3,200 square miles, from 3,280 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Rio de Janeiro, the nearest port, is about 310 miles distant. The iron country is crossed by the Central Railway, under Government ownership, this line being the means of transport for the manganese ores exported from the same district.

The cost for mining, administration, and other first expenses is estimated at about 48 cents per ton; for transport to Rio de Janeiro, \$1.44; for handling in Rio, 24 cents; and for ocean freight to England, \$2.16; or a total cost of about \$4.32. It is thought, therefore, that with proper handling financially and technically, the iron ore of Brazil might be as successfully mined as manganese, and, of course, on a much greater scale.

An abstract of Mr. SCOTT's paper, made for the "Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette," states that the geologic formation of the deposits affects two distinct mountain ranges. The first contains rocks which appear to run into micaceous schists and schistose quartzites, which, in turn, pass into almost pure hematite, the whole formation resting on a base of gneiss or granite. The iron formations are probably residual, metamorphosed deposits of limestones, originally containing carbonate of iron; and the intimate association with manganese would support this view. The second range consists of gneiss, with injected diorites and granites, the iron deposits consisting exclusively of magnetite, and being of less importance than those of the first range.

The principal deposits may be divided into three classes, (1) massive hematites, (2) micaceous iron schists, and (3) rubble or conglomerate ores. Their purity is remarkable, phosphorus existing only in small quantity in the last variety, the original ore being practically free from it. The metallic iron in classes 1 and 2 runs from 66 to 70 per cent, with very small quantities of impurities other than silica, frequently with entire absence of sulphur. The hematite beds are from 30 to 50 yards in thickness, generally very much tilted, and outcropping at the summit or along the side of the mountains. The ore has been worked for some years in a small way by a sort of Catalan forge process, and a small blast furnace 10 meters in height and producing 5 tons of pig iron per day has been at work on the rubble ore since 1884. The iron from the last named contains about 0.01 per cent of sulphur, about 0.15 to 0.20 per cent phosphorus, and from 1.15 to 2.40 per cent of silicon, according to the deposit worked. The development of the industry has been retarded principally by the want of a satisfactory fuel. Wood is plentiful, but the production of charcoal is locally expensive and irregular. Owing further to the low-temperature blast and the purity of the ore, the iron does not contain sufficient silicon or phosphorus for foundry purposes, although good enough for chill castings. However, a blast furnace which is in process of construction at Rio de Janeiro, to use coke made from Pocahontas coal and to work with hot-blast stoves, will probably prove successful.

PROPAGANDA FOR NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The Brazilian Government has resolved to start a propaganda in Latin-American countries in favor of her principal agricultural products, for the purpose of opening up new markets and increasing the exchange of products between these countries and Brazil. Captain JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO has recently been appointed to have charge of this service in Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay.

FISCAL REVENUE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1902.

The fiscal revenue for the first quarter of 1902, compared with that for the same period, 1901, was as follows:

	1902.	1901.
	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Imports	13,893,918,058	13,398,512,799
Consumption	728,211,545	864,014,565
Total	16,142,679,992	15,512,600,546
Gold surplus	3,643,203,731	3,132,355,657

The revenue from redemption and guaranty funds was as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Redemption fund, paper	29,668,970	30,539,601
Guaranty fund, gold	719,890,663	487,605,200
Amount collected by revenue agencies during first quarter	5,480,590,648	5,408,360,986

BREWERIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The brewing industry has undergone a great development recently in the Brazilian Republic, owing to the levying by the Government of an import duty of 8 cents per pint on imported beer. As a consequence of this duty, the German merchants, who were chief importers, started breweries at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Mendes. These establishments were fitted up with the latest improved machinery and as the beer made was a success, the consumption has greatly increased during the last few years. The five leading breweries which formerly worked independently of one another have now amalgamated under the title of "*Companhia Antartica Paulista*." The statutes of the company, as published in the "*Diario Official*," cover the following purposes: (1) To work and develop the five original breweries and others; (2) to manufacture ice for use in the breweries and for sale; (3) to prepare malt; (4) to cultivate barley; and (5) to operate a bottle factory for their own requirements and for sale generally. The capital of the enterprise is estimated at about \$5,000,000. Up to the present time the barley, hops, and bottles employed have all been imported, chiefly from Germany.

United States Consul K. K. KENNEDAY, writing to the Department of State at Washington, from Pará, under date of April 7, 1902, states that a large quantity of beer is consumed in that city, and adds that he has been semiofficially informed that the municipal government is ready to place a local tax on beer from Rio de Janeiro in favor of the Pará product if a responsible company will take charge of the brewery formerly operated in the latter city. A large modern building has been erected and a complete outfit of first-class machinery purchased by the company, which recently went out of business.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In a report made by the German Consul at Pará to his home government, it is stated that the falling off in the import trade of the Republic of Brazil must, in a measure, be ascribed to the growth of industries throughout the country, more particularly in the southern Provinces. Merchants in Pará prefer to sell native goods, wherever possible, one reason being the fact that the profits on domestic products are higher than on foreign. Industries which are cited as being in a specially flourishing condition are the manufacture of beer, matches, linen goods, cheap dress fabrics, prepared chemicals, furniture, pins, and boats, the importations of which have consequently declined.

Madame CONDREAU, widow of the geographer, the late HENRI CONDREAU, is continuing the work of exploring the principal rivers of the State of Pará, which was begun by her distinguished husband. She has explored the Cuminá, Nhãmundá, and Curuá de Alémquer rivers, and established communications between the Mapuera and Nhãmundá rivers. A work giving the results of the exploration of the Curuá River is in press, and a similar work on the Mapuera and Jamundá rivers is in process of preparation. Madame CONDREAU has started on an expedition for the purpose of exploring the Maycurú River.

During the month of March, 1902, 56,437 bags of coffee were exported from the State of Espirito Santo, of which 36,161 bags were sent to the United States and 1,500 to Europe. The exports of coffee from Espirito Santo from July, 1901, to the 31st of March, 1902, amounted to 520,451 bags.

The German Brazilian Association held its annual meeting in Berlin during the week ending May 10, 1902. One of the developments of the work of the association in the course of the year has been the furnishing of information to intending emigrants and the furtherance of colonizing enterprises in the southern States of Brazil.

The port improvements at Bahia Blanca include the construction of a large T-shaped pier, chiefly of steel, which, when completed, will accommodate about 16 ocean-going steamers, thereby doubling the

present facilities. The pier in question will be the property of the Southern Railway Company.

HENRIQUE RUCCOLINE, representing an Italian-Brazilian syndicate, has signed a contract with the Government of the State of Sao Paulo for the establishment of an Italian colony in the districts M. Boy and Carapicubiba.

A custom-house will shortly be established at the mouth of the Oyapock River. The Brazilian Government has renewed its contract with the Steam Navigation Company of Maranhão for another period of five years, beginning with the 1st of January, 1902.

By a decree dated the 17th of March, 1902, an extension of time has been granted to the "*Companhia Brasileira Torrens*" for beginning the improvement works in the Port of Victoria, State of Espirito Santo.

The National Museum of Rio de Janeiro has sent a scientific expedition, composed of botanical and zoological experts, to make a careful examination of the fauna and flora in the region of Itatyia.

The Government of Brazil has approved the International Code of Signals, which will hereafter be employed in communications between Brazilian merchant vessels.

COLOMBIA.

CONCESSION FOR THE FREE IMPORTATION OF COAL.

"ARTICLE 1. The Government exempts the Bolivar Railway Company from the payment of import duties on coal imported for the exclusive use of the company.

"ART. 2. The exemption referred to in the foregoing article shall continue in force for a period of five years from the date of the approval of this contract.

"ART. 3. The company agrees to sell to the Government at cost such coal as the latter may need.

"ART. 4. The Government, through the Department of the Treasury, may declare the present contract forfeited, provided always that it be proved that the company has converted the coal imported to any other purpose than for the use of the railway company.

"ART. 5. The present contract requires for its validity the approval of the Cabinet, and of the Vice-President of the Republic in representation of the Executive power.

"In testimony whereof this contract has been signed in duplicate in Bogota, January 14, 1902."

The foregoing contract was duly approved by the Cabinet on January 22, 1902, and by the Vice-President on the 23d of the same month and year.

COSTA RICA.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ESQUIVEL.

The inauguration of the new President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Señor LICENCIADO DON ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, occurred at noon on May 8, 1902, being attended with the customary ceremonies.

The inaugural message, addressed to the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, was as follows:

“HONORABLE DEPUTIES: In assuming the Presidency of the Republic, to which I have been called by the majority votes of my fellow-citizens, my first word is to felicitate Costa Rica on having thus affirmed the power of her political institutions. I beg her worthy representatives to accept the homage of my profound respect and the expression of my sincere congratulations.

“Nothing is so significant in the life of a nation democratically constituted as the simple act in which, in obedience to the law and in conformity with the popular will, the supreme power of the state is transmitted from one man to another. This ceremony is irrefutable evidence that the majesty of the Constitution is no mere outburst of political clamor, but a practical and living reality. In the expression of such sentiments, I feel a heartfelt satisfaction in emphasizing, with all the energy in my power, the fact that at the termination of my constitutional term of office I shall be glad to retire to private life and intrust the command to whomsoever the people shall designate to succeed me. With this formal declaration, which I am moved to make at the beginning of my first message, and whose fulfillment will satisfy not only my duty to the written law, but also the distinct obligation of my conscience and convictions, I hope that you will feel assured that, so far as I am concerned, every initiative for constitutional reform which shall tend to establish more firmly the principle of rotation in office will receive my hearty support.

“It appears to me to be of great urgency that the municipal regimen should be amplified and greater independence granted to corporations, so that all towns of importance, whether through population or wealth, might enjoy their own resources, might deliberate and decide concerning their own affairs, and might develop apart from tutelage and centralization, to which, at all times unjust and on many occasions detrimental to progress, they are now unfortunately subject. The extension of municipal boards should be combined with the system of direct suffrage. In this manner the political education of our citizens will be advanced and the democratic government be settled upon firmer foundations. In order to compass such an important reform it will be necessary to modify the Constitution. For my part, I shall support the proposition for amendment.

“The Government to-day inaugurated will not form a political party. It is not proper that, under the circumstances existing in the Republic, there should be strife of factions and sectarianism. The need of the country demands the entire consecration of the new administration, and what the new administration most ardently desires is to consecrate itself entirely to the country, free from outside preoccupations, to meet the grave and complicated economic problems which so justly occupy our minds.

“Thus it will be seen that an inflaming of party spirit and a serious compromise of social tranquility would result should religious conflicts arise either on the part of the Government or on the part of the citizens. My Government, in accordance with the avowed intention, will continue in its relations with the church in the maintenance of the most frank and cordial harmony, without provoking or consenting to any change in the respective positions occupied by the civil and ecclesiastical powers. Within these limits the church can be granted all aid compatible with our present well-being, and this shall form the standard of my conduct in regard to this section of the Government. I do not doubt for an instant that, in the development of this plan, springing only from the desire of conciliation which animates me, I shall be able to rely upon the patriotism and prudence of the venerable Bishop so worthily designated by the Holy See to preside over the church of Costa Rica.

“The situation of the public Treasury, as is well known to all, will oblige the Government, as an imperative, though unfortunate, measure, to simplify the service of the Administration, to reduce the personnel of employees, and to curtail all expenses other than those of an absolutely indispensable character. I am not unaware that this resolution may work injury to some and that the system of economy may appear unpleasant, but it is necessary to enter upon this path notwithstanding its thorns.

“The Government will proceed in no capricious or unjust manner. It will retain the necessary employees; it will require from the public functionaries the same assiduous labor and the same precise punctuality which any private enterprise demands of its dependents; but, in exchange, it will guarantee them their positions during good conduct, and, for promotion, will consider competence and probity before political opinion.

“Agriculture will receive the especial protection of my Government. As a means of giving an impetus to and reanimating the productive resources of the nation, a fair proportion of the Treasury receipts will be dedicated to the extension, improvement, and preservation of the highways. Indirect, but important protection will be obtained by the prosecution of vagrancy and the unlawful manufacture of spirits, and by the prohibition of the maintenance of liquor stores outside of centers of population.

“Existing laws against the clandestine manufacture and sale of spirits will be executed rigorously. Modifications tending toward a more severe sentence for the delinquent and greater facility for the action of justice would be beneficial. To use tolerance in this matter would be highly censurable, not only as it operates directly against revenue, but principally that it creates habits of resistance against authority and law; that it permits the drinking of unhealthy articles which tend to produce disease and a debility of the race, and that it fomented vice and bad habits, and increases, to a notable degree, the criminal class. To energetically combat this social plague is to labor for the good name, the morality, and vigorous constitution of our people.

“My Government will endeavor to contribute to the material and moral well-being of the working people. It will encourage the formation of trade unions as beneficial, as much in the feeling of mutual aid as in the discipline of the workingmen. As soon as the resources of the exchequer will permit, public works to provide occupation for them will be undertaken. They will be further aided in every way possible for their advancement that they may obtain general and technical education by the means of which they may become skillful operatives as well as exemplary citizens.

“Touching international relations, the new Government will follow the traditions observed by Costa Rica; will legally and strictly fulfill the obligations imposed upon it by existing treaties; will discharge the duties which the rights of peoples prescribe for all nations; and, especially, will refrain from interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of other States. The latter proposition will be most carefully regarded so far as it concerns the neighboring countries.

“Public instruction will continue to receive the same merited attention as heretofore. Doubtless, it will be found convenient to render the instruction imparted in the rural schools of a more practical nature, and to abolish the function that the State has assumed as superintendent of secondary instruction, now that special conditions of the Republic should give it firm support.

“As to other matters my Government will lend a willing ear to every manifestation of public opinion, and particularly to criticisms of which it is the object, in order to make use of the salutary advice, if such should be given, or to pass unnoticed an insult if one should be proffered; and it will solicit the cooperation of all true patriots and men of merit, without considering their political affiliation, and especially does it require and hope for the aid of your wisdom and patriotism.

“Permit me, honorable deputies, before closing to offer my sincere congratulations to the distinguished Costa Rican who vacates the Presidential chair for having known how to preserve order and promote progress, and for having endeavored during his term of office—one of

the most glorious in national history—to secure the well-being of his country. On retiring from the post which he has so honored with his talents and great ability as a statesman, he enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that there will not follow him into private life any personal hates or rancors that cry aloud for vengeance, and that even though his administration may be criticised by some, all of his fellow-citizens acknowledge that he has been a patriotic and progressive President.

“On manifesting to you by this act my cordial good will, I not only bow to the citizen who retires from the executive power, leaving behind him a brilliant record, but I also respectfully salute, in the name of the whole country, the Constitution which the founders of our Government established and which we should look to as one of the sacred arches of our political institutions.”

NEW CABINET.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. That the Cabinet shall be organized as follows:

Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, Justice, Worship, Charities, and Public Instruction.

Don MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, in the Department of Government, Police, and Improvements.

Licenciado Don CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Don TOBÍAS ZÚÑIGA, in the Department of War and Navy.

ART. 2. The Assistant Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the decree.

Given at the Executive Palace on the 18th day of May, 1902.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRESIDENT ESQUIVEL.

Señor Don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, is one of the most eminent statesmen of that progressive commonwealth, and at the same time is one of the most distinguished characters of Central America. Nature has richly endowed him with great talents and high gifts, among which may be mentioned strict integrity, a calm judgment, a reflective mind, and untiring industry, all of which commendable traits manifested themselves in a marked manner in his early youth while still a student of law, and were enlarged and developed as he grew to manhood and became known, endearing him to all with whom he associated and giving him great prestige and influence in the Republic. He is a celebrated lawyer, and has taken an important part in the introduction of those salutary legislative reforms that are such a credit to the country because they are the embodiment of true liberty, and which were adopted and observed in so conserva-

tive and unpretentious a manner as to give rise to universal admiration and praise.

On reviewing his political career it is found that, whether occupying an important office in the Department of Justice, or of Foreign Relations, or in the diplomatic service, or as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the distinguished services of Señor ESQUIVEL have invariably reflected his strength of character, the rectitude of his intentions, and his ardent patriotism. He was a candidate for President in the electoral campaign of 1889, and was called upon, in conformity with the law, as "Designado" (similar to Vice-President), to exercise the duties of the executive power. He resigned that post in order to become a Presidential candidate, in compliance with the wishes of his party and in accordance with his own convictions and desires. He was not then elected, but his prestige instead of waning grew, as is attested by the fact of the immense majority which he received at the polls recently, and the general rejoicing of the whole country on account of his elevation to the Presidential chair.

FREE ENTRY FOR ORANGE CRATES.

"The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, in conformity with section 4 of article 94 of the Constitution, decrees:

"ONLY ARTICLE. Decree No. 5 of February 7 last, in which the payment of customs duties and wharfage charges on wooden boxes brought in from the United States of North America to be used in the packing and exportation of oranges, is hereby approved."

The foregoing decree was duly signed and promulgated by President ESQUIVEL on May 23, 1902.

COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) for 1901 states that the gross receipts were £260,896, and the net receipts £131,041. Including the credit balance brought forward, interest on deposits, investments, etc., the total is £135,505. From this is deducted interest on debentures, legal charges, etc., leaving a balance of £43,252. The directors recommend a dividend of 4s. per share (less tax), equal to 2 per cent, and that the balance of £7,252 be carried forward. The increase in gross receipts was £1,759, and the increase in working expenditure amounted to £6,270. Included in the total expenses for the past year are sums of £10,414 for rolling-stock renewals, £3,915 for extraordinary bridge renewals, and £2,800 placed to the credit of relaying fund.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The three leading countries interested in the Costa Rican import trade in 1901 occupied the following rank: United States, 46.77 per cent; United Kingdom, 21.83; Germany, 13.50. As compared with the

two preceding years, there is a slight decline for the United States, while the average valuation for the United Kingdom and Germany remains practically stationary.

The annual value of foodstuffs imported into Costa Rica is estimated by the British Consul in that Republic, Mr. Cox, at about \$982,640. He also states that increasing attention is being given to the cultivation of maize, beans, rice, and tobacco.

ECUADOR.

GOLD MINING.

The Zaruma Mines, at Zaruma, are now the only gold-quartz mines controlled by United States capital in the Republic of Ecuador. These mines are in the district of Zaruma, Province of El Oro, about 60 miles southeast from Guayaquil, in the western cordillera of the Andes, at from 2,500 to 4,000 feet elevation and about $3^{\circ} 45'$ south latitude. The district contains numerous gold-bearing quartz veins, many of which were worked by the Spaniards one hundred years ago. The principal veins vary from 15 to 16 meters in width. The usual dip is 75° easterly; one system has a course of northeast by southeast, while it is faulted by another with northwest by southeast course. The formation is andesitic.

The ore is mostly blue and white quartz, containing about 10 per cent in sulphides of iron, copper, zinc, and lead. Free gold is occasionally seen. Oxidation occurs very rapidly in the atmosphere. The ores are extracted by two methods—stoping large chambers and filling with surface rock, and stoping small chambers, which are left open until convenient filling is had. The latter method has not yet been extensively tried here. It is necessary to employ methods without timber because of the scarcity of that article and its consequent cost. The common timber of this section rots in a few years.

The ores are treated in a usual type 40-stamp mill, stamps of 850 pounds each. The pulp passes over three 5-foot copper plates for outside amalgamation, and thence to steel cyanide vats. Amalgamation secures about 30 per cent, while 80 per cent of the weight of the pulp (the balance being discarded slimes) yields 70 per cent of the gold in the cyanide method. The slimes and water are separated in large dams adjacent to the vats. A 0.075 per cent cyanide solution is used. In the metallurgy of these ores many features have been encountered which make usual practice of little service. The extraction was for a long time very unsatisfactory.

Freights come from the coast by mules, at a cost of \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds, according to the time of year and class of goods. From January to April the rainy season causes the roads to be very heavy, and travel is difficult.

The wages of a common native laborer are \$0.50 gold, while native miners receive from 50 cents to \$2 per day by contract system.

After considerable time spent in developing, construction, experiments, etc., the mines are now in condition to produce and treat large quantities of ore.

GUATEMALA.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States Department of State issues in its number for June 4, 1902, of "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," a comprehensive résumé of the existing trade conditions in the Republic of Guatemala, furnished on May 2, by Consul-General JAMES C. McNALLY at Guatemala City, as follows:

"The opportunity for the introduction of United States goods into Guatemala was never so good as at present. Shoes and haberdashery are constantly in demand, while other articles of United States manufacture are sought. The business houses here, while partially yielding to these incessant demands, say that the conditions imposed by United States firms will not permit them to handle American goods exclusively, although they freely acknowledge their superiority. A general complaint is that American houses will not send representatives to show their goods.

"The catalogue or circular system of advertising does not appeal to the dealers of Guatemala unless the goods be already known. I have no doubt that an actual display of American goods would win an order where a catalogue or other printed advertisement would not be noticed. This has been recently demonstrated in the matter of shoes. Numerous display cards showing the perfect style of our shoes had been sent to dealers here, but with no good result. A few months ago a representative of one of our large Western houses arrived in Guatemala and displayed his wares for inspection. His success was a complete surprise to him, and he informed me that, in future, he believed his orders would be increased. The same is true of other articles. Many houses in the United States write the consul, inclosing a sample of their goods, with the polite request that he hand it to one of the leading business houses dealing in that particular line. While every consular officer in the service feels a degree of pride in having goods of American make come into his territory, he may not have enough technical information as to cotton fabrics, hardware, paints, oils, varnish, etc., for his recommendation of the goods to be accepted. Dealers usually know what they want, and know also the quality of the articles presented for their inspection.

"While all concede the superior quality of American machinery, the universal complaint is that it is too delicately and intricately con-

structed, and necessitates the importation of a machinist to operate it. It is said that the smaller appurtenances, together with rivets and bolts, come singly, and that the inefficient American packing usually causes a breakage of these parts, which must be supplied before the machine can be operated, necessitating a delay of months. On the other hand, the people say that European machinery is so simply constructed that almost anyone can operate it after it has been put together; that the smaller parts come in duplicate, and if one is lost or broken no delay in sending for another is necessary.

"United States flour is universally used, being imported from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamers.

"The threadbare complaint against American packing is reiterated by local dealers as one of the drawbacks to our trade. While in some cases their criticism is just, I can say that we are improving. I have seen some American packing that will compare favorably with the French, which is most artistic and practical. The French use a light wood for cases, which are then wrapped with burlap. This is an advantage to the importer, as the freight and tariff are estimated on the gross weight. The American shipper is said to use heavy material for packing cases.

"The tax on United States tobacco is prohibitory, and all tobacco is imported into Guatemala from the neighboring Republics, there being a treaty between Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala for the free exchange of natural products.

"In the matter of stationery, cheapness rules the market; and this, with the credits granted by Europeans, wins the trade for them. Credits for six and nine months are freely given, after which time 6 per cent interest on the account is charged.

"The proprietor of the leading furnishing house in Guatemala tells me that American dealers are too independent and do not always keep their promises. This man, however, buys many American goods and has ordered a large line of shoes. He says that any advice offered as to packing is reparded as an attempt to interfere with the business of the exporter. Since shippers, as a rule, have never been in this country, and therefore can have no knowledge of the peculiar system of handling goods, the wishes of the buyer should be law in this regard. The goods are lowered from the ship to the lighter and are often roughly handled. The same process is repeated in taking the goods from the lighter to the pier.

"The sons of German business men shipping to this country come over and take a place with some firm here and remain for two or three years. They thus become acquainted with conditions of trade, as well as with the manner of catering to it. Their knowledge of the wants of the natives is one of the reasons why German goods control this market. The representatives of European houses make almost any

concession to obtain orders. They conform to the style demanded, cut the goods in any lengths, or manufacture any pattern to suit the local trade. Until American manufacturers meet these conditions their competitors will control the commerce of these countries.

“It would be an advantage for local dealers to buy from American houses direct, saving the commission charge—5 per cent.”

The following information is contained in a report received at the British Foreign Office concerning the class of agricultural machinery required in the Republic:

“The large majority of the machinery employed in Guatemala is that used in the coffee and sugar raising industries, and while most of the coffee-cleaning plant is brought from England that which is used on sugar plantations comes from the United States of America. The smaller implements come in about equal quantities from both countries. There are only one or two houses in Guatemala which manufacture machinery and agricultural implements. It has been ascertained that the following are the articles which are made by them for use here: Coffee drying machines, worked with hot air, live steam, or exhaust steam, and of 20, 30, 60, or 90 quintal capacity; coffee pulpers, coffee washing machinery, coffee sorters or separators, coffee peelers, elevators for coffee; sugar-cane mills for steam and water power, iron sugar pans, sugar evaporating pans, Pelton wheels of all sizes, iron water wheels, under and overshot, ironwork for water wheels, turbine wheels, steam boilers (Heine’s patent), tubular, up to 60 horsepower, Corliss engine up to 50 horsepower, lift and force pumps, couplings and bearings and cast-iron pulleys, single and double circular sawmills, and all kinds of castings of brass and iron.

“Although these local works no longer do the business they did in former years, they are still in a flourishing condition, and are largely employed for works of repair and in making smaller pieces of machinery. * * * There is a considerable demand for some improved form of plow. It appears that the ordinary plow imported from the United States or Europe is not very satisfactory. The soil here becomes baked to a hardness of steel, and the share or knife of the plow generally in use glances and slips on the earth’s surface. What is wanted is a plow so shaped as to point its share deeper into the ground, so as to turn over a good furrow and not to slip on the top of the hard earth.”

DECREE IMPOSING TAXES FOR RELIEF OF EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala, considering that the earthquakes of the 18th of the present month have caused great damages in several districts, and in view of the fact that the President of the Republic has made a special appeal to the

Congress in order that that body may take measures demanded by so great a national calamity, and considering it the duty of the legislative power to take such action as will tend to alleviate as much as possible the effects of the disaster, and believing that the imposition of sundry taxes of a transitory nature is equitable and will permit the furnishing to the injured families of the necessary assistance,

DECREES:

“ARTICLE 1. For a period of five years from the 1st of May, next, there shall be collected in the offices of the Department of the Treasury the following additional charges:

“a. Ten per cent additional upon the present rates fixed for the payment of licenses or permits for the sale of liquors and alcohol.

“b. Twenty per cent additional upon the import duties on wines, beer, and liquors imported from abroad.

“c. Five dollars annually for each *manzana* of sugar cane in all plantations which exceed five *manzanas* in size.

“d. Ten per cent, gold, on the import duties on leaf and manufactured tobacco coming from abroad.

“ART. 2. The customs collection offices shall keep a separate account of the collection of these taxes.

“ART. 3. The entire proceeds of said taxes shall be used exclusively for the assistance of persons who have been injured by reason of these earthquakes.

“ART. 4. The Executive Power may at once raise funds with this object in view from these or other revenues.

“ART. 5. For a period of five years the urban properties of the injured communities are exempt from the payment of the tax of \$6 per \$1,000.

“ART. 6. The Executive Power is also authorized to grant favors, concessions, or exemptions of taxes in favor of those who were injured by the earthquakes.

“ART. 7. The inhabitants of the communities that suffered severely in consequence of the last earthquake are exempt for a period of five years from all personal service in favor of the State, so that without any hindrance whatever they may proceed to the reparation of the injuries caused.

“ART. 8. The following articles shall be free for a period of two years from all Federal and municipal taxes:

“Tar and carboleine.

“Galvanized-iron gutters.

“Wooden or iron houses, in whole or in part.

“Roman cement.

“Galvanized sheet iron for roofs.

“Iron or wooden pillars and their accessories.

“Doors and windows of wood or iron.

“White paint in oil, and tiles of all kinds.

“ART. 9. In the regular sessions an especial account shall be given to Congress of the collection and investment of the funds collected by reason of the present law.

“Let it be transmitted to the Executive for publication and observance.

“Given in the Palace of the Executive Power in Guatemala, on April 24, 1902.”

The above law was duly approved and promulgated by President ESTRADA on April 25, 1902.

HAITI.

MINING LAW.

(December 10, 1860.)

TITLE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. All mineral and fossil substances are classified into three great groups, viz, mines, “*minières*,” and quarries.

ART. 2. The term *mines* includes all those substances found in veins, strata, or deposits, either within the interior or upon the surface of the earth, as, for example, gold, silver, platinum, mercury, lead, iron, copper, tin, zinc, calamine, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, molybdenum, tungsten, nickel, chromium, or other metallic substances; arsenic, tellurium, iodine, sulphur, plumbago, coal, petrified wood, bituminous substances, alum, sulphates having metallic bases, rock salt, and other similar substances.

ART. 3. The term *minières* includes all those iron ores denominated alluvium, pyritic earths that may be converted into sulphate of iron, aluminous earth, peat, and other substances of the same class and origin.

ART. 4. The term *quarries* includes slate, filtering stones, construction and other rocks, marble, granite, limestone, gypsum, pozzolana, hydraulic clays, basalt, lavas, marl and chalkstone, sands, flint, clay, kaolin, galactine, potters clay, earthy substances, pebbles of all kinds, and pyritic earths used as fertilizers.

ART. 5. The substances included in the term *mines* belong to the nation, as do also those of the class designated *quarries* that are only exploitable by means of subterranean tunnels.

The exploitation of all these substances is under the direction of the State.

ART. 6. The substances enumerated under the head of *minières*, and those embraced under the term *quarries* that may be exploited on the surface, belong to the owner of the land.

ART. 7. The exploitation of these substances not only as concerns the State, but also with regard to the private owner, are subject to the provisions of this law.

TITLE II.—OF THE MINERAL SUBSTANCES OR FOSSILS THAT BELONG TO THE NATION.

SECTION 1.—*Of the particular nature of this property.*

ART. 8. The mines and quarries belonging to the State, as well as the buildings, machinery, shafts, tunnels, and other works of a permanent character, the animals used in the interior of the works, and the instruments, tools, and utensils employed in exploitation, are real estate subject to the provisions contained in articles 247 and 428 of the Civil Code.

ART. 9. The products of these mines and quarries, as well as the other movable objects, not included in the foregoing article, are real property.

ART. 10. These mines and quarries are not subject to prescription.

ART. 11. They shall not be exploited except under a concession granted by the Council of Ministers.

ART. 12. Their management is under the Department of Interior, in which there shall be a branch or special division that shall be duly organized for this purpose by the issuance of the proper decree.

SECTION 2.—*Of the acts and formalities that must precede the concession.*

ART. 13. No one shall make investigations for the purpose of discovering mines or quarries or open shafts or make excavations on land without the consent of the owner thereof, and in the absence of this consent, without the permission of the Government, which shall not be given until after the owner has been heard and a satisfactory indemnity fixed.

ART. 14. There shall be granted to the persons who successfully engage in these explorations an indemnity which shall include the expenses made, duly verified, and a just reward.

ART. 15. The investigation shall include, in addition to that required for determining the existence of the mine, the examination that may be necessary to demonstrate the possibility of a useful exploitation.

ART. 16. The Government shall make known by means of the proper advertisement its intention of conceding the exploitation of the mines and quarries in order to encourage the submission of bids. Nevertheless when one or more persons having the necessary notice of a mine or quarry, request a concession from the Government, the Government may grant the same without previous notice.

ART. 17. Persons who announce their desire to make bids to obtain a

concession, may, either personally or through their agents, examine or explore the subject of the concession, a previous authorization from the Government having been obtained.

ART. 18. In case several persons submit bids, the concession shall be granted to the one making the most favorable offer.

ART. 19. Foreigners, as well as Haitians, whether as individuals or companies, may make bids and obtain concessions for the exploitation of mines or quarries.

ART. 20. The individuals or companies making the request shall prove that they have the necessary powers to undertake and direct the works, and that they have sufficient means to pay the expenses and indemnities that it may be necessary to make, as well as to reimburse the rewards paid and costs that may have been incurred and which must be settled.

ART. 21. Before granting a concession one month's time will be allowed the owners of the land or those persons interested therein in which to prepare and present to the Department of the Interior any claims that may have arisen.

ART. 22. The executive power shall decide the amount of these damages or claims, unless the same should be founded on acts that can only be determined by the ordinary tribunals, in which case the matter shall be laid before the courts, either by the parties themselves or by the Government, and a decision rendered promptly. All disputes must be settled before the granting of the concession.

SECTION 3.—*Of the consequences of the concession.*

ART. 23. The concession shall remain in force as long as the work of exploitation continues.

ART. 24. The decree granting the concession shall specify its extent, which shall be surveyed, and marked when possible by fixed corner stones erected on the surface of the soil, and by vertical planes which pass through these points into the interior of the earth to an indefinite depth. This will be done where the circumstances and locality do not require other methods of survey.

ART. 25. The decree granting the concession shall always be accompanied with a regular drawing showing the surface of the ground.

ART. 26. The concession shall give to the concessionaire, whether one or more persons, the exclusive right of exploiting the land covered by the grant, and by virtue of which the concessionaire or concessionaires shall be owners of the products exploited. The provisions of the Civil Code shall govern in these matters except where they have been annulled, directly or indirectly, by the present law.

ART. 27. The concessionaires shall not transfer their right of exploitation, either in whole or in part, except with the consent of the Government.

ART. 28. A number of concessions may be collected in the hands of one concessionaire, whether he be an individual doing business in the name of another or the representative of a company; but it is understood that each one of them shall be continued in active exploitation.

ART. 29. When a concession has been granted in favor of several persons or of a company, the concessionaires or the company must prove that they have arranged by means of a special agreement that the work of exploitation shall be continued under one management and direction. They shall also designate by means of an authentic declaration, whether among themselves or some other person, who has the necessary authority to receive advices or notifications, and who in general shall represent the concessionaires or the company before the Government, either as plaintiffs or defendants. Every concessionaire of mines or quarries shall name the domicile that he selects, and this designation, as well as the other provisions of this article, shall be included in the concession.

ART. 31. A concession granted for the exploitation of a mineral or fossil substance does not include the deposits of other substances within the same boundary, which may form the subject of other concessions.

ART. 32. The concession gives the right to occupy and utilize every part of the surface that may be necessary for the exploitation.

ART. 33. The right of occupation, not only with respect to the exploitation but also as to the investigation, shall not be extended without the consent of the owner of that part of the surface that may be occupied by factories, shops, or establishments, or by buildings, houses, and dwellings within a radius of 300 feet. They may, nevertheless, continue underneath these factories, shops, or establishments, and buildings, houses, or dwellings the underground works that are in course of operation, on condition, however, that the concessionaire furnish bond, if there is occasion for so doing, for the payment of the damages and injuries that may arise therefrom.

ART. 34. The owners, who, by virtue of the provisions of article 32 may be deprived in whole or in part of the enjoyment of their properties, shall have a right to the payment of the indemnity referred to in a future article.

ART. 35. The value of the indemnities shall serve as a security for the creditors of the proprietor in the same manner and on the same basis that the surface occupied will serve.

ART. 36. The concessionaire, whether he be an individual or a collection of individuals, shall pay the State a fixed sum, and another sum in proportion to the quantity of the products exploited.

ART. 37. The amount of these quotas shall be determined by the Government, and shall be expressed, together with all the other conditions, in the decree granting the concession. A sheet of conditions shall be duly prepared.

ART. 38. The Government may concede, should there be occasion for so doing, either in the decree granting the concession or by a subsequent disposition, the total or partial withdrawal of the proportional quota. This shall be for the purpose of stimulating the mining industry, or in consideration of difficulties which the work offers, or by means of an indemnity in case of accident, or unforeseen circumstances happening during the exploitation.

ART. 39. Of the product of these quotas a special fund shall be formed, the account of which shall be kept separately.

ART. 40. The owners of the surface, comprised within the limits conceded to those who by virtue of the concession are restrained in their right from making excavations on the land and from disposing of the products thereby obtained, and who are also prohibited by the terms of the concession from exploiting the subsoil, compelling them to forego the profits of their property except in so far as they do not prejudice the rights of those who can do the underground work, have a right to a part of the profits.

ART. 41. This part shall be fixed by the Government at the same time that the part belonging to the State is determined, but it shall never be less than 5 per cent of the proportional quota. The basis of distribution of this portion between their respective owners shall be determined later. The provisions of article 35 are applicable to this portion.

ART. 42. The concession may be suspended or annulled for the non-exploitation of the mines conceded, or for the nonpayment at the proper time of the quotas established by law, or for failure to perform the conditions specified in the decree of concession if such consequences are justly derived from it.

SECTION 4.—*Regarding indemnities.*

ART. 43. The settlement of questions concerning indenmities for damages, and all other indemnities, as well as sums which represent expenses the refund of which is provided in the present law, until other disposition is made by a special law and provided that the parties can not arrive at a friendly understanding, shall be referred to the courts of justice.

ART. 44. These tribunals shall appoint experts, and shall see that the acts of same shall strictly conform to the provisions of the Civil Code of Procedure.

ART. 45. These experts shall be selected, in so far as may be possible, from persons learned and experienced in mining subjects and mining operations.

ART. 46. The Commissioner of the Government shall always be heard, and shall make his report after the experts have rendered theirs, and upon the subjects treated therein.

ART. 47. The courts shall determine the compensation to be paid to the experts, as well as the other expenses that the examination by experts may occasion, and may order said amount deposited beforehand by the party soliciting the examination.

ART. 48. The indemnity which shall be paid to the owner of the surface shall be double the actual value of the property appropriated at the time of the occupation.

ART. 49. If the works undertaken, either by prospectors or the concessionaires, are only preliminary—that is to say, the duration of which has not exceeded one year—and provided the soil, after being restored, is capable of being cultivated as before, the indemnity shall be double what the land would have produced during that time.

ART. 50. When the occupation of the soil for the purpose of making explorations, or mining or quarrying operations, has deprived the proprietor of its use for a longer period than one year, or, if, after the works have been accomplished it should be found that the land is not suitable for cultivation, the proprietor shall have the right to demand that they purchase his property.

ART. 51. When the occupation of the land has been such that the owner of the surface can not derive from it the results that correspond to it by nature, the said owner may demand that it be expropriated, and if he is successful in this demand he shall lose the right to participate in any indemnity.

ART. 52. When land is necessary for exploitation and the concessionaire is a foreigner, the State shall acquire the same, but the value shall be paid by the concessionaire, to whom, at the termination of the exploitation, the amount of the resale shall be charged.

ART. 53. In questions of indemnity concerning the value of property, there shall be borne in mind in case of dispute, the State and the owners of the surface; in those regarding damages and injuries resulting from the exploitation, the presence of the concessionaires and of the persons who claim to have been damaged is required.

TITLE III.—OF THE MINERAL SUBSTANCES OR FOSSILS BELONGING TO THE OWNER OF THE SURFACE.

ART. 54. The owners of land who desire to extract from it, either personally or through the intervention of other persons, the substances which the present law recognizes to be theirs, shall declare their intention to so do before the Department of the Interior, and await the receipt of the necessary authorization.

ART. 55. This authorization shall not be refused and must necessarily be conceded within six months from the date of the declaration.

ART. 56. These exploitations shall be confined within the limits designated, and are subject to the inspection of the administration and of the police.

SECTION 5.—*Provisions in the interest of public order.*

ART. 57. The administration and the police shall have the right to inspect the mines and quarries subject to the rules that shall later be adopted for that purpose.

ART. 58. The provisions of the laws and rules relating to mines and quarries shall be protected by a penal code, which shall be established at some future time, for the purpose of preventing or punishing the violation of the same.

The execution of the present law devolves upon the Department of the Interior and Agriculture.

HONDURAS.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

“La Gaceta” of April 12, 1902, publishes the following law:

“The National Congress, in compliance with the recommendations of the Executive power concerning the necessity for the passage of a law governing trade-marks, decrees the following trade-mark law:

“ARTICLE 1. Any device of whatever nature that distinguishes in commerce an industrial product shall be considered a trade-mark.

“ART. 2. No form, color, phrase, or designation that does not constitute of itself the distinguishing devices of the manufactured product shall be considered a trade-mark, and in no case shall this device be contrary to good morals.

“ART. 3. Any proprietor of a trade-mark, whether a citizen or a foreigner, resident in the country, may acquire the exclusive right to use same in the Republic by duly observing the provisions of the present law. Citizens and foreigners who reside out of the country may register their trade-marks, provided they have an agency or an industrial or mercantile establishment in the Republic for the sale of their products, except where, as to foreigners, it is otherwise provided for by treaties.

“ART. 4. To acquire exclusive property in a trade-mark the party in interest shall apply, either in person or by means of his representative, to the Department of Fomento (Public Works), alleging that he reserves his rights and presenting the following documents:

“1. The power of attorney granted to the agent, if the party in interest does not appear in person.

“2. Two copies of the trade-mark, or a representation of same by means of a drawing or engraving.

“3. In case a trade-mark is shown either in high or low relief upon the products, or appears in any other special form, it shall be accompanied by two separate specifications which shall describe fully its na-

ture by means of one or more detailed drawings or by an explanatory inscription illustrating the same.

“4. In the case referred to in the second paragraph of the foregoing article, the written contract, duly acknowledged, by virtue of which the agency is established, shall be presented.

“ART. 5. The petition shall contain the name of the factory, the name of the place in which it is located, the domicile of the proprietor, and the nature of the commerce or industry in which the solicitor desires to use the trade-mark.

“ART. 6. An industrial or mercantile trade-mark belonging to a foreigner not residing in the Republic shall not be registered in this country if it has not been previously regularly registered in the country of its origin.

“ART. 7. The person who has first legally made use of a trade-mark is the only one who shall solicit a property right therein. In case of dispute between two proprietors of the same trade-mark, the ownership thereof shall belong to the one who came first into possession, and if the possession can not be proved, then to the first solicitor.

“ART. 8. The exclusive property of a trade-mark can not be enjoyed except by virtue of a declaration made by the Department of Fomento, to the effect that the party in interest has reserved his rights, after having duly complied with all the requisites prescribed by law.

“ART. 9. The declaration referred to in the foregoing article shall be made without a previous examination, under the exclusive responsibility of the solicitants, and without prejudicing the rights of third persons. The Department of Fomento shall publish the application of the party in interest, and in case of opposition, presented within the ninety days following the publication, the registration of the trade-mark shall be withheld until the judicial authority decides in whose name it shall be recorded.

“ART. 10. Trade-marks are not transferable except with the establishment for whose objects of manufacture or of commerce they serve as distinguishing marks, but their transfer is not subject to any particular formality and takes place in conformity with the rules of the common law.

“ART. 11. The duration of the property in trade-marks is indefinite, but it shall be understood to be abandoned by the closing or lack of production for more than one year of the establishment, factory, or company that has employed it.

“ART. 12. The trade-marks that have been deposited shall be preserved in the Department of Fomento, where any person who so desires may examine the register and obtain at his expense a certified copy of the same.

“ART. 13. The property of a trade-mark obtained in contravention

of the foregoing provisions shall, on petition of the adverse party, be declared judicially void.

“ART. 14. A certified copy of the decision declaring the trade-mark void shall be forwarded to the Department of Fomento by the judge rendering the same.

“ART. 15. A trade-mark is counterfeited:

“1. When trade-marks are used that are exact and complete duplicates of another, the ownership of which has already been reserved.

“2. When the imitation is of such a nature that, on the whole, an almost exact reproduction results, and, although varying in certain details, the trade-mark is liable to be taken for another one legally registered.

“ART. 16. Any one who shall have counterfeited a trade-mark or made use of a counterfeited trade-mark, provided always that it is applied to objects of the same industrial or mercantile nature, shall be considered guilty of the crime of counterfeiting, regardless of the place where it may have been done.

“ART. 17. The crime of counterfeiting is subject to the penalties provided for in the penal and common code.

“ART. 18. Drawings and industrial models are included under the provisions of this law.

“ART. 19. The protection that the present law gives to industrial or mercantile trade-marks does not protect the goods covered by them except when manufactured and sold in the country.

“ART. 20. The present law shall be in force from the date of its promulgation, and the applications that are pending on that date shall be decided in conformity therewith.

“Done at Tegucigalpa, in the Hall of Sessions, on the seventh day of the month of March, 1902.”

CONCESSION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

The Government of Honduras has granted a concession to THOMAS W. TROY & Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, United States, for the establishment of a farm for the cultivation of wheat, using modern machinery for the sowing and harvesting of the same. The concessionaire agrees to erect and keep in operation a flour mill with a capacity of 50 barrels of flour daily. The Government concedes to the concessionaire 1,000 hectares of Government lands in the departments of Cortes and Santa Barbara, one-fourth of which must be kept under cultivation. The Government agrees to maintain the present duty on flour, but in case of great scarcity, or an extraordinary emergency, may declare the free importation of this article. The concession will remain in force for a period of ten years.

MEXICO.

QUICKSILVER MINING.

As one of the heaviest items in mining for gold and silver is quicksilver, the following data prepared by one of the leading mining engineers of the Mexican Republic and published in the "Mexican Herald" for May 11, 1902, has value for operators. The larger part of the product of commercial quicksilver in Mexico comes from Huitzuco, a small town about 18 miles east of Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, where the "Mina Cruz and Anexas" is located. It was discovered in 1874 and has been worked without interruption ever since. The plant represents an expenditure of about \$250,000. Three thousand five hundred tons of crude ore are mined monthly, from which from 250 to 300 flasks of quicksilver are produced.

The cost of production is stated to be lower in the Republic of Mexico than in the other producing countries of the world. In United States currency the relative cost is as follows:

	Cents per pound.
Russia	39
United States	37
Spain	31
Mexico	27

The world's product, represented in round numbers, for the various producing countries is led by Spain, with 50,000 flasks annually, followed by the United States, with 30,000 flasks; Russia, 20,000 flasks, and Mexico, 5,000 flasks.

Mexico's annual importation during the last five years has been 10,000 flasks, at prices ranging from \$72 to \$105 per flask of 72 pounds. Taking an average valuation of \$90 per flask, the total outlay annually made in the Republic for this staple is about \$900,000.

The ore at Huitzuco is not found in a vein but in a gigantic cone of limestone formation. The process of treating is very primitive. The limestone is broken into lumps of from 5 to 6 pounds each, and then placed in a furnace of native construction and roasted. The smoke is conducted through long flues and then precipitated into chambers. Once a month the soots are collected and placed upon a hot sheet-iron floor, the iron being laid at an angle, and by gently stirring the soots the quicksilver runs into an iron pot, from which it is dipped into flasks and sent to market.

The shaft of the "Mina Cruz and Anexas" is 750 feet deep. The ore at the lower levels is low grade, said to be about three-fourths of 1 per cent per ton, but near the surface it runs as high as 14 per cent. The great bulk of the ore worked is from the lower levels, but every

month a small portion of the rich ore near the surface is roasted to maintain the monthly output of from 250 to 300 flasks.

Although the mine at Huitzuco is the only one in the district worked for mercury at present, the country in the vicinity, in all directions, has the remains of old workings and dumps, which plainly show that in the past mining for quicksilver was vigorously prosecuted. In the low hills surrounding the town samples of ore can be found containing quicksilver, which, if worked by modern methods, would doubtless be profitable.

REPORT OF THE MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The report of the Mexican Railway Company (Limited) reproduced from the "Times" of London, for the half-year ended December 31 states that the average earnings per mile per week amounted for the second half of 1901 to \$259.07, for the first half of 1901 to \$267.02, and for the second half of 1900 to \$254.11. The sum at the disposal of the company, after payment of the interest on the debenture stock and providing £6,329 for a special reserve, is £6,768. Adding to this the balance of £481 standing to the credit of the first preference stockholders, there is a total of £7,250, which will suffice for the payment of a dividend for the half-year on the first preference stock at the rate of one-half per cent per annum, absorbing £6,385 and leaving a balance of £865 to be carried forward.

The gross earnings of the line in the half-year amounted to a total of \$2,185,968, an increase of \$41,887 over the corresponding period of 1900. The working expenses were increased by \$160,811, chiefly in consequence of the night passenger-train service, which adds greatly to the train mileage. The pier and launch service, which shows a substantial profit instead of a loss, produced a result better by \$30,099; thus the resulting reduction of revenue was \$88,825, the net profit being \$781,319. This, at the average exchange of 22.25d., produces in sterling £72,435, to which being added interest and fees in London, there is a net revenue balance of £73,097, which is £18,249 less than in the corresponding half of 1900.

The fall in exchange causes over £12,250 of this reduction by increasing working expenses and reducing the sterling value of the profit to be remitted. The average sterling value of the dollar in the half year under review was 22.25d., compared with 24.40d. in the corresponding half of 1900. The latest market price per ounce is equivalent to 20.09d. per dollar. The board has agreed with the board of the Inter-oceanic Railway, as from March 1, last, for a pool of all competitive traffic, both import and national, for a period of not less than seven years, subject to four years' notice, if given as on March 1, 1905, or not less than five years' notice, if given at any subsequent date. The objects the two

boards have in view are to encourage trade through the port of Veracruz, and to secure economies in the cost of administration and expense of working the traffic over the two lines which the recent keen competition has so largely increased. The four lines constituting the Mexican Traffic Association have entered into a new pooling arrangement dealing with European goods imported into Mexico. The severe competition via New Orleans and Galveston for this traffic—a competition which has been most injurious to the company and the other lines serving the Mexican Gulf ports—will cease under the new arrangement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MORTGAGE BANK.

The report of the manager of the Mortgage Bank of Mexico made to the shareholders at a meeting in London, England, on April 15, 1902, for the year 1901, shows that the mortgage operations undertaken by the institution during the year amounted to a sum of \$2,376,000 against \$2,370,700 in 1900, of which \$427,000 were discharged in 1901. The accounts current during the year were: Debtor, \$13,416,335.55, and creditor, \$14,110,435.49, making the total operations \$27,526,771.04, against \$21,414,299.91 in 1900. The deposits in 1901 were \$346,466.39, against \$384,982.82 in 1900. The discount operations in 1901, though reaching a larger amount than in the preceding year, gave less profits to the bank on account of the smaller rate of interest, which in 1900 was 10 per cent, while in 1901 it fell to 6 per cent in some transactions. In 1901 the discount operation represented a sum of \$2,272,407.79 against \$2,209,279.61 in 1900 and in 1901 the profits were \$92,576.07 against \$100,422.37 in 1900. In the interest account the earnings in 1901 were \$209,784.64 against \$212,635.19 in 1900. This result was occasioned by the same reasons that affected the discounts—the decrease of the rate and not the decrease of business.

In the commission account of 1900 the redemption of nearly \$2,000,000 of mortgage loans gave the favorable result of \$12,706.94 earnings, while in 1901 the year's operations gave a charge against the bank of \$192.76, showing a minus difference of \$12,989.70 in the account of 1901, as compared with the preceding year. The expense account shows a decrease, the amount in 1901 being \$74,467.39 against \$81,265.32 in 1900. In exchange, the fluctuations in the price of silver, especially in the last month of 1901, together with the light demand for operation in the preceding months, very considerably reduced the profits in this account, which were \$37,023.12 against \$53,343.74 in 1900. The operations in exchange during 1901 were: Bought and sold on New York, \$9,620,002.06; on London, \$5,667,713.71; on Paris, \$2,227,749.74, making a total for the year of \$17,515,465.51 against a total for 1900 of \$18,007,498.84, in which operations with

New York were represented by \$7,127,046.78; London, \$9,057,181.91, and Paris, \$1,823,270.15.

The agencies' accounts in 1901 amounted to \$1,445,000.09 and \$4,216,128.44 in 1900, including debt and credit in both years. In the safety-deposit vaults the earnings showed a decided increase, being \$6,205.93 in 1901 against \$5,186 in 1900. The profits earned in 1901 were \$257,511.35 against \$264,999.04 in 1900, showing a decrease of \$7,487.69. Added to the profits for the year (\$257,511.35) were \$51,899.04 brought forward from the previous year, giving a total for distribution of \$309,410.39, of which the following disposal was made:

Dividend at 5 per cent.....	\$175,000.00
To reserve fund.....	13,000.00
To doubtful debts.....	63,402.63
To fees of bond.....	27,166.31
To new account.....	30,841.45
Total.....	309,410.39

RAILWAY BETWEEN TAMPICO AND MEXICO.

Consul S. E. MAGILL, writing from Tampico under date of April 24, 1902, states that the Mexican Central Railway Company is building a railroad connecting Tampico with the City of Mexico, and that the company, after a number of careful surveys, has selected a route that is only 60 kilometers (37 miles) longer than the shortest line from Veracruz to the capital. The work of construction will be begun within 60 days and rapidly pushed to completion. This road means much for Tampico in its rivalry with Veracruz for commercial supremacy. Tampico now leads in the combined value of the exports and imports, in the tonnage of imports, the vessel tonnage, and in the value of the exports. Veracruz, on the other hand, holds first place in the value of the imports and in the amount of duty collected. With a direct route to the City of Mexico of less than half the length of the present line, Tampico would, no doubt, capture a considerable amount of the imports now shipped via Veracruz.

SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The following suggestions and instructions published in "Dun's Review" for May 31, 1902, regarding the shipment of merchandise from the United States to Mexico are of interest to all manufacturers having business relations with that country:

"I. Packages of merchandise must contain only one mark and number in order to facilitate identification. When packages bear marks and numbers other than appear on consular invoice and manifest, a fine will be imposed on shipper, not to exceed \$1 for each package

found in this condition. In this case the inscription or address of the factory which may be found stamped uniformly on the packages is not to be considered as mark, but the initials, figures, and numbers by which each shipper can be distinguished from all others.

“II. Shippers should state gross and net weight and value of each package, even when the entire shipment is made of one class of goods. In case there should be different articles in one package, great care must be taken to give net weight, legal weight, and value of each article; also its classification in accordance with the provisions of the customs tariff. Weights, etc., should be stated in terms of the metric system.

“III. A great difference exists between net weight and legal weight. Net weight represents the intrinsic weight of the merchandise itself, while legal weight includes all kinds of interior packing, such as boxes of paper or light wood, bottles, flasks, vials, jugs, etc., directly containing the respective articles, and packed with the same in a large case. The customs tariff states plainly when duties are to be charged on net weight and on legal weight.

“IV. When several boxes, bundles or packages are strapped or bound together, so as to form a single package, the weight and number of each should invariably be stated, in addition to the gross weight of the package as a whole. An exception, however, is made to the above in the case of articles in bulk, which usually come bound together, such as iron bars or sheets, staves, or other similar effects.

“V. When shipping oils, and other like goods, which generally come in large cases, the number of cans contained in each case must be stated.

“VI. In dry goods, the exact length and width of each piece, as well as the texture and kind of material (whether mixture, or wool, cotton, or linen), must be expressed, as well as the gross and net weight of each package, and the weight of each article. The measurement of handkerchiefs, towels, etc., must be stated in square inches. The number of threads of warp and wool in a square of half a centimeter should be stated when shipping “*rebozos*,” or their imitations (Mexican scarfs or shawls) of cotton, hemp, wool, or silk, or a mixture of any of the materials above named.

“VII. When shipping drugs, care must be taken not to use flasks or vials bearing a label varying from the actual contents, as in such cases duties will be collected on the article subjected to the higher rate.

“VIII. All articles, even when imported with machinery and forming part thereof, but which can be put to another use than that for which they were designedly imported, must pay the duty as set forth in the tariff. Under this head are included bolts and nuts (except in very small quantities); iron, round, flat, octagonal, or square; oils; textures of wool and other material; skins, tanned or untanned, etc.

“IX. Extreme care should be taken to give the exact number of packages shipped. Any excess over the number specified in the manifest will incur heavy penalties, which are always rigidly enforced.

“X. When shipping crockery or glassware, care must be taken to state whether the same is plain, or with mountings or ornaments of metal, and if such metal be gilt or plated. When plain, such articles pay a lower rate of duty, hence the necessity of proper specification as above, and of giving separately the respective weights of each kind.

“XII. When shipping goods in bond, the proper entry must be made at the custom-house or port of shipment, so as to allow of the importation into Mexico without making new entry at the United States custom-house at the frontier.”

PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

In a report to the State Department of the United States, Consul P. MERRILL GRIFFITH, at Matamoras, under date of April 26, 1902, says: “In view of the scarcity of fuel in Mexico, the exploration and exploitation of oil lands is attracting considerable attention in this country. The recent discoveries at Beaumont, Texas, have given rise to the hope that oil in paying quantities will also be found in Mexico. Very favorable indications of its presence have been discovered at several places, and liberal concessions for the development of petroleum deposits on national lands have recently been granted by the Federal Government to prospectors.

“Almost certain indications of the existence of petroleum are to be seen in many States, and especially in Tamaulipas, where in places there is an abundance of asphalt, sulphur, and oil on the surface. Besides these signs, some of the topographical features, according to the opinion of an expert engineer and oil prospector, are due to the great pressure of the confined natural gas beneath. It seems, as a result of powerful erosive action during past ages, that the upper strata of earth, which served as a protection, were broken up and removed, after which the pressure of the gas below was sufficient to cause a local upheaval. Through the seams thus formed the oil, deprived of its lighter gases, escaped in the form of very heavy oil and asphaltum. In most cases the exudation does not consist of any one substance in a paying quantity, but passes through all the grades, from an inferior, dark-colored oil to massive asphaltum rock, as hard as flint. There are also other equally encouraging indications of an abundance of gas and oil in the shale below.

“Several companies, formed principally with United States capital, have been organized in order to prospect and drill for oil in Mexico. The Mexican Petroleum Company has invested extensively and is now operating in the district west of Tampico. The Mexican National Oil and Development Company, recently organized under the laws of

New Jersey, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has had its charter filed in Mexico. This company has secured valuable leases embracing over 1,000,000 acres of land, and will soon begin drilling a series of wells throughout the central part of the State of Tamaulipas. Its office is at Monterey.

"Should an abundance of fuel oil be discovered in Mexico, one can scarcely conjecture the beneficial effect it would have upon her commercial and industrial development."

RUBBER PLANTING AND CULTURE.

The "India Rubber World" for May, 1902, publishes information concerning the various plantations in Mexico interested in the planting and cultivation of rubber trees, stating that they have, on the whole, made steady progress since their inception. Much preliminary development work has been done, a considerable amount of rubber has been planted, and a great number of rubber nurseries are in existence or are being planned for the coming season. It is the reasonable anticipation of the managers of the companies that rubber can be cultivated profitably under right conditions and proper methods of exploitation.

Following are the names and status of some of the important companies engaged in this form of enterprise:

The Imperial Plantation Company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, United States, with \$3,000,000 capital, and owning 3,000 acres on the Cazones River in northern Veracruz. It is purposed to plant 250,000 rubber trees this year with "short crops" on a portion of ground, besides which considerable space will be devoted to tobacco, it being intended that the tobacco crop shall afford dividends while the rubber is developing. The Laguna Chica Plantation Company was organized and commenced operations in October, 1901, in the State of Veracruz. There are now reported to be in bearing 225,000 coffee trees (second crop) and 50,000 pineapples, besides 500,000 banana plants, and lemons and oranges. The company has not as yet attempted to cultivate rubber plants, as further developments in this line are being awaited. The company is capitalized at \$300,000, of which \$200,000 has been placed. La Trinidad Mexican Plantation Association owns 1,400 acres in the State of Veracruz, the total cost of which was \$16,200, gold. On the "Ixtal" estate, embracing 1,000 acres, 40,000 trees are being grown, ranging from 1 to 5 years of age and covering about 75 acres of land. The cost of planting and caring for these trees is estimated at about \$22,875. On the same tract, at the beginning of 1902, were 30,000 rubber plants in nurseries, and on "La Trinidad" there were 70,000, since which time 15,000 additional plants have been transplanted on the Ixtal estate, mainly on land planted in corn and beans.

It is planned to begin tapping the trees when they shall be 6 years old. A good income is anticipated from the sale of rubber seed (*Castilloa elástica*) to other planters. The yield of seed this year is estimated at 4,000 pounds, part of which is under contract for shipment to India, at \$1.13½ per pound. The Isthmus Plantation Association of Mexico is situated in the State of Oaxaca, and clearing was begun in the natural forest in February, 1900, since which time 1,271 acres had been cleared up to February 28, 1902. Coffee planting began in August, 1900, and there are now 191,335 trees, some with natural forest shade and some among rubber trees. From the first rubber planting, in June, 1900, there are 4,242 trees, from 8 to 15 feet in height, and from the planting of 1901 there are 41,678 trees, a total of 45,920. The nurseries contain 315,000 coffee and 40,000 rubber plants. About 1,200 cacao plants have been set out and the corn grown last year was sold for \$7,149. The Jumiapa Plantation Company, situated in the State of Oaxaca, states in its first annual report (1901) that 125 acres were cleared for coffee and 60,000 plants set, and 100 acres cleared for planting coffee and rubber. The nurseries contained at the beginning of the year 1902: Coffee trees, 200,000; rubber, 50,000; cacao, 15,000; orange, 10,000, and new nurseries will be made during the year.

Numerous other companies are engaged in rubber culture throughout the Republic, on tracts ranging from 500 to 4,000 acres, all of which are in various stages of development, both as regards the primary object of the plantations and also in respect to the secondary or subsidiary growing of coffee, corn, cacao, vanilla, and other "short crops."

COAL MINING IN SONORA.

The "Mexican Economist" states that the San Marcial coal mines, in the State of Sonora, will soon be exploited on a large scale. Tunnels have been opened and the mines placed in a condition to produce 150 to 200 tons of coal daily. In order to facilitate the handling of this coal, a branch railway is being constructed from the main line of the Sonora Railway to the San Marcial mines, and early in July next it is proposed to begin large shipments of coal consigned to cities in the interior of the Republic.

NAVIGATION CONCESSIONS.

The Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company has been granted a concession by the Mexican Government for the establishment of navigation between the Gulf ports of Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Frontera and one or more ports of the United States, South America, and Europe. The company is also obligated to engage in the coastwise trade between the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. The

contract is in force from the date of its promulgation and will continue in effect for a period of ten years, after which time it may be renewed for ten years longer at the mutual request of the parties in interest.

NEW TANNERY AT AGUASCALIENTES.

The State of Aguascalientes has granted a concession for the establishment of a tannery at Aguascalientes. The concessionaries, Messrs. GARIA, CHAVEZ, and QUIRIN agree to invest at least 50,000 *pesos* in the new plant, and to commence operations within a year from the date of the contract. The capital, plant, and products of the company are exempt from all State and municipal taxes for a period of ten years.

ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND SPAIN.

The "*Diario Oficial*" has published the text of a treaty celebrated between the Government of Mexico and that of Spain, in virtue of which the two countries agree to submit to the decision of arbitrators all the disputes that may arise between them and which they are not able to settle in an amicable manner, provided that, in the opinion of the contracting States, said controversies do not affect the independence or national honor of the signatory powers. The treaty will continue in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the respective ratifications.

MINING COMPANIES IN DURANGO.

According to official data recently published in "*La Evolución*," of Durango, the State of Durango has 1,846 mines, covering an area of 10,260 hectares, distributed as follows:

District.	Number of mines.	Hectares.
Durango.....	46	324
Nombre de Dios.....	13	88
Santiago Papasquiaro.....	81	346
San Dimas.....	36	210
Tamazula.....	74	402
San Juan del Río.....	267	2,046
El Oro.....	111	1,076
Nazas.....	29	398
Cuanacame.....	294	2,093
Mapimi.....	136	1,842
Inde.....	64	495
Other districts.....	695	940
Total.....	1,846	10,260

RAILWAY CONCESSION IN SONORA.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to the Mexican Anthracite Coal Mining Company for the construction of a railway from Cananea, in the State of Sonora, to Imuris, or some other station of the Sonora Railway. The preliminary survey must be commenced within six months. The concessionnaire agrees to complete 10 kilometers of the line within eighteen months; at least 15 kilometers more

within the following year, and the entire line within a period of time not exceeding six years. The gauge of the road is to be 1 meter 435 millimeters. The general office of the company will be in Guaymas. At the termination of the concession, on the expiration of the ninety-nine years for which it is granted, the property reverts to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Mexican Consul at Cardiff, Wales, has reported to the National Government that a new market for Mexican tamarinds is to be found in Cardiff, and urges that samples be sent thither. He affirms that, should the tamarinds prove equal in quality to those received from Brazil, a large demand will arise for their use in the manufacture of dental washes and other medicinal preparations. Leaves and fruits have on several occasions been furnished to firms in Paris with satisfactory results.

The Mexican International Railway is extending its line to Papasquiari, Tepehuanes, and Santa Catarina, in the State of Durango. The extension will be 56 miles long, and when completed will give the International Railway a total trackage of 220 kilometers in the State of Durango.

The town of Mezquital, State of Durango, is preparing to make a fine exhibit of cereals, fruit, woods (both cabinet and building), specimens of minerals and other products of the district, at the local exposition which will soon be held at Durango. This district is one of the least developed in the State.

Pennsylvania capitalists are contemplating the erection of a shoe factory at Linares or Montemorelos, on the Mexican Gulf Railway, in the State of Nuevo Leon. The plans of the company will necessitate the investment of 500,000 *pesos*. The machinery will be purchased in the United States.

The Mexican Government has granted the American Smelting and Refining Company the privilege of importing 5,000,000 ounces of silver to be coined at the Government mint. The silver consists of silver bullion and will be allowed to enter Mexico free of duty.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received information from the Consulate-General of Mexico in New York that, owing to the absence on leave of Señor Don JUAN N. NAVARRO, Consul-General, the affairs of the Consulate will be under the direction of Vice-Consul Señor Don A. LEÓN GRAJEDA.

The inspector of public highways in the State of Sinaloa, having completed a minute inspection of some of the most important roads, will render a report to the State Government recommending improvements and extensions.

The commission of Yucatan, in charge of the collection of exhibits to be sent to St. Louis, has established agencies in all the districts of the State.

The commission appointed by the State of Queretaro is actively at work preparing an exhibit which will be sent to the Exposition at St. Louis.

At Mineral Station, Chihuahua, the Torreon smelter will establish sampling works, a site for the erection of which has been purchased.

NICARAGUA.

ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

[Diario Oficial Managua, September 27, 1901.]

The President of the Republic, considering that in the tract of lands which are not denounceable in the Atlantic littoral there exist numerous farmed lands which the Government is in duty bound to advance and protect, for the security of landed property and to facilitate the acquisition of the right of possession of these lots of land, in conformity with the decree of July 6, 1899, resolves:

“ART. 1. To allow the actual possessors of public lands in the tract which has not been denounced in the eastern coast of the Republic to acquire the right of property of the lots which they have cultivated or marked off.

“ART. 2. The petition shall be filed before the governors of Bluefields or of Cabo de Gracias á Dios, according to the jurisdiction in which the land may be located, within precisely three months from the date of the publication of the present resolution, the petitioner being obliged to express in his petition the boundaries, the kind of agricultural pursuits in which he has engaged, and the number of *manzanas* cultivated.

“ART. 3. The officials referred to will secure information from two suitable witnesses to prove whether the land has really been cultivated or marked off, and when this information is complete they will order it to be published by proclamations, inserting one in the newspaper of Bluefields. In case that there has been no opposition, after twenty days have elapsed they will award the land to the party interested, who must previously deposit its value in the corresponding subtreasury within the eight following days, complying with everything else relating to the agrarian law in force until they obtain the grant of the title.

“ART. 4. After the term referred to in article 2 has elapsed, or the eight days to which the foregoing article makes reference, and the deposit has not been made, the possessors will be considered as lessees and will pay annually, in advance, the rent hereinafter expressed.

“ART. 5. The governors of Bluefields and of Cabo de Gracias shall

appoint engineers who will form the registry of the survey of lands, which in future may be possessed by lease according to this enactment; the expense of measurement and marking off of each lot being payable by the interested parties.

“ART. 6. While the measure is being made said officials shall procure information, by means of witnesses, to ascertain which lots of cultivated or marked-off land have not been procured by right of title according to article 2, and the approximate extent of each one of them. Having obtained full information in regard to this matter, they shall notify the possessors that they are considered as lessees, cautioning them in the same act that they have to deposit the value of their lease within fifteen days. When a possessor of public lands be considered as lessee because he has not paid the deposit within the eight days referred to in article 3, the term for the payment of the lease will be reckoned from the following day after the expiration of the eight days.

“ART. 7. If after the measure has been made it is ascertained that the number of *manzanas* is in excess of that which has served as a basis to fix the rent, the parties interested shall pay the difference in the Subtreasury; and in case of excess it shall be discounted in the ensuing payments.

“ART. 8. If, after the possessors have been notified that they are lessees, any one of them contends right of property or any other real right to the land and appeals or brings up opposition without presenting a title in due form and registered, he is obliged to accompany a certification of the deposit of the value of the rent to get a hearing.

“ART. 9. The price of each *manzana* will be the following:

If it is suitable for breeding live stock	\$5.00
If suitable for agriculture	8.00
If suitable for agriculture and comprised in a zone 2,000 <i>varas</i> broad along the margins of navigable rivers for large vessels	10.00
For each <i>manzana</i> of irrigable land \$2 in excess will be paid.	

“ART. 10. The value of the lease will be:

For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for grazing live stock.....	1.50
For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for raising live stock or for agriculture	2.50
For each <i>manzana</i> of land suitable for raising live stock, if it is comprised in a zone 2,000 <i>varas</i> broad along the margin of navigable rivers for large vessels.	3.00

“ART. 11. The governors of Bluefields and of Cabo de Gracias á Dios will at once notify the department of finance each time that a petition is filed before them according to article 2, and of the acts they may issue, considering as lessees the actual possessors of land according to article 6, expressing in either case the limits, the kind of agricultural pursuit, and the number of *manzanas* of the lot.

“Be it communicated.

“ZELAYA, R.,

“*The Minister of Finance.*

“MANAGUA, *September 20, 1901.*”

ESTIMATE OF THE COFFEE CROP.

United States Consul C. DONALDSON reported to the Department of State, from Managua, on March 25, 1902, that the crop of coffee now nearly gathered is the largest ever produced in Nicaragua. The greatest increase has been made in the Department of Matagalpa, where many planters from the United States have recently settled, and whose young plantations are just beginning to bear a full crop. It is calculated that they will have about 50,000 sacks, which is over double the production of last year in that Department. The older plantations in the Department of Managua, Carazo, and Granada, adds the Consul, are also giving a large crop, and it is estimated that altogether the whole country will produce about 300,000 sacks, equal to 30,000 000 pounds, valued at about \$3,000,000.

PARAGUAY.**MESSAGE OF VICE-PRESIDENT CARVALLO.**

On April 1, 1902, the Vice-President of the Republic of Paraguay, as representative of the Chief Executive, delivered an important message to the Congress, in which he sets forth, among other details, the fact that the nation is enjoying a period of profound peace, which it was the policy and intention of the Government to prolong, so that the efforts of the people in the development of the latent industries of the country might not be checked or delayed, but, on the contrary, that every incentive might be offered for accelerating and encouraging the material progress and development of the Republic.

The conditions requisite for increasing the commercial and industrial activity of the nation were never brighter than at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that the economic status of the country is not as favorable as might be desired; still the Executive is of the opinion that under a wise and conservative administration, such as the present, a future full of hope and promise for the ultimate welfare and prosperity of the Republic in the respective departments of commerce, legislation, and finance may be anticipated. National production, and especially agriculture, continues to increase, although not so rapidly nor on so large a scale as might be expected when one takes into consideration the favorable conditions existing in the Republic for the exploitation of this industry, as well as the fertility of the soil throughout the entire national domain. One of the greatest obstacles to the rapid development of the agricultural resources of Paraguay is the lack of sufficient capital to carry on operations upon a large scale, and with which to secure the necessary agricultural machinery for the cultivation of the fields and plantations, many of which lie idle and

untouched, due not so much to the lack of labor as to the want of funds with which to properly develop and cultivate them.

The educational facilities of the Republic advance from year to year, and the proportion of uneducated persons diminishes yearly. The Government continues to take, as always, the liveliest interest in the cause of education, and earnestly endeavors in every way possible to encourage and promote it.

Referring to the foreign relations of the nation, the Vice-President states that the Republic is at peace with all the world. The troublesome boundary question with Bolivia is in a fair way, it is hoped, to be settled in an equitable and amicable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of both nations.

The domestic affairs of the nation remain in a satisfactory condition, and the inhabitants of the Republic continue to devote their time and energies to the performance of their accustomed duties and occupations. Abundant crops have been harvested, and the live-stock industry is in a flourishing condition, the foot-and-mouth disease, which appeared in some sections during the year in a mild form, having entirely disappeared.

Commerce, generally speaking, has prospered throughout the country. Incomplete data collected up to the present time show that during the year 1901 there were established in the capital of the Republic 160 commercial and industrial establishments. The total approximate commerce during the time mentioned, according to the latest data obtainable, was as follows: Commercial transactions, \$67,242,437; industrial operations, \$139,047,095; live stock, 2,953,757 head. During the year 1901 112,650 hectares of agricultural lands were under cultivation, the total production of which aggregated 1,381,126,421 kilograms of farm products, such as maize, manioc, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, cotton, rice, coffee, tobacco, etc.

The receipts of the Central Railway during the year rose to \$1,838,-600.96. During the same period the Post-Office Department sent 97,044 telegrams and handled 2,099,640 pieces of mail matter.

Attention was called to the fact that Paraguay is the only South American Republic that has not a diplomatic representative near the Government of the United States of North America, and bearing in mind that American capital is now seeking investment in Paraguay, and for the purpose of stimulating and developing as much as possible the commercial relations between the two countries, the Government of Paraguay has decided to establish a legation at Washington, the representative of which will be Señor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. For the same reasons enumerated in the foregoing, Paraguay will also establish a legation near the Governments of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and has appointed Señor Don JUAN COGORNO as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Governments of those States.

The revenues of the Republic in 1901 amounted to \$11,412,746.98, as compared with \$9,856,063.02 in 1900, and were made up as follows:

Custom-houses	\$9, 930, 348. 41
Internal taxes	1, 220, 246. 97
Posts and telegraphs	181, 128. 85
Real estate	10, 736. 40
Mortgages	4, 980. 10
Direct taxes	65, 306. 25
Total	11, 412, 746. 98

The movement of imports and exports during the same period was \$5,532,964.42, made up of imports to the amount of \$3,003,657.83, and exports aggregating \$2,529,306.59, or an excess of imports over exports of \$474,351.24 in 1901.

The public debt of the Republic on December 31, 1901, was \$4,787,077.86 gold the internal debt on the same date being \$827,300.

PERU.

TRADE OF CALLAO, 1901.

Minister I. B. DUDLEY transmits from Lima, April 17, 1902, to the Department of State of the United States, copies of an official statement showing the value of importations during the calendar year 1901, through Callao, the principal port of Peru. Imports in 1901, according to countries of origin, were:

Country.	Value.	
	<i>Soles.*</i>	
England	6, 897, 607	\$3, 359, 132
United States	4, 069, 056	1, 981, 630
Germany	3, 245, 267	1, 580, 445
France	1, 426, 932	694, 916
Italy	959, 905	467, 474
Belgium	871, 481	424, 411
Australia	698, 414	340, 128
China	694, 696	338, 317
Chile	439, 173	213, 877
Spain	188, 149	89, 629
Central America	92, 703	45, 146
India	46, 762	22, 773
Ecuador	31, 038	15, 116
Other countries	86, 671	42, 209
Total	19, 747, 854	9, 615, 203

The following table shows the values of the classes of imports in 1901:

Article.	Value.	
	<i>Soles.*</i>	
Cotton	2, 987, 211	\$1, 454, 772
Wool	1, 568, 282	763, 753
Linen	188, 409	91, 755
Silk	448, 440	218, 390
Furniture	1, 265, 819	616, 454
Fancy articles	8, 867, 621	4, 221, 132
Provisions and groceries	3, 231, 392	1, 573, 688
Wines and liquors	321, 695	153, 665
Drugs and chemical products	804, 661	391, 870
Specialties	64, 327	31, 327

*1 Peruvian sol = 48.7 cents,

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

MESSRS. GARLAND and READ, acting for a British syndicate, have purchased for £150,000 the Morococha mines in the Yauli district. These mines are reputed to be as good as those of Cerropasco.

The Peruvian Government, in a decree dated March 14, 1902, prohibited the importation into the Republic of articles of food preserved with boracic acid.

SALVADOR.
MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT REGALADO.

On May 1, 1902, the President of the Republic of Salvador delivered an interesting message to the National Congress, in which he stated that the political, economic, and social affairs of the nation were in a satisfactory condition and that peace and tranquillity reigned throughout the land.

The Chief Executive refers in the most laudable terms to the results obtained by the holding of the Second International Conference of American States, the Second Judicial Central American Congress, and the Conferences of the Presidents of the Central American States.

Discussing the foreign relations of Salvador with the rest of the world, President REGALADO notes the fact that the diplomatic relations between Salvador and the United States, as well as those existing between all the countries of the Old and New World, remain unchanged, bound together, as it were, by closer bonds of friendship and good will than have ever existed before. Special reference is made to the Republic of Mexico, the Chief Executive saying that, "The Government of Mexico, in addition to having our sympathies for its repeated proofs of frank and cordial friendship, has also our profound thanks." The Government of Chile has shown its confidence and sympathy by establishing a first-class legation near the five Central American Republics.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is in a satisfactory condition, and a marked increase has taken place in the business done in this branch and also in the character of the service performed.

In January last work was begun on the Union Railway, the plans having been previously approved by the Government, and in due time this important iron highway, now in course of construction, will be added to the railway system of the Republic.

During the past year the cause of education has received the especial attention of the Government. The number of teachers assigned to the primary schools has been considerably increased, and a notable improvement has occurred in the general efficiency of elementary instruction. Interest in the higher seats of learning has not waned,

and the colleges and universities of the nation continue to be largely patronized and ably managed.

The President's message contains a lengthy exposition of the finances of the country, in which it appears that the receipts of the nation from taxation in 1901 amounted to \$6,556,721.56, made up of the following items:

Customs duties.....	\$4,168,564.59
Tax on liquors.....	1,814,761.99
Sundry taxes.....	315,283.14
Telegraphs, post-offices, etc.....	258,111.84
Total.....	6,556,721.56

In 1900 the revenues from the same sources were \$6,337,729.06, or \$218,992.50 less than those collected in 1901. To the \$6,556,721.56 produced in 1901 from the sources mentioned above, there must be added \$1,133,958.17 proceeding from licenses, deposits, and moneys returned, which, added to the balance of \$135,084.67 on hand in the Treasury at the beginning of the year 1901, makes the total receipts for that year amount to \$7,825,764.40. The disbursements in 1901 were \$7,640,891.17, as is shown in the following table:

Legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government.....	\$4,378,948.31
Payment of different credits.....	3,197,956.09
Return of deposits and other expenditures.....	63,986.77
Balance December 31, 1901.....	184,873.23
Total.....	7,825,764.40

The public debt on the 31st of December, 1901, was as follows:

Bonds of Salvador, capital.....	\$5,561,562.68
Interests.....	515,325.93
Other bonds, together with interest.....	2,249,015.82
Total.....	8,325,904.43

The exports in 1901 were as follows:

	Exports.	Value in silver.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	
Coffee.....	326,588	\$8,308,466
Other products.....	90,574	2,647,579
Total.....	417,162	10,956,045

The imports during the same period consisted of 195,204 packages of merchandise, valued at \$2,615,150.64 gold, which, with exchange at 150 per cent, equals \$6,537,876.60 silver. Comparison with the value of the exportations during the same period shows a balance in favor of the latter of \$4,418,168.40.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTE.

FRANCISCO BOGEN, an old German resident of San Salvador, has made a contract with the Salvadorian Government for the establish-

ment of an automobile service, the vehicles to be run by alcohol power. Mr. BOGEN is to import all lamps and necessary apparatus for the service.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1901. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for the month of April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campeche</i>): Mexico		\$336	\$6,964	\$17,466
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>): Mexico	\$6,709	978	57,891	8,094
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America		318	3,069	2,389
Brazil	5,005	18,688	718,034	913,452
Other South America	144,144	218,572	1,478,049	1,617,469
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafê; Cafè</i>):				
Central America	1,599,049	994,265	4,053,722	3,560,485
Mexico	373,444	533,980	1,491,527	2,212,590
Brazil	4,278,059	2,668,768	38,981,418	46,940,361
Other South America	731,321	486,303	4,738,166	4,694,669
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>): South America	28,836	46,942	405,861	473,153
Fibers:				
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>): Mexico	815,213	990,230	6,871,063	8,578,070
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America	323,392	258,588	2,056,170	2,057,757
South America	61,577	57,100	498,512	435,036
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>): Mexico	169	327	136,514	100,787
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>): South America	1,375	24,531	154,590	270,750

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros o pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America	\$42,708	\$42,249	\$455,141	\$436,314
Mexico	217,350	263,888	2,185,060	3,024,363
South America	837,570	782,828	7,937,610	10,446,427
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	81,137	47,111	577,203	478,732
Mexico	13,560	12,311	106,333	80,854
Brazil	2,782,048	2,055,285	14,564,201	13,457,591
Other South America	32,625	21,979	512,903	468,094
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico	284,523	326,131	2,425,186	3,137,151
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America	53,827	33,291	103,263	174,010
Mexico	1,748	605	12,065	7,201
Cuba	3,949,419	2,720,325	17,853,856	13,120,405
Brazil	934,878	504,274	4,193,338	4,637,115
Other South America	147,404	214,450	7,122,781	5,145,197
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico	678	863	26,653	41,049
Cuba	1,496,922	930,620	8,556,655	7,414,298
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America	6,243	51,266	348,531	651,386
Mexico	62,240	21,140	410,464	337,262
Cuba	21,438	43,844	228,553	220,528
South America	4,244	280	26,721	10,366
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	95,694	545,889	376,168	2,851,796
Class 2 (combing)		8,378	8,390	46,433
Class 3 (carpet)	81,901	151,570	534,758	449,030

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America	\$1,197	\$711	\$10,715	\$17,728
Mexico	14,882	43,554	324,990	191,167
Santo Domingo	429	36	2,800	512
Cuba	4,525	4,507	86,393	53,582
Argentine Republic	25,771	102,945	1,281,161	1,673,446
Brazil	1,205	4,748	12,296	17,874
Colombia			1,299	626
Other South America	2,019	11,157	267,445	204,807
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America	6,844	2,208	32,910	39,314
Mexico	59,171	242	581,693	476,878
Santo Domingo	30		138	345
Cuba	57,363	86,490	592,433	685,634
South America	3,245	3,475	16,541	90,048
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America	1,825	2,975	29,131	28,875
Mexico	10	2,966	1,465	731,295
South America	154,752	137,181	842,808	454,741
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America	83,123	80,745	783,669	868,295
Mexico	11,312	15,945	128,036	175,436
Santo Domingo	14,014	39,083	166,461	214,499
Cuba	195,962	218,311	1,728,868	1,790,482
Brazil	210,430	198,412	2,251,854	1,887,792
Colombia	26,707	26,254	218,838	195,120
Other South America	220,659	104,864	1,457,583	1,445,201

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	\$12,281	\$574	\$74,492	\$60,880
Mexico.....	85,296	145,657	1,401,661	964,092
Santo Domingo.....	415	2,823	559,682	345,770
Argentine Republic.....	5,424	43,634	356,079	389,620
Brazil.....	179	879	103,447	29,160
Colombia.....	1,461	1,365	6,269	23,891
Other South America.....	41,957	30,262	318,881	193,889
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	430	284	4,446	4,114
Mexico.....	2,244	2,091	16,813	17,685
Santo Domingo.....	108	76	445	793
Cuba.....	881	828	12,328	13,756
Argentine Republic.....	324	30	23,665	7,895
Brazil.....	629	805	9,083	4,892
Colombia.....	145	41	544	957
Other South America.....	5,068	1,325	28,482	20,581
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	5,254	76,594	166,839	664,185
Cottons:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	156,447	244,013	1,640,600	999,519
South America.....			232	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	78,652	73,228	681,531	540,034
Mexico.....	18,937	17,602	234,550	230,084
Santo Domingo.....	41,838	16,497	241,279	224,476
Cuba.....	44,484	13,398	191,439	173,172
Argentine Republic.....	13,131	7,738	94,266	79,333
Brazil.....	23,631	68,309	268,071	434,968
Colombia.....	154,653	89,123	512,050	631,874
Other South America.....	121,045	121,209	1,587,950	1,053,908
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	53,702	30,158	373,495	363,938
Mexico.....	33,413	34,419	392,131	322,866
Santo Domingo.....	1,421	1,671	36,675	18,826
Cuba.....	14,988	16,340	100,628	133,728
Argentine Republic.....	903	19,402	16,318	177,175
Brazil.....	2,940	5,727	38,655	48,616
Colombia.....	5,019	10,443	39,786	53,227
Other South America.....	5,184	10,005	75,056	77,575
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatos elétricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	12,110	6,146	69,269	40,539
Mexico.....	35,996	23,412	331,591	313,993
Argentine Republic.....	9,628	1,313	276,251	107,941
Brazil.....	45,230	23,562	234,681	170,480
Other South America.....	28,792	19,853	174,847	149,078
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de aço; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	6,433		90,643	19,069
Mexico.....	71,199	40,573	871,260	1,072,854
South America.....	108,356	24,764	1,187,792	395,186
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	12,044	11,092	113,346	89,211
Mexico.....	56,754	70,428	478,115	549,752
Santo Domingo.....	2,712	2,008	23,847	16,928
Cuba.....	39,776	32,215	293,882	320,276
Argentine Republic.....	18,810	29,294	224,569	250,326
Brazil.....	14,269	9,560	146,555	103,766
Colombia.....	6,810	4,539	39,964	34,550
Other South America.....	19,562	21,699	359,184	237,556

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
<i>Sewing machines and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America	\$2,943	\$1,831	\$30,947	\$24,355
Mexico	40,892	21,700	277,243	313,351
Santo Domingo	1,237	709	9,445	5,905
Cuba	5,015	20,309	86,410	74,989
Argentine Republic	10,827	7,130	164,309	94,687
Brazil	4,394	3,875	55,514	36,829
Colombia	2,810	1,756	7,482	9,840
Other South America	9,116	4,470	166,731	141,958
<i>Typewriting machines and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America	456	165	4,990	4,889
Mexico	3,993	14,558	61,879	110,068
Santo Domingo	152	23	1,362	915
Cuba	2,516	2,328	34,654	28,824
Argentine Republic	85	1,709	20,701	22,800
Brazil	718	915	5,549	9,391
Colombia	323	241	1,540	2,761
Other South America	2,493	1,487	28,264	28,797
<i>Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles):</i>				
Central America	1,605	5,225	28,980	28,090
Mexico	2,652	2,229	13,694	9,353
Santo Domingo	242	724	6,464	3,936
Cuba	9,463	5,523	49,569	55,308
Argentine Republic	3,200	2,664	82,700	65,909
Brazil	11	17,529	63,210	120,259
Colombia	500	1,057	3,937	7,368
Other South America	6,051	6,485	74,564	60,080
<i>Boots and shoes (Culzado; Calçados; Chaussures):</i>				
Central America	14,326	11,724	154,257	121,075
Mexico	46,890	68,133	335,927	545,774
Colombia	4,324	7,040	56,816	41,187
Other South America	14,362	5,095	67,058	96,619
Naval stores:				
<i>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrao; Résine et goudron):</i>				
Central America	659	933	8,945	8,723
Mexico	1,706	518	8,907	12,671
Santo Domingo	32	24	3,986	4,260
Cuba	639	1,423	14,118	18,307
Argentine Republic	23,459	4,477	138,625	17,616
Brazil	10,011	10,647	159,509	191,828
Colombia	1,731	902	12,056	8,588
Other South America	7,382	4,119	82,542	88,957
<i>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine):</i>				
Central America	311	628	6,139	7,316
Mexico	27	217	3,046	2,695
Santo Domingo	58	49	771	683
Cuba	4,063	2,730	39,750	37,437
Argentine Republic	13,740	13,370	121,260	56,248
Brazil	4,193	3,883	62,512	51,134
Colombia	855	429	4,416	3,666
Other South America	3,835	2,551	80,561	33,890
<i>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes):</i>				
Mexico	62,845	39,253	360,121	428,636
Cuba	17,942	21,891	199,617	279,429
<i>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</i>				
Central America	25,410	9,718	134,219	124,468
Mexico	12,174	14,769	129,642	160,949
Santo Domingo	2,467	5,362	62,311	53,864
Cuba	12,472	21,945	210,824	196,867
Argentine Republic	118,587	56,296	1,032,008	885,765
Brazil	186,598	62,412	1,802,783	1,671,684
Colombia	6,796	10,398	110,596	115,019
Other South America	109,053	112,817	1,082,347	994,356
<i>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</i>				
Central America	627	538	6,621	7,658
Mexico	79,480	29,909	721,028	984,531

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Oils, vegetable—Continued.				
Santo Domingo	\$8,466	\$7,403	\$59,560	\$55,152
Cuba	2,208	850	28,141	29,983
Argentine Republic	7,622	4,794	55,357	16,077
Brazil	56,272	18,814	324,725	287,843
Other South America	14,250	20,736	143,483	154,391
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America	2,946	866	24,450	19,503
Mexico	2,173	1,103	22,417	24,444
Santo Domingo	26	13	75	179
Cuba	1,399	195	8,768	6,632
Argentine Republic			38	19
Brazil	88	470	13,564	10,215
Colombia	372	890	5,079	5,852
Other South America	1,886	813	18,759	20,344
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America	4,215	3,207	34,719	31,847
Mexico	257	81	1,525	633
Santo Domingo	167	205	4,023	2,568
Cuba	210	405	6,201	3,474
Brazil	649	69	1,157	2,892
Colombia	1,970	2,344	16,237	12,414
Other South America	15,244	11,076	169,043	149,183
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America	6,989	13,246	93,711	101,459
Mexico	2,448	1,250	29,294	27,407
Santo Domingo	860	1,047	5,563	13,055
Cuba		463	2,990	2,950
Brazil	1,015	4,405	13,995	18,990
Colombia	845	131	6,257	2,257
Other South America	3,276	946	90,090	34,188
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America	2,212	2,347	24,923	26,031
Mexico	2,948	3,666	26,470	28,759
Santo Domingo	124	220	1,737	1,085
Cuba	33,177	55,639	377,594	309,754
Brazil	24,488	7,248	168,201	149,245
Colombia	91	6	950	1,322
Other South America	1,188	610	24,432	29,467
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America	2,346	2,149	28,984	26,340
Mexico	3,953	4,419	41,506	51,551
Santo Domingo	1,098	739	11,931	10,465
Cuba	44,570	49,459	509,247	475,467
Brazil	1,212	315	4,727	2,743
Colombia	1,533	1,214	15,202	13,690
Other South America	8,323	4,782	74,401	66,136
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i>):				
Central America	10,568	7,946	89,530	91,368
Santo Domingo	956	1,555	8,730	8,144
Cuba	37,844	46,747	478,794	433,593
Brazil	52	605	255	605
Colombia	1,452	1,235	15,447	13,538
Other South America	10,559	17,327	225,406	230,530
Lard (<i>Mantecca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America	16,828	12,032	177,540	134,663
Mexico	38,258	52,998	401,086	647,097
Santo Domingo	5,273	5,665	36,565	37,860
Cuba	226,841	195,411	2,275,935	1,784,540
Argentine Republic	1,778	762	7,211	5,596
Brazil	146,128	65,562	943,019	944,686
Colombia	16,607	6,542	99,683	78,996
Other South America	73,108	72,433	876,392	760,331
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America	3,648	2,070	40,420	34,475
Mexico	6,619	7,259	48,316	73,057
Santo Domingo	2,062	1,813	17,371	14,676
Cuba	2,745	3,247	16,638	27,307
Brazil	17,306	4,954	178,305	139,547
Colombia	1,785	1,106	11,263	10,798
Other South America	14,644	11,237	107,296	96,761
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America	2,125	1,635	20,584	18,721
Mexico	1,812	5,573	29,585	36,329
Santo Domingo	703	444	5,070	4,003

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Cheese, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba.....	\$4, 252	\$1, 498	\$23, 975	\$17, 920
Brazil.....			34	574
Colombia.....	545	826	5, 941	7, 286
Other South America.....	579	160	5, 329	3, 098
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	4, 832	4, 647	25, 501	23, 996
Mexico.....	17, 820	15, 587	114, 436	162, 957
Argentine Republic.....	3, 300	2, 390	15, 562	5, 619
Colombia.....	2, 442	2, 579	9, 446	33, 291
Other South America.....	11, 617	2, 198	73, 573	65, 804
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America.....	8, 562	5, 241	52, 321	43, 046
Mexico.....	684	1, 193	24, 957	14, 992
Cuba.....	14, 105	10, 381	131, 981	119, 178
Argentine Republic.....	1, 350		5, 551	204
Brazil.....			354	412
Colombia.....	2, 935	2, 759	9, 346	19, 580
Other South America.....	10, 744	2, 974	48, 250	38, 471
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturado; Madeira não manufacturado; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	5, 247	4, 111	48, 339	33, 428
Mexico.....	63, 631	70, 970	292, 892	534, 871
Cuba.....	7, 078	8, 445	56, 179	161, 133
Argentine Republic.....	966	10, 287	64, 132	32, 255
Brazil.....			1, 894	890
Colombia.....	922	956	12, 123	9, 061
Other South America.....		555	41, 150	96, 594
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	1, 436	4, 016	47, 293	37, 408
Mexico.....	68, 051	141, 596	948, 039	1, 016, 286
Santo Domingo.....	14, 465	2, 867	55, 424	45, 681
Cuba.....	55, 059	130, 994	698, 567	806, 843
Argentine Republic.....	141, 052	99, 413	1, 096, 465	993, 035
Brazil.....	32, 280	37, 811	212, 895	297, 369
Colombia.....	1, 342	2, 073	44, 906	38, 217
Other South America.....	46, 131	69, 396	679, 185	723, 586
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	3, 341	5, 728	57, 706	38, 226
Mexico.....	59, 597	51, 358	346, 007	450, 505
Santo Domingo.....	1, 412	799	23, 767	23, 831
Cuba.....	22, 632	19, 139	289, 170	269, 445
Argentine Republic.....	2, 088	7, 308	56, 160	79, 727
Brazil.....	1, 794	813	17, 548	13, 478
Colombia.....	2, 653	1, 139	17, 260	15, 929
Other South America.....	4, 490	4, 234	61, 881	64, 316

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The exports from San Francisco, California, to the ports of Ecuador during the month of April, 1902, according to data furnished by the Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, consisted of 4,048 packages of merchandise, weighing 317,427 kilos, valued at \$8,357.83. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail, by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Brooms.....bundles..	10	410	\$77.50
Flour.....sacks..	2,450	110,250	3,762.50
Groceries.....packages..	109	3,657	825.48
Lumber.....do..	332	151,203	1,047.85
Soap.....boxes..	210	8,820	682.50
Wines and liquors.....packages..	11	688	228.30
Yokes for oxen.....box..	1	59	80.00
Total	3,123	275,087	6,704.13
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks..	600	27,200	1,033.00
Groceries.....packages..	20	1,187	105.70
Potatoes.....crates..	30	1,578	45.00
Total	650	29,965	1,183.70
ESMERALDAS.			
Flour.....sacks..	275	12,374	470.00
RECAPITULATION.			
Brooms.....bundles..	10	410	77.50
Flour.....sacks..	3,325	149,825	5,265.50
Groceries.....packages..	129	4,844	930.18
Lumber.....do..	332	151,203	1,047.85
Potatoes.....crates..	30	1,578	45.00
Soap.....boxes..	210	8,820	683.50
Wines and liquors.....packages..	11	688	228.30
Yokes for oxen.....box..	1	59	80.00
Total	4,084	317,427	8,357.83

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports to the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of April, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$363,522 Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$60,184 Mexican silver, the details of which are shown in the following tables:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion		\$76,585
Gold coin		178
Gold ores		4,522
Silver bullion		184,756
Silver ores		97,481
Total		363,522
OTHER PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber		1,899
Ballast		105
Beeswax		368
Canned meats	pounds..	54
Coffee	pounds..	10,495
Copper ores		9,000
Fish oil	gallons..	131
Groceries		8
Hides	pounds..	28,381
Horns		180
Lemons		1,247
Live animals		48
Mahogany		375
Rubber	pounds..	878
Shells		2,830
Spices	pounds..	22
Sugar	do..	86
Vegetables		2,074
Wooden manufactures		2,003
Total		60,184

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of domestic merchandise invoiced at \$146,826 gold, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$2,347. The items composing this trade are shown in the following tables:

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids.....		\$483	Locks.....		\$737
Apples.....barrels..	10	37	Lumber.....		6,784
Barley.....quintals..	422	212	Machinery.....		1,270
Bicycles.....		720	Malt.....		833
Blacking.....		50	Milk.....		458
Boilers.....		4,952	Nails:		
Books.....		28	Cut.....pounds..	11,600	45
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	337	319	Wire.....do.....	12,700	412
Bottled beer.....dozen..	12	19	Nuts.....		147
Bottled wine.....do.....	35	169	Oil paintings.....		110
Brooms.....		191	Oils.....gallons..	2,145	693
Butter.....pounds..	3,566	788	Onions.....quintals..	414	764
Cacao.....		81	Oranges.....		20
Calicoes.....yards..	24,640	1,327	Oysters.....		191
Candies.....		199	Paints.....		1,127
Candles.....pounds..	11,069	873	Paper.....		2,183
Canned fish.....		853	Patent medicines.....		531
Canned meats.....		667	Perfumery.....		131
Canned salmon.....		270	Plows.....		94
Carriages.....		397	Pork.....		82
Cheese.....pounds..	10,280	1,251	Potatoes.....quintals..	1,903	1,883
Clay, manufactures of.....		301	Powder.....		23,733
Coal.....tons.....	15	175	Prunes.....pounds..	2,325	86
Codfish.....pounds..	277	20	Pumps.....		864
Cognac.....gallons..	103	103	Quicksilver.....pounds..	31,050	19,800
Coke.....tons.....	3	19	Raisins.....do.....	6,802	398
Copper.....		429	Rubber, manufactures of.....		1,037
Copper, manufactures of.....		233	Rubber tubes.....		1,863
Cordage.....pounds..	9,863	1,447	Sacks.....		893
Cork, manufactures of.....		547	Scales.....		176
Cotton clothing.....		712	Seeds.....		130
Cotton, manufactures of.....		1,357	Sewing machines.....		45
Crackers.....pounds..	35,721	1,835	Shellfish.....		52
Drugs.....		2,968	Silk, manufactures of.....		80
Electrical supplies.....		2,529	Soap.....pounds..	1,923	81
Envelopes.....		514	Sole leather.....		1,185
Fine hardware.....		37	Starch.....pounds..	548	28
Firearms.....		1,586	Staves.....		6,164
Fire brick.....		115	Steel in bars.....pounds..	4,491	310
Flour.....barrels..	282	1,007	Steel in sheets.....do.....	2,417	95
Fruits.....		2,029	Steel rails.....tons..	7	326
Furniture.....		550	Stone, manufactures of.....		77
Furs.....		51	Stoves.....		254
Glass.....		970	Sugar.....pounds..	9,908	282
Grease.....		817	Sundry apparatus.....		633
Groceries.....		1,844	Tallow.....pounds..	12,690	716
Ham.....pounds..	645	90	Tar.....barrels..	29	97
Hay.....tons.....	100	1,206	Tools.....		2,313
Hops.....pounds..	391	67	Typewriters.....		223
Ink.....		39	Varnish.....gallons..	93	121
Iron:			Vegetables.....		1,702
Bar.....pounds..	14,225	456	Vinegar.....gallons..	443	73
Cast.....		3,033	Whisky.....do.....	440	1,079
Manufactures of.....		2,160	Wine in kegs.....do.....	9,176	3,749
Pipes.....		3,509	Wire.....pounds..	36,672	1,321
Jewelry.....		74	Wood, manufactures of.....		609
Lamps.....		351	Woolen clothing.....		70
Lard.....pounds..	1,480	156	Yeast.....pounds..	885	260
Lead, manufactures of.....		75	Zinc, manufactures of.....		221
Leather, manufactures of.....		182			
Linen, manufactures of.....		72	Total.....		146,826

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE REEXPORTED.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol .....gallons..	550	\$1,079	Opium .....pounds..	168	\$278
Ale		235	Pepper.....do....	457	86
Arrowroot.....		112	Prepared meats		63
Bottles		352	Rice.....pounds..	42,322	700
Cacao.....pounds..	646	100	Sauces.....		5
Caustic soda.....do..	5,677	322	Soap.....		3
Cement.....do..	20,481	291	Spices.....pounds..	2,723	570
Fans.....		198	Tea.....do....	2,079	229
Firecrackers.....		61	Tin, manufactures of.....		19
Fruits.....		22	Whisky, American.gallons..	173	150
Hyposulphite soda.pounds..	5,572	80	Wine, bottled.....dozen..	50	161
Jute, manufactures of.....		1,281	Wood, manufactures of.....		18
Machinery.....		250	Wool, manufactures of.....		15
Metal, manufactures of.....		549			
Milk.....		21	Total		7,248
Mineral water .....gallons..	50	20			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to \$13,052.

The Mexican Vice-Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, announces that the shipments from Pascagoula to the Mexican ports of Veracruz, Progreso, and Campeche during the month of May, 1902, consisted of lumber, valued at \$15,479.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, advises that the imports into the Republic of Mexico, through the port of Nogales during the month of March, 1902, amounted to \$120,022.20, made up of the following products:

Articles.	Amount.
Animal products	\$15,225.00
Arms and explosives	5,948.00
Chemical products	9,133.00
Machinery and accessories	23,331.00
Mineral products.....	22,662.50
Paper, and paper products.....	595.00
Spirituos beverages	1,909.00
Sundries.....	5,756.20
Textile products	19,568.00
Vegetable products.....	13,563.50
Vehicles.....	2,331.00
Total	120,022.20

Countries.	Amount.
Austria	\$240.00
England.....	8,154.00
France.....	3,117.00
Germany.....	2,215.00
Russia.....	60.00
United States.....	106,236.20
Total	120,022.20

The duties paid on these goods amounted to \$64,686.69, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico, through the port of Nogales, to the United States were valued at \$1,174,426, and were made up of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle.....head.....	141	\$1,791
Copper bullion.....pounds.....	6,040,952	966,754
Fruits.....do.....	30,985	424
Gold bullion and gold dust.....ounces.....	5,849.85	116,997
Guano.....tons.....	30	155
Lead bullion.....pounds.....	258,572	10,343
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	1,418	542
Mescal.....gallons.....	132	119
Ores.....		14,183
Raw hides.....pounds.....	166,809	12,772
Salt.....do.....	1,100	5
Silver bullion.....ounces.....	88,228.77	50,289
Sole leather.....pounds.....	287	52
Total.....		1,174,426

According to statistics furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, merchandise to the value of \$144,791 entered the Mexican Republic through that port during the month of April, 1902. These products were classified in the following manner:

Animal products.....	\$11,310.00	Textile products.....	\$21,929.00
Arms and explosives.....	3,082.00	Vegetable products.....	19,137.50
Beverages.....	3,740.00	Vehicles.....	5,292.00
Chemical products.....	18,801.00	Miscellaneous.....	3,504.00
Machinery and parts thereof.....	27,677.00		
Mineral products.....	27,462.50	Total.....	144,791.00
Paper and paper products...	2,856.00		

The foregoing merchandise originated in the following countries:

England.....	\$16,841.00	Japan.....	\$1,590.00
France.....	7,453.00	United States.....	102,290.00
Germany.....	15,108.00		
Italy.....	1,509.00	Total.....	144,791.00

The duties collected on these goods by the Mexican Government amounted to \$75,220.80 Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales during April, 1902, amounted to \$996,081 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion.....pounds.....	6,175,490	\$739,719
Cattle.....head.....	561	5,736
Fruits.....pounds.....	11,509	192
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces.....	5,165	103,300
Guano.....pounds.....	40,000	87
Hides.....pounds.....	48,760	3,492
Lead bullion.....do.....	89,677	3,587
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	7,526	725
Mescal.....gallons.....	46	57
Ores.....		107,996
Salt.....pounds.....	300	1
Silver bullion.....ounces.....	56,707	31,189
Total.....		996,081

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of May, 1902, three vessels of a capacity of 2,556 tons entered the port of Mobile, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso and Vera Cruz, bringing 9,478 bales of henequen and a consignment of coffee. During the same period eight steamships cleared from Mobile, destined to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcas, and Progreso, carrying a cargo of railway ties, lumber, coal, and merchandise.

The Consul-General of Mexico in New York advises that during the month of April, 1902, fourteen ships, carrying 237,875 packages of merchandise, cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports. During the same period thirteen ships, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York, bringing 129,077 packages of merchandise. The following table shows in detail the imports of products from the Mexican Republic through the port of New York during the month referred to:

Alligator skins.....	bales..	127	Hides	boxes..	5, 184
Broom root	do..	6, 092	Hides, loose.....	do..	3, 700
Cedar	logs..	688	Honey	barrels..	250
Chicle gum.....	bales..	1, 116	Ixtle	bales..	2, 430
Cigars	boxes..	83	Jalap	sacks..	390
Coffee	sacks..	33, 340	Lead bullion	bars..	40, 563
Copper bullion	bars..	960	Mahogany	logs..	845
Deerskins	bales..	130	Oranges	boxes..	4
Fustic	logs..	3, 923	Ores	sacks..	8, 125
Garlic.....	pounds..	3, 010	Rubber, crude.....	bales..	133
Goatskins	bales..	1, 334	Sarsaparilla	do..	421
Hair	do..	28	Tecali marble.....	pieces..	659
Henequen	do..	13, 409	Tobacco	bales..	146
Heron plumes.....	boxes..	6	Vanilla	boxes..	44

The Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports the following exports from the port of San Francisco to Nicaraguan ports during the month of April, 1902:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
CORINTO.			
Beer.....	barrels..	5	Kilos. 567
Blacking	cases..	1	20
Curiosities	do..	6	181
Dynamite	do..	20	508
Dynamite caps	do..	1	14
Flour.....	sacks..	1, 600	108, 788
Fuse for mines	cases..	3	110
Grease	do..	2	82
Groceries	packages..	85	3, 730
Iron safe	cases..	1	104
Lumber	pieces..	170	7, 127
Oils	barrels..	30	6, 030
Potatoes	crates..	100	6, 002
Rice.....	sacks..	1, 642	39, 858
Tallow	packages..	125	26, 879
Textiles	bundles..	1	135
Tooth powder	cases..	1	33
Seeds	do..	4	254
Silks	do..	1	55
Stationery	do..	3	157
Sundries	do..	4	147
Varnish	do..	1	48
Wines and liquors	packages..	23	1, 631
Total		3, 829	202, 460
			13, 382.65

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.			
Advertisements.....cases..	1	<i>Kilos.</i> 14	.....
Beer.....do.....	9	1,012	\$76.50
Brooms.....bundles..	1	70	7.25
Flour.....sacks.....	214	14,552	602.76
Groceries.....packages..	75	2,714	440.20
Launch and accessories.....sacks..	1	.....	650.00
Onions.....crates.....	10	560	31.20
Potatoes.....do.....	18	1,035	34.36
Rice.....sacks.....	80	3,600	192.00
Rubber hose.....packages..	1	2	1.50
Stationery.....cases.....	3	280	99.73
Wines and liquors.....packages..	16	1,934	206.25
Total	429	25,773	2,341.75

The total number of packages shipped during the month was 4,358, weighing 228,233 kilos, valued at \$15,724.40.

The Consul of Venezuela at New York reports that during the month of April, 1902, eleven steamers and one schooner sailed from the port of New York, bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 46,481 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,389,538 kilograms, valued at \$311,521.11, as compared with 60,203 packages, weighing 3,195,708 kilograms, invoiced at \$271,996.66, exported during the same month in 1901. The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in April, 1902, by ports:

Ports.	Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.*</i>
Caño Colorado.....	Merchandise.....	135	11,326.00	4,878.15
Carúpano.....do.....	.....	719	51,650.00	19,247.15
Ciudad Bolívar.....do.....	.....	13,355	485,780.33	262,786.55
Cumaná.....do.....	.....	89	5,277.00	2,425.00
Guantá.....do.....	.....	112	7,477.00	1,708.50
Guiría.....do.....	.....	92	7,199.00	2,074.80
La Guayra.....do.....	.....	16,387	1,097,065.40	532,706.50
Do.....do.....	Gold.....	2	60.50	159,800.00
Lavela.....do.....	Merchandise.....	423	26,692.25	12,302.50
Maracaibo.....do.....	.....	9,332	452,606.75	296,530.50
Do.....do.....	Gold.....	4	72.00	200,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....do.....	Merchandise.....	5,831	244,232.75	119,639.35
Total.....	.....	46,481	2,389,538.98	^b 1,614,099.00

* One bolivar equals 19.3 cents American gold.

^b Equal to \$311,521.11, gold.

The articles shipped during the period referred to are as follows:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.*</i>
Axes and agricultural implements.....	164	3,780.00	6,615.00
Barbed wire.....	2,387	107,563.00	26,843.75
Beer and hops.....	28	1,294.50	785.00
Blankets.....	333	43,488.75	135,279.30
Butter.....	894	39,691.00	55,437.75
Cement (Roman).....	230	41,280.00	1,665.00
Coal.....	1,429	129,684.00	2,950.00
Cordage.....	1,015	28,030.00	31,453.05
Cotton drill, white and colored.....	114	15,965.25	36,717.30
Crude cotton drill and canvas.....	267	28,136.00	51,085.00

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars. ^a</i>
Drugs and perfumes.....	445	21,610.35	45,959.20
Fine hardware, etc.....	1,065	58,175.55	97,346.65
Flour.....	12,906	832,945.00	180,558.00
Forage.....	46	2,246.00	380.00
Glassware and lamps.....	86	5,190.00	4,564.50
Gold coin.....	6	132.50	359,800.00
Hardware and carriages.....	663	42,972.65	45,363.05
Kerosene.....	10,570	384,981.00	52,170.00
Lard.....	7,672	247,915.00	253,152.15
Liquors.....	25	536.00	830.00
Live animals.....	5	4,600.00	3,325.00
Lumber.....	100	8,165.00	965.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	921	56,117.25	47,340.45
Oils and paints.....	323	22,746.10	14,273.50
Printing supplies (paper, presses, and type).....	103	21,799.50	6,335.00
Provisions.....	3,594	138,999.00	80,205.55
Revolvers.....	4	76.50	1,080.00
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	69	2,055.33	7,090.00
Sailcloth and ducking.....	140	16,693.50	32,746.60
Small fruits.....	36	2,228.00	667.50
Soap and candles.....	666	69,756.00	10,186.25
Sugar.....	2	247.00	130.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	69	1,828.00	5,990.00
Leaf tobacco.....	31	1,642.25	4,938.25
Tobacco fillings.....	73	6,069.00	9,871.20
Total.....	46,481	2,389,538.98	^b 1,614,099.00

^a One bolivar equals 19.3 cents American gold.^b Equal to \$311,521.11 gold.

The Consul of Venezuela at New York states that during the month of May, 1902, 10 steamers were dispatched from the harbor of New York bound for Venezuelan ports, carrying 29,357 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,831,011 kilograms, valued at \$185,386.57, as compared with 45,399 packages, weighing 2,541,701 kilograms, invoiced at \$253,886.63, exported during the same month in 1901. The following table shows the movement of this commerce by ports in May, 1902:

Ports.	Products.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira.....	Merchandise.....	1,076,585.88	540,239.20
Puerto Cabello.....	do.....	212,060.15	118,018.20
Maracaibo.....	do.....	398,276.50	226,485.50
La Vela.....	do.....	27,556.50	17,989.35
Guanta.....	do.....	13,237.00	3,512.50
Carúpano.....	do.....	26,982.50	13,825.95
Ciudad Bolívar.....	do.....	49,792.00	47,043.65
Cañío Colorado.....	do.....	19,864.00	6,001.70
Guiría.....	do.....	6,657.00	2,602.75
Total.....		1,831,011.53	^a 975,718.80

^a Equal to \$185,386.57 United States gold.

The foregoing shipments were composed of the following items:

Articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Axes and agricultural instruments.....	134	9,452.50	9,628.60
Barbed wire.....	1,827	70,312.00	20,810.00
Beer and hops.....	15	734.00	605.00
Blankets.....	255	28,638.25	106,183.55
Butter.....	423	23,370.50	34,130.00
Cement (Roman).....	300	54,000.00	2,325.00
Cordage.....	337	13,904.75	16,921.25
Cotton drill:			
Rough and canvas.....	161	17,004.00	33,865.00
White and colored.....	160	24,835.25	61,207.05
Drugs and perfumes.....	493	24,995.38	49,584.05
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	577	28,818.25	39,916.20
Fine hardware, etc.....	515	43,007.25	98,175.85
Flour.....	10,727	773,084.00	162,147.15
Forage.....	22	1,108.00	325.00
Glassware and lamps.....	182	9,897.25	5,482.95
Hardware and carriages.....	1,659	118,696.45	59,647.95
Kerosene.....	6,512	243,040.00	30,160.00
Lard.....	1,966	107,877.00	110,036.25
Liquors.....	56	2,122.00	2,865.00
Live animals.....	2	40.00	125.00
Lumber.....	58	959.60	455.00
Paints and oils.....	353	30,204.50	14,029.00
Printing supplies, paper, presses, and type.....	97	22,457.50	8,135.00
Provisions.....	255	28,638.25	106,183.55
Sailcloth and ducking.....	149	16,958.00	34,190.00
Sewing machine and parts.....	27	1,585.00	3,235.00
Small fruits.....	17	1,514.00	267.65
Soap and candles.....	595	94,141.00	11,849.25
Sugar.....	29	1,206.00	680.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	29	575.00	1,315.00
Leaf tobacco.....	6	266.00	1,052.50
Tobacco fillings.....	90	6,908.00	11,120.00
Total.....	29,357	1,831,011.53	975,718.80

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL, 1902.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, show the condition of the general foreign trade of the Republic during the month of April, 1901 and 1902, as well as for the ten months' period ending April 30 of the two fiscal years under consideration. The classification of imports is as follows:

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Articles of food, and animals.....	\$19,858,324	\$15,466,694	\$183,099,207	\$168,201,815
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	27,844,640	30,643,028	215,689,939	273,804,176
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	7,244,893	7,221,029	65,111,468	74,852,885
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	10,402,110	11,778,182	113,024,958	123,342,206
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	11,348,164	10,719,545	99,201,233	112,321,935
Total imports of merchandise.....	76,698,131	75,828,478	676,124,805	754,523,017

The classification of exports is as follows:

	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
DOMESTIC.				
Products of—				
Agriculture	\$75,044,996	\$59,216,879	\$811,610,741	\$753,054,585
Manufactures	34,416,279	38,961,391	339,307,623	333,820,809
Mining	3,088,357	3,254,368	31,650,400	32,639,943
Forest	4,950,077	4,108,835	44,757,956	38,123,133
Fisheries	311,488	447,983	7,173,332	6,846,566
Miscellaneous	275,199	653,515	4,090,006	4,590,003
Total domestic	118,086,396	106,642,881	1,238,870,058	1,169,074,989
FOREIGN.				
Free of duty	1,430,407	1,259,879	10,496,835	11,113,020
Dutiable	1,237,387	1,270,723	11,355,924	9,972,988
Total foreign	2,667,794	2,530,602	21,852,759	21,086,008
Total exports	120,754,190	109,173,483	1,260,422,817	1,190,160,997

An examination of the details covered by this summary shows that manufacturers' materials formed one-half of the importations during the month of April, and in the ten months formed over 16 per cent of the total; while the exports of manufactures in the month of April formed 36.54 per cent of the total exports against 29.15 per cent in April, 1901, and for the ten months ending with April, 1902, they formed 28.55 per cent of the total exports as compared with 27.40 per cent in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in the ten months ending with April this year is \$348,657,061, as against \$280,801,407 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of \$67,855,654, or 24 per cent. Exports of manufactures, it will be observed, are nearly overtaking those of last year, the gain in the month of April alone being \$4,500,000 over April, 1901, while for the ten months the total value of manufactures exported falls but \$5,486,814 below that for the corresponding months of last year. Manufactures formed considerably more than one-third of the exports in the month of April, having formed 36.54 per cent of the total, against 29.05 per cent in April, 1901, while for the ten months the percentage which manufactures form of the total exports is higher than in any preceding year except 1900.

In imports of manufacturers' materials the growth is found in almost every important class of articles. Comparisons, in round numbers, show the following results in 1901 and 1902: Chemicals, which are largely used in manufacturing, show a growth from \$44,500,000 in the ten months of last year to over \$48,000,000 in the ten months of the present fiscal year; raw cotton, from 39,000,000 to 87,000,000 pounds; copper ore, from \$8,000,000 in value to over \$12,000,000; fibers, for use in manufacturing, from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000; hides and skins, from

\$37,000,000 to \$49,000,000; raw silk, from \$23,000,000 to \$36,000,000; tin, from 59,000,000 to 64,000,000 pounds; leaf tobacco, from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds; wool, from less than \$10,000,000 to over \$15,000,000, and wood from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

On the export side the largest increase in manufactures is in cotton goods, which in the present fiscal year will exceed by 25 per cent the figures of any preceding year. For the ten months ending with April the total exports of cotton manufactures were \$26,436,379, and for the single month of April were \$3,032,718, indicating that for the full fiscal year the total will exceed \$30,000,000. The highest figure in exports of cotton manufactures ever reached in any preceding year was \$24,003,087, in 1900.

A comparison of the figures of the present fiscal year with those of the earlier part of the past decade shows that the exports of cotton manufactures have doubled since 1895. Prior to that year their total value had never reached so much as \$15,000,000. In 1897 the total value of cotton manufactures exported was \$21,000,000; in 1899, \$23,000,000; in 1900, \$24,000,000, and in 1902 will, as above indicated, exceed \$30,000,000. This increase is chiefly in cotton cloths, and a large proportion of the growth is in exports to China. Exports of cotton cloths to China have more than doubled since 1900, the total for ten months having advanced from 164,000,000 yards in 1900 to 372,000,000 yards in 1902. The total exports of manufactures, as already indicated, have nearly overtaken the figures of last year, and for the full fiscal year seem likely to be quite as large as those of last year. The exports of domestic manufactures for the ten months total \$333,820,809, against \$339,307,623, a decrease of \$4,500,000; while the fact that April alone made a gain of \$4,500,000 over April of last year indicates that the fiscal year 1902 will probably equal the record of 1901. An analysis of the exports of manufactures indicates that the chief reduction is in iron and steel manufactures, and that there are marked increases in other lines. Iron and steel manufactures alone, chiefly by reason of the unusual home demand, fell \$16,000,000 below the exports of last year; while the fact that the total exports of manufactures are but \$5,500,000 less than those of last year indicates that in other lines of manufacture there has been a marked gain.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The Department of State of the United States has informed the International Bureau of the American Republics, under date of June 9, 1902, that the following foreign consular officers, accredited to Latin-American countries, have been recognized by the Government:

SERAFIN S. WITHERS, Consul-General of Ecuador, at New York.

EDUARDO VILLAR, Vice-Consul of Venezuela, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

THE MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

United Census Bulletin No. 171, issued on May 20, 1902, contains a complete exposition of the conditions and advancement of the rubber boot and shoe manufacturing industry in the census year 1900, comparative statistics being also given for the two preceding decades. The following data is reproduced as of interest and value to the various rubber-growing countries of the International Union of American States:

"Although the rubber boot and shoe industry was successfully established in the United States prior to 1850, it was not reported as a separate industry until the census of 1880. At previous censuses it was reported together with rubber coats, druggists' supplies, and various other rubber sundries, under the general captions of india-rubber and elastic goods, and india-rubber goods. The growth and development of the industry during the past two decades has been constant, and in many respects remarkable, as is shown by the statistics presented in the following tables. Table 1 is a comparative summary of the returns for this industry from 1880 to 1900, inclusive:

TABLE 1.—*Comparative summary, 1880 to 1900, with per cent of increase for each decade.*

	Date of census.			Per cent of increase.	
	1900.	1890.	1880.	1890 to 1900.	1880 to 1890.
Number of establishments	22	11	9	100.0	22.2
Capital	\$33,667,533	\$17,790,970	\$2,425,000	89.2	633.6
Salaries officials, clerks, etc., number	483	^a 130	(b)	271.5	-----
Salaries	\$597,239	^a \$153,802	(b)	288.3	-----
Wage-earners, average number	14,391	9,134	4,662	57.6	95.9
Total wages	\$6,426,579	\$3,813,073	\$1,469,038	68.5	159.6
Men, 16 years and over	8,248	5,126	2,514	60.9	103.9
Wages	\$4,338,480	\$2,524,209	(b)	71.9	-----
Women, 16 years and over	5,942	3,924	1,984	51.4	97.8
Wages	\$2,052,462	\$1,273,580	(b)	61.2	-----
Children, under 16 years	201	84	164	139.3	^c 48.8
Wages	\$35,637	\$15,284	(b)	133.2	-----
Miscellaneous expenses	\$2,089,154	\$943,918	(d)	121.3	-----
Cost of materials used	\$22,682,543	\$11,650,787	\$6,023,053	94.7	93.4
Value of products, including custom work and repairing	\$41,089,819	\$18,632,060	\$9,705,724	120.5	92.0

^a Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries; number only reported in 1900.

^b Not reported separately.

^c Decrease.

^d Not reported.

"The apparently abnormal increase in capital from \$2,425,000 in 1880 to \$17,790,970 in 1890, or 633.6 per cent, is probably due in part to the fact that a return of live capital was first called for at the census of 1890.

"Table 5 shows the cost of materials used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, the cost of each item, and its proportion of the whole amount for 1900.

TABLE 5.—*Cost of materials, 1900.*

	1900.	
	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	\$22,682,543	100.0
Principal materials.....	22,223,946	98.0
Purchased in raw state.....	14,582,768	64.3
Purchased in partially manufactured form.....	7,641,178	33.7
Fuel.....	242,619	1.1
Mill supplies.....	123,869	0.5
Freight.....	92,109	0.4

The largest item is that reported for principal materials, or those which actually enter into the product. These are subdivided into materials purchased in a raw state and those purchased in a partially manufactured form. Materials purchased in the raw state are those upon which no manufacturing force has been expended, and consist chiefly of crude rubber. The cost of this class of materials was \$14,582,768, or 64.3 per cent of the total. Materials purchased in a partially manufactured form cost \$7,641,178, or 33.7 per cent of the total. This item includes reclaimed rubber, felt goods, chemicals, sheeting, and other necessary materials. It is impossible to estimate the exact quantity or value of reclaimed rubber used in 1900; many establishments included this item with the cost of all other materials, yet the fact that five establishments reported having used 2,971,806 pounds of reclaimed rubber, valued at \$337,371, shows it to be an important factor in this industry.

“Some establishments were unable to separate the amount paid for freight from the cost of materials, and reported the two together. For that reason the \$92,109 shown in Table 5 does not represent the actual cost of freight, and should be considered only in connection with the cost of materials. The amount paid for fuel, \$242,619, comprises that used for both motive power and heating purposes. Each establishment engaged in this industry produced its own power and heat. Mill supplies, including oil, waste, belting, tools, etc.—materials which do not enter into the product, but are necessary in the process of manufacture—cost \$123,869. The three items of fuel, mill supplies, and freight, together form but a small per cent of the total.

“Table 6 is an extract from the report on commerce and navigation issued by the United States Treasury Department, showing the entire amount of crude rubber imported into this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and the countries from which it was exported.

TABLE 6.—*Quantity and value of total imports of crude rubber for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Countries from which imported.	Pounds.	Value.
Total.....	49,377,138	\$31,376,867
Europe.....	16,998,907	11,231,915
Belgium.....	2,844,404	2,243,964
France.....	1,198,209	745,592
Germany.....	1,750,498	892,246
Netherlands.....	106,621	68,122
Portugal.....	2,488,114	1,719,311
United Kingdom.....	8,611,061	5,562,680
North America.....	1,922,179	1,028,504
British Honduras.....	51,295	23,852
Dominion of Canada.....	586	440
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	9,171	5,997
Central American States:		
Costa Rica.....	134,789	78,870
Guatemala.....	204,546	74,596
Honduras.....	176,731	83,184
Nicaragua.....	827,087	523,131
Salvador.....	54,971	18,909
Mexico.....	450,712	214,886
West Indies:		
British.....	11,964	4,443
Cuba.....	327	196
South America.....	29,811,978	18,831,082
Brazil.....	28,026,714	17,876,121
Chile.....	15,136	10,394
Colombia.....	815,091	439,632
Ecuador.....	826,411	421,283
Guiana, Dutch.....	215	118
Peru.....	8,211	5,345
Uruguay.....	785	480
Venezuela.....	119,415	77,709
Asia.....	644,074	285,366
Chinese Empire.....	2,168	828
East Indies, British.....	640,483	284,155
Hongkong.....	1,423	383

“During the year ending June 30, 1900, the total amount of crude rubber imported into the United States was 49,377,138 pounds, valued at \$31,376,867. Of this amount, 29,811,978 pounds, valued at \$18,831,082, were shipped from South America; 16,998,907 pounds, valued at \$11,231,915, from Europe; 1,922,179 pounds, valued at \$1,028,504, from North America; and 644,074 pounds, valued at \$285,366, from Asia. Of the total amount imported, 28,026,714 pounds, valued at \$17,876,121, or more than half, were received from Brazil, the chief rubber-producing country, shipments being made directly from Brazilian to American seaports. In the quantity of rubber furnished, Brazil is followed by the United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and France, in the order named. From these six countries were received about nine-tenths of the importation of crude rubber for the year.

“Table 6 is not intended to show the source of the crude rubber used in this country, but rather the quantity received. Large amounts were shipped from nonproducing countries, while none whatever came from Africa to the United States direct. Table 7 shows that 4,917,281

pounds of African rubber, costing \$3,624,442, were used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. This rubber reached the United States by way of other countries. The entire importation of crude rubber for the year, shown in Table 6, should be considered in connection with Table 7, which shows the quantity, value, and source of that used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

TABLE 7.—*Quantity and value of the imports of crude rubber used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, 1900.*

Countries from which imported.	Pounds.	Value.
Total.....	17, 684, 657	\$14, 582, 768
Brazil.....	10, 891, 367	9, 638, 992
Africa.....	4, 917, 281	3, 624, 442
Central America.....	1, 858, 473	1, 304, 754
Asia.....	17, 536	14, 580

“Table 7 shows that in 1900 there were consumed in this industry 17,684,657 pounds of crude rubber, valued at \$14,582,768. A comparison of these figures with those of Table 6 shows that 35.8 per cent of the total quantity and 46.5 per cent of the total value of crude rubber imported during the year was used in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes. Of the amount so used, 10,891,367 pounds, valued at \$9,638,992, came from Brazil; 4,917,281 pounds, valued at \$3,624,442, from Africa; 1,858,473 pounds, valued at \$1,304,754, from Central America; and 17,536 pounds, valued at \$14,580, from Asiatic countries.

“The aggregate value of the products of this industry during the census year was \$41,089,819. There were produced 49,979,229 pairs of rubber boots and shoes of all kinds, or more than one pair for every two persons in the United States, the value of the output, including men’s, women’s, and children’s, being \$38,761,320.

“Table 10 is a comparative statement of the exports of rubber boots and shoes for 1890 and 1900, giving the number of pairs, their value, and the countries to which they were exported, as shown in the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department.

TABLE 10.—*Exports of rubber boots and shoes, 1890 and 1900.*

Countries to which exported.	1900.		1890.	
	Pairs.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
Aggregate.....	767, 104	\$420, 746	171, 473	\$149, 055
Europe.....	647, 189	301, 040	66, 516	43, 325
Austria-Hungary.....	4, 322	2, 099	75	38
Azores, and Madeira Islands.....	48	120	129	539
Belgium.....	9, 753	4, 880	5, 139	2, 344
Denmark.....	6, 484	4, 364	4, 799	1, 930
France.....	153, 865	54, 680	1, 161	692
Germany.....	141, 266	55, 946	2, 544	1, 419
Italy.....	235	170	15	11
Netherlands.....	318	145	3, 111	1, 341
Portugal.....			31	29
Spain.....	13, 519	6, 442		

TABLE 10.—Exports of rubber boots and shoes, 1890 and 1900—Continued.

Countries to which exported.	1900.		1890.	
	Pairs.	Value.	Pairs.	Value.
Sweden and Norway.....	884	\$414	100	\$50
Switzerland.....	3,810	1,132		
Turkey.....	7,006	3,844		
United Kingdom.....	305,679	166,804	49,412	34,932
North America.....	49,798	53,326	85,777	79,879
British Honduras.....	24	9		
British North America:				
Dominion of Canada—				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.....	18,880	19,996	14,841	10,776
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.....	8,661	4,562	37,921	32,489
British Columbia.....	5,764	15,146	20,494	27,216
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	4,985	4,087	4,024	3,393
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	36	17		
Guatemala.....	146	80	684	561
Honduras.....	15	15	24	11
Nicaragua.....	288	193	108	203
Mexico.....	1,894	1,043	3,931	1,779
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	2,953	4,021	1,700	1,691
West Indies:				
British.....	90	111	422	504
Cuba.....	5,749	3,793	58	98
Danish.....	15	11	172	132
Dutch.....			132	101
French.....	4	12		
Haiti.....	38	24	625	619
Porto Rico.....	232	198	193	125
Santo Domingo.....	24	8	448	181
South America.....	9,492	6,852	5,801	2,792
Argentina.....	1,534	1,501	334	237
Brazil.....	3,016	2,874	326	467
Chile.....	264	672		
Colombia.....	3,932	1,442	3,142	1,274
Ecuador.....	168	79	144	60
Peru.....	290	177	224	141
Uruguay.....	288	107		
Venezuela.....			1,631	613
Asia.....	22,654	17,662	6,571	8,509
Chinese Empire.....	428	741	504	725
East Indies, British.....	153	85		
Hongkong.....	708	1,145	75	172
Japan.....	21,285	15,630	5,992	7,612
Turkey in Asia.....	80	61		
Oceania.....	36,689	40,635	6,806	14,546
British Australasia.....	34,513	35,769	5,416	11,225
French Oceania.....	14	30	83	214
Hawaii.....	2,070	4,631	1,307	3,107
Philippine Islands.....	92	205		
Africa.....	1,282	1,231	2	4
British Africa.....	1,258	1,159		
French Africa.....	24	72		
Liberia.....			2	4

“While rubber is produced in South America, Central America, Africa, Asia, and many tropical islands, the best quality is that known as Pará rubber, which derives its name from the seaport whence it is exported. This is abundantly produced in the moist, warm regions of the Amazon River, where the annual rainfall is about 7 feet and inundations are frequent. Authorities are divided as to the species of rubber-yielding tree which produces the best quality of rubber, some claiming that it is the *Hevea guyanensis* (also called *Siphonia elástica*),

while others designate *Hevea brasiliensis* (also called *Siphonia brasiliensis*) as the actual rubber tree. The milky sap of the rubber plant is obtained by either tapping or felling the tree, and the juice, when collected, is prepared for export in various ways. The best and most practical way of preparing the rubber for market is that used in the preparation of Pará rubber, and has much to do with its superior quality. This is known as the process of fumigation. A fire of brushwood or palm nuts is kindled, and over it is placed a clay funnel. The *seringueiro* or rubber gatherer dips a paddle-shaped stick into his gourd of milky sap, then holds it in the dense smoke issuing from the funnel until the latex acquires sufficient density. This process is repeated, adding layer after layer, until the mass on the end of the paddle reaches the desired thickness, when it is slit up, and, after drying in the open air, is ready for market. By this process a good workman can cure 5 or 6 pounds of rubber in an hour.^a

“The first importations of rubber into the United States did not come as articles of commerce, but were brought here by sailors as a curious product of tropical lands. No particular commercial value was placed upon ‘gum elastic,’ as it was called, and it could readily be purchased at 5 cents a pound. In the year 1823 a Boston sea captain, returning from a tropical voyage, brought with him a pair of gilded rubber shoes, which, though heavy and awkward, aroused general interest because of their imperviousness to water. A few years later several hundred pairs of these rubber shoes, without the gilding, were brought into this country and readily sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 per pair. The low cost of crude rubber and its relatively high value when made into shoes soon suggested to enterprising minds that considerable profit could be realized from the manufacture and sale of rubber goods, and both in the United States and Europe attention was given to the study and development of this product of the tropics. In 1831 Mr. Chaffee, a manufacturer of leather goods in Roxbury, Massachusetts, discovered that crude rubber dissolved in spirits of turpentine and combined with a quantity of lampblack would produce a varnish which would give to leather or cloth a surface smooth, hard, and impervious to water, and in 1833 the Roxbury India Rubber Company was organized to place this discovery upon the market. This is said to have been the pioneer company in the American rubber trade. The manufacture of rubber goods offered so broad a field for development that others followed the lead of the Roxbury company. Several millions of dollars were invested in this new industry, and a large and profitable business seemed assured. But the rubber problem had not been solved. Hardly had the product of these factories been placed upon the market when it was discovered that for practical purposes it was almost useless. In warm weather the rubber melted and became

^a India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANNT, pp. 7-37.

sticky, and when exposed to cold it became brittle and cracked. The demand for rubber goods ceased, and large quantities which were on the market were returned to the manufacturers. Efforts to remedy this fault having proved unsuccessful the factories closed, and in 1835 the rubber industry was in a state of absolute collapse.^a

“Experiments were being carried on, however, simultaneously in the United States and in Europe, which were leading toward the correct solution of the rubber problem. In 1832 LUEDERSDORF, a German chemist, discovered that sulphur would deprive rubber dissolved in oil of turpentine of its stickiness. About the same time NATHANIEL HAYWARD noticed that flowers of sulphur scattered upon leaves of rubber weakened their adhesive power. No further development of this process seems to have been made by either LUEDERSDORF or HAYWARD, and it remained for CHARLES GOODYEAR to discover the method by which rubber could be put to practical use. To those who are interested in the manufacture of rubber the story of GOODYEAR’S discovery of the process of vulcanization is familiar. While surrounded by a small group of friends and neighbors to whom he was explaining his theories, based on the discovery of HAYWOOD, he accidentally overturned a small quantity of rubber and sulphur upon a hot stove. It was by this accident that the remarkable discovery was made that heat was the one thing needed to make rubber insensible to both heat and cold. With the key to the solution of the problem thus exposed the process of vulcanization was rapidly developed. GOODYEAR’S original method consisted in combining rubber with melted sulphur and heating the compound to about 300° F. A product similar to GOODYEAR’S was shortly afterwards prepared by HANCOCK by immersing rubber in melted sulphur heated to about 302° F., and allowing it to remain until thoroughly permeated. ALEXANDER PARKES, of Birmingham, discovered the process of ‘cold vulcanization,’ which is accomplished by means of chloride of sulphur; and GERARD has demonstrated that small thin articles can be vulcanized by the use of alkaline sulphur. But of all methods of treating rubber the most important and the one in most general use is that invented by GOODYEAR, which consists in mechanically mixing rubber and sulphur at a moderate temperature and subsequently curing the mixture by the use of superheated steam at a temperature ranging from 248° to 302° F.^b Color, softness, and other properties are given to rubber by the use of litharge, white lead, chalk, lampblack, and other materials.

“Vulcanized rubber possesses the following properties: It retains its elasticity at a temperature as high as 248° F. and as low as —22°

^a One Hundred Years of American Commerce; American Rubber Manufactures, by CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Vol. II, pp. 498–500.

^b India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANNT, pp. 110–120.

F.;^a it can not be dissolved by ordinary solvents; it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Thus, by the process of vulcanization, the almost useless 'gum elastic' has been transformed into a useful article of commerce, and the field for further development seems almost unlimited.

"When crude rubber is imported into this country it must first of all be purified. The impurities either originate in the rubber itself or consist of pieces of bark, dirt, stones, or other substances which become mixed with the mass in course of preparation. In cleansing the rubber it is first softened by immersion in water heated by steam, where it is allowed to remain from three to twenty-four hours. The lump is then cut into slices, either by machine or by hand, and the larger impurities removed. The next step is that of rolling and washing, accomplished by passing the rubber between two massive iron rolls—usually corrugated—directly over the point of contact of which is an iron water pipe. The rubber is fed into this machine, ground and crushed by the rolls, while the water from the pipe directly above permeates the mass and washes away the small particles of bark, fiber, and other foreign substances. After the rubber has been repeatedly passed through these rolls it is placed in drying chambers, where it remains until entirely free from moisture, when it is stored away, in rooms protected from light and dampness until needed for further working.^b

"In the manufacture of boots and shoes the cleansed rubber is first ground and masticated. It then undergoes the compounding process by which it is mixed with the various ingredients, chiefly sulphur and litharge. After that it is rolled and pressed, the whole mass being kneaded into one homogeneous substance. The boots and shoes of the present day are not made of one solid piece of rubber as were those first brought into this country. The ordinary rubber shoe consists of seven or eight different parts, and twenty-three parts are necessary to make the rubber boot. The rubber which is to form the uppers is coated with a tricotie tissue by passing through a calender; that which is to make the soles is passed through another calender, from which it comes with the sole pattern marked out; and each of the other parts is prepared by being passed through the proper calender. From the sheets so formed the pieces are cut out, usually by hand, and cemented together over a smooth last. They are then varnished with asphalt lacquer and revulcanized for seven or eight hours at a temperature of 260° F. The product is then ready for the market. Another important feature of the industry is the process by which waste rubber is reclaimed and again used in manufacturing. This waste, which con-

^a India Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Balata; WILLIAM T. BRANNT, p. 5.

^b *Ibid.*, pp. 92-99.

sists of old rubber boots, shoes, belting, and innumerable other rubber articles, is first run through masticating machines, which reduce it to a powder-like mass. It is then passed over magnetic plates, by which all metallic substances are withdrawn, and by another machine the dirt is sifted out. The waste is next boiled in a vat with an acid solution, which destroys the fibrous matter, and after being washed in large tubs, is thoroughly dried and returned to the mills for refining.^a

"The manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, as it exists in the United States, dates its inception from the granting of the GOODYEAR patent in 1844; and from the very beginning to the present time the industry has shown a strong, steady development. This is noticeable not only in the quantity of goods produced but also in the style and quality of the product, which has been constantly improved, until to-day, considering shapes and sizes, fully 1,000 varieties of rubber boots and shoes are produced.^b One of the greatest improvements has been the lessening of the feeling of tightness and uncomfortable heat caused by the wearing of rubber shoes. In the early days of the industry rubber boots and shoes were classed as luxuries to be enjoyed only by the well-to-do, but with the assistance of new machinery and improved methods the product of this industry is now offered to the public at a price within the reach of all. The rubber shoe has demonstrated its usefulness and to-day is generally considered a necessity."

EXPORTS OF BEEF.

The "Boston Herald," in a statistical résumé of the beef exports of the United States, publishes the following data:

In the month of April the exports of cattle from the principal customs districts of the United States are given at 18,902 head, valued at \$1,648,942, against 35,368 head, valued at \$3,146,018, in April, 1901. Combining the four different exports of beef—that is, cattle, canned beef, fresh beef, and other beef—the exports in April, 1902, from the principal customs districts amounted to \$5,212,204, against \$6,729,230 in April, 1901, a loss of \$1,517,226. This loss came entirely from the exports of cattle and fresh beef, for there was a gain in the exports of canned beef and other forms of preserved beef.

April is the tenth month of the fiscal year, and these ten months may be considered as giving a fair measure of what may be expected in the figures for the whole year. In the first ten months of the fiscal year 1901 the exports of cattle and beef amounted to \$62,570,680, while in the first ten months of the current fiscal year the exports were but \$56,476,544, a decrease of \$6,194,136. The largest part of this

^a Rubber, W. E. SIMPSON, Wall Street Journal, October, 1900.

^b One Hundred Years of American Commerce: American Rubber Manufactures, by CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Vol. II, p. 503.

decrease was accounted for by the falling off in the shipments of cattle, which so far this year were \$5,257,273 less than in the corresponding period of 1901.

The decline in fresh-beef shipments in the ten months of 1902 amounted to \$1,605,673, and there was an increase of \$758,110 in the export of canned beef. Other forms of preserved beef showed a decrease of \$89,300. In considering these figures it should be remembered that the comparison is made with 1901, a record year. In 1901 the exports of cattle and beef were over \$12,000,000 more than the average for the previous four years. If the exports for May and June should continue on the same scale as the exports for April, the figures for the current fiscal year would be in excess of those for either 1898 or 1899, and almost equal to those of 1897 and 1900, so that, though there has been a decline, it has not been a phenomenally large one. New York stands first as regards cattle shipments, and, comparing April, 1902, with April, 1901, her shipments decreased \$361,500, while the shipments from Boston decreased \$348,440. The other two largest ports for cattle shipment, Philadelphia and Baltimore, lost, respectively, \$227,000 and \$187,000. In the ten months ending with April the cattle shipments from New York, contrasting the present with the previous fiscal year, declined only \$373,517, while the figures for Boston declined \$2,267,460; the figures for Baltimore, \$1,594,290, and the figures for Philadelphia, \$625,910. It will be seen that in exports of cattle New York has, during the current fiscal year, held well up to her figures for 1901, while there has been a very marked decline in the figures for Boston.

In the exports of canned beef, comparing ten months of the current year with the first ten months of the previous year, New York shows an increase of more than \$1,000,000, while Boston shows a decrease of \$472,269, the present figures standing \$254,411, against \$676,680 for 1901. In other words, while New York has almost doubled her exports of canned beef, Boston has lost very nearly two-thirds of hers. Philadelphia shows a gain in exports of canned beef over last year, while the figures for Baltimore have declined on something like the same ratio as those of Boston. In 1901 Boston was the fourth largest export port for canned beef, and it now drops to fifth place, while Baltimore, that was third in 1901, now drops to seventh, and New Orleans, that was eighth, advances to third. In the exports of fresh beef New York shows a gain this year over last, while Boston shows a loss of almost \$1,000,000. In the exports of salted, pickled, or other cured beef, New York, which does more than half the export business of the country in this line, has practically held her own, while the figures for Boston have dropped almost a third.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Formal action for the postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the year 1904 was taken on May 2, 1902, when the Secretary of State of the United States transmitted to the Senate a letter stating the necessity for an additional year in which to prepare the exposition. The reasons for the postponement exist in the fact that many foreign Governments would be unable to participate in the Exposition in a fitting manner if compelled to be ready in 1903. An amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill in the United States Senate provides for the necessary postponement, and arranges for the dedication of the buildings on April 30, 1903; for the opening of the Exposition to visitors not later than May 1, 1904, and for closing not later than December 1, 1904. The amendment also provides for the coinage of \$250,000 in gold dollar pieces, to be used as souvenir coins and to be part of the \$5,000,000 appropriated for the Fair by Congress.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The figures published by the Census Bureau of the United States concerning silk manufacturing in the Republic from 1850 to 1900 show that the value of domestic manufacture of silk in the last six decennial census periods is steadily increasing.

In 1850 there were 67 establishments reported as engaged in the manufactures of silk goods. Their total product was valued at \$1,809,476, an average of \$27,007 for each establishment. In 1900 the establishments had increased in number to 483 and the value of the products to \$107,256,258, an average product of \$222,063 for each establishment.

The imports of raw silk in 1850 amounted to 120,010 pounds, valued at \$401,385, and it is probable that the total amount was consumed in the silk mills.

The imports of raw silk for 1900 amounted to 11,259,310 pounds, valued at \$44,549,672, exceeding those for any fiscal year of the Government.

During the fiscal years 1898 and 1900 there was imported an annual average of 10,421,872 pounds of raw silk, valued at \$35,941,178. In the census year 1900 there were consumed, in the manufacture of silk goods and silk braids and trimmings, 9,760,770 pounds of raw silk, costing \$40,721,877. Making allowance for the amount carried over as a raw material from year to year, and the considerable quantity used by the wool and textile industries, the consumption of raw silk as obtained for this report agrees closely with the quantities of the imports as reported by the Treasury Department.

During the year 1880 the manufactured silk goods of all varieties imported into the United States were valued at \$31,348,948 (foreign

value). The gross value of manufactured silk products for the United States for that year was \$41,033,045. In 1880 the value of the imports of silk manufactures was \$37,363,143, while the gross value of the domestic product was \$87,298,454. In 1900 these values were \$26,903,549 and \$107,256,258, respectively.

In 1860 the silk goods made in the United States as compared with the entire consumption was only 13 per cent. The percentage rose to 38 in 1880 and to 55 in 1890. In broad silk fabrics the domestic production in 1900 was 67.3 per cent of the total estimated consumption of such goods. The United States now produces 85 per cent of the annual consumption of silk ribbon, the value of imported ribbons representing only 15 per cent.

The classes of goods now principally imported from Europe are high novelties, handmade silk velvets, and handmade silk lace, which are not as yet made to any appreciable extent here, but, without doubt, will be in due time. From Japan we are also receiving Habutai and Kaiki silk, which, by reason of their extreme lightness in weight, have been in considerable demand in the United States markets. United States manufacturers expect, however, that international trade returns will show a considerably diminishing percentage of this class of goods in the next few years.

The census tables show a production of 8,970,933 yards of velvets and plushes made in the United States by power-loom weaving in the census year. The value of this product is \$4,959,971, which is 55.5 per cent of the annual consumption. The annual import of foreign manufactures of velvets and plushes during the census year was \$2,335,576, foreign invoice value, and allowing 70 per cent additional for revenue duties, freight, insurance, and importers' profits, we find the approximate value to the consumers to be \$3,970,497.

The domestic production of sewing silks and machine twist, 1,465,575 pounds, valued at \$9,274,800, practically represents the entire United States consumption, there being no importations of any consequence.

In fact, the United States product is universally acknowledged as superior in finish and purity of dye to that of any other country, chiefly because only the best Japan and China filatures, dyed unweighted, are used. It is noteworthy that at the Paris Exposition of 1900, the *grand prix d'honneur*, the highest award given, was awarded to a United States exhibitor of this class of silks.

The development of broad silk weaving in the United States during the past decade has been along the following lines:

First. The production of silk taffetas in both black and colors by power looms. This method of producing these goods was first employed in the United States, the production being on a scale of sufficient commercial importance to entitle this country to credit for its success. Later, power-loom weaving of taffetas was adopted in

Europe as a profitable commercial proposition. Foreign countries are now, therefore, close competitors in the manufacture of these goods, but the credit of original achievement remains with the United States. The importance of this fact is best realized when it is considered that fully one-half of the fabrics produced to-day in the United States on silk power looms are properly included in the "taffetas" class.

Second. While a small proportion of the high-class "fancies" consumed in this country is of French origin, the great bulk is made by domestic mills. The United States is indebted for this result to the energy and versatility of the manufacturers who during the last decade seized upon the possibility of reproducing here the grades of French and Swiss "fancies" which by their attractiveness dominated the United States market. The United States have succeeded in manufacturing every variety of checks, stripes, and figured goods (Jacquards) in popular grades. The United States silk industry can fairly claim to be unexcelled at the present time in the production of this class of goods.

Marked progress in the manufacture of piece-dyed goods woven with raw-silk warps and continually expanding facilities for piece dyeing in silk manufacturing establishments and in dye houses have largely increased the output of this description of fabrics. Both piece dyeing and printing have been for many years features of the foremost silk manufacturing establishments in the United States, but recent favoring circumstances have given a great impetus to these branches of the industry.

At the present time piece-dyed and printed goods of domestic manufacture have largely replaced the imports for Europe. Formerly the European productions were printed exclusively in Europe. As a consequence of the United States tariff, European manufacturers have been shipping a considerable quantity of their goods to this side in the raw or gum to be printed. At the present time both the manufacture and the printing of the fabric are so successfully accomplished in the United States that the domestic production dominates native markets in these specialties.

Warp-print fabrics have also been manufactured to a large extent in the United States during the past ten years, both in broad silks and ribbons. Warp-print goods, including the silks made in this country, have reached such a degree of perfection that at the Paris Exposition of 1900 gold medals were awarded to two United States exhibitors of these fabrics.

A similar award was also made to an United States exhibitor of plain black silks for the superior weave and finish of the fabric.

A striking feature of the industry is the increase in the number of power looms and the decrease in hand looms.

In 1880 there were, in all, on both broad and narrow goods, 5,321 power looms; in 1890 there were 20,822; in 1900 there were 44,257 power looms on both broad and narrow silk goods, while the figures for hand looms have gone in the opposite direction. There were 3,153 hand looms in 1880; in 1890 there were 1,747, while in 1900 there were only 173 hand looms.

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Within the seventy years which have elapsed since the practicability and advantages of railroad construction became assured facts, one-half the total number of miles constructed have been within the confines of the United States. In January, 1902, the total mileage of the railroad lines of the world open to traffic aggregated 484,348 miles, of which 220,657 are located in North America, 168,605 in Europe, 35,580 in Africa, and 15,282 in Australia.

Comparing the mileage of the United States with that of other countries, the United States stands first with 199,378 miles, followed in order by the German Empire, with 31,934 miles; Russia, 29,894; France, 26,613; India, 25,035; Austria-Hungary, 22,919; Great Britain and Ireland, 21,700; Canada, 17,657; British Australia, 15,266; the Argentine Republic, 10,419; Italy, 9,810; Mexico, 9,603; Brazil, 8,718; and Spain, 8,300 miles. In 1830 the railway mileage of the United States was 23; in 1840, it had increased to 2,818; in 1850, to 9,021; in 1860, to 30,626; in 1870, to 52,922; in 1880, to 93,262; in 1890, to 166,654, and in 1900, to 194,321 miles.

The ninth semiannual supplement of the "Railroad Gazette," which appeared on March 28, 1902, contained a list of all the railroads in course of construction, proposed, or incorporated in the United States (including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines), Canada, and Mexico. There are 1,502 definite projects recorded, representing many stages of advancement, in the interest of 1,142 companies.

Of this number, 1,308 are the projects of 995 companies within the United States; 157 are the projects of 119 Canadian companies, and 37 are new lines in Mexico, in the interest of 28 companies. Projects for which contracts have been let number 453, of which 399 are in the United States, 42 in Canada, and 12 in Mexico.

IMMIGRATION, 1821-1900.

The United States Census Bulletin of Immigration shows that the immigration into the United States from 1821 to the census year 1900 was slightly in excess of 19,000,000. Those eighty years cover the entire period since official statistics of American immigration began to be collected. Every country figures in this movement. Germany has contributed more than any other single nation, sending, from 1821 to 1900, a little over 5,000,000 persons to the United States. Ireland

stands next on the roll with 3,869,268. Then comes Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) with 3,026,207, the Scandinavian union of Sweden and Norway with 1,246,312, and Canada and Newfoundland with 1,049,939. Two other countries, Austria-Hungary (including Bohemia) and Italy, each also contributed a little over 1,000,000 to the total; Russia (including the Russian section of Poland) gave almost as many, while the other countries made smaller contributions to the sum of the United States inhabitants.

CEREAL VALUES IN 1901.

The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimates of the acreage, production, and farm value of the cereal crops of the United States in 1901, the grand totals being as follows:

	Acre.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	91,349,938	1,522,519,891	\$921,555,968
Wheat.....	49,895,514	748,460,218	467,350,156
Oats.....	28,541,476	736,808,724	293,658,777
Barley.....	4,295,744	109,932,924	49,705,163
Rye.....	1,987,505	30,344,830	16,909,742
Buckwheat.....	811,164	15,125,941	8,523,318

In the preparation of this report all proper weight has been given to the recently published census report on the crops of 1899.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1901.

The gross statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay for 1901, as published in the "South American Journal" for May 10, 1902, show a small decrease in the imports and a large decrease in the exports and general total as compared with the preceding year. The figures for the year, compared with those for 1901, are as follows, the principal items only being given consideration:

Imports.—Beverages in general, \$2,284,627, a decrease of \$78,940; comestibles, cereals, and spices, \$5,129,837, increase \$177,160; textiles, \$3,936,184, decrease \$365,599; ready-made clothing, \$954,333, decrease \$152,390; raw and industrial material and machinery, \$7,755,510, increase \$496,330 (mostly attributable to material for the port works); various, \$2,576,905, decrease \$196,391; live stock, \$822,713, decrease \$187,246; total imports, \$23,691,932, showing a net decrease of \$286,274 for 1900. This total compares with an average of \$24,900,000 for the period 1894–1896, and of \$24,800,000 for the period of 1898–1900.

Exports.—Live stock, \$473,422, decrease, \$60,794; slaughterhouse products, \$25,931,115, decrease, \$674,547; agricultural products, \$572,668, decrease, \$1,096,855; other products, \$619,551, increase, \$182,016; various articles, \$6,493, decrease, \$14,817; provisions for vessels, \$127,877, increase, \$7,936; total exports, \$27,731,126, showing a net decrease of \$1,679,736 from 1900. This total compares with an average total of \$31,700,000 for the seven years 1894–1900. The failure of the wheat crop, due to the wet winter of 1900, was responsible for the decrease in the exportations of wheat, bran, and pollards, which amounted to \$1,569,650, while the item of jerked beef (*tasajo*) showed a decrease of \$1,149,435. On the other hand, there was an improvement in figures for wool shipments which reduced the net result materially.

Attention is called to the fact that since 1891 the exports of the Republic have steadily exceeded the imports by amounts varying from \$4,000,000 in 1901 to \$11,000,000 in 1899 and nearly \$10,900,000 in 1894 and 1897. In round numbers, the exports for the eleven years 1891–1901 amount to \$330,000,000, as against \$249,000,000 for imports—a difference in favor of the trade balance of the Republic of about \$81,000,000, or a yearly average of \$7,300,000. It is also stated that the current year shows decided improvement in the export statistics as compared with those for 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The German Vice-Consul at Fray Bentos reports that Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, have purchased and leased large *estancias* in Corrientes, thus considerably extending the area of their grazing land in that district. These new additions amount to about 7,700 hectares (19,136 acres) and will provide pasturage for about 50,000 head of cattle, half of which are for breeding purposes and the remainder for fattening and killing. In this way the company can count on from 25,000 to 30,000 additional head of cattle, each year, for slaughtering. There has been an increase in the quantities of corned beef and prepared soups for export.

A new distillery has been started at Montevideo with a working staff of forty hands and a daily output of 800 gallons. The new venture is capitalized at \$140,000, of which \$100,000 have been paid up and devoted to the purchase of materials and machinery procured chiefly from France.

VENEZUELA.

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

On the 19th of February of 1902, a protocol was arranged between the Plenipotentiary of Venezuela and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, for the establishment of the former political relations between the two nations, the tenor of which is as follows:

“The subscribers, H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, and TH. DELCASSÉ, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:

“ARTICLE 1.

“On the Governments of Venezuela and France naming their Ministers in Paris and Caracas, each shall appoint an arbitrator and shall choose as umpire, in case of discord, His Excellency Señor E. de LEÓN CASTILLO, Marqués del MUNI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain near the Government of the French Republic.

“The said arbitrators shall meet in Caracas immediately after the delivery of his credentials by the French Minister to the President of the United States of Venezuela, for the purpose of examining, by agreement, the claims for indemnification presented by French citizens for damage suffered in Venezuela arising out of the revolution of 1892. All claims which can not be amicably arranged between these two arbitrators shall be submitted by them to the umpire.

“If nothing should be definitely decided either by the two arbitrators or the umpire within the term of one year, from the arrival of the French arbitrator at Caracas, the Venezuelan Government shall deliver to that of France, to be distributed among the rightful claimants, one million bolivars of 3 per cent Diplomatic Debt, by means of which payment of all the claims arising out of the revolution of 1892 shall be definitely settled.

“ARTICLE 2.

“Claims for indemnity other than those mentioned in article 1, but based on acts anterior to the 23d of May, 1899, shall be examined by agreement, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and the French Minister at Caracas. If, within the term of six months, from the delivery of his credentials by the Minister of France in Caracas, no agreement shall have been reached as to the amount of the claims claims to be admitted, the claims shall be submitted by them to the umpire designated in the foregoing article.

“The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and the French Minister at Caracas, may delegate, in all that concerns them, the execution of the preceding provisions to the arbitrators named by his Government.

“If various claims for indemnity based on different facts be presented by the same claimant, and one of these could be submitted to the procedure established by the preceding article, the others shall be joined to it for the purpose of making one settlement.

“It is understood that this procedure, like that adopted for the 1892 claims, is only allowed by way of exception, and does not invalidate the agreement of the 26th of November, 1895.

“ARTICLE 3.

“There shall be no appeal from the decision of the umpire.

“All indemnities shall be paid to the French Government in scrip of the 3 per cent Diplomatic Debt, within three months after the agreement or award.

“ARTICLE 4.

“The Venezuelan Government shall ask Congress to include in the estimates of expenditure the sums necessary for the payment of the overdue monthly installments of the Diplomatic Debt, and the holders of scrip of that debt shall further rest, participate in all the benefits which may accrue to them from the strict application of the organic laws of Venezuela on the subject.

“The present arrangement shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Paris and Caracas as soon as possible, and at latest by the 30th of April, 1902.

“In testimony whereof the subscribers, thereto authorized by their respective Governments, have executed these presents and affixed their seals thereto.

“Made in duplicate, in Paris, the 19th day of February, 1902.

“H. MAUBOURGUET.

“DELCASSÉ.”

And whereas, on the said 19th day of February of the present year 1902, the said H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, and TH. DELCASSÉ, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France, subscribed an instrument annexed to the preceding protocol which reads as follows:

“Mr. H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, has communicated to Mr. TH. DELCASSÉ, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, the Government resolution of the 22d March, 1898, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

“The French Government has noted the provisions contained in the said resolution.

“In testimony whereof they have signed these presents, which shall be added to the ratifications of the protocol signed this day.

“Made in duplicate, in Paris, this 19th day of February, 1902.

“H. MAUBOURGUET.

“DELCASSÉ.

And whereas the National Congress, in exercise of its powers and in pursuance of the law of the 15th of the present month of April, approved the protocol and hereinbefore inserted instrument, the ratifications of which were exchanged in this city yesterday, the 17th instant;

It is therefore ordered that they should be published and carried into execution by Venezuela.

Given, signed, sealed with the seal of the National Executive Power and countersigned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Caracas this 18th day of April, 1902, year 91 of the Independence and 44 of the Federation.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

(Countersigned:)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

J. R. PACHNAO.

FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

On June 2, 1902, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed by the Department of State of the United States that a communication had been received from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, under date of May 13, announcing the formation of a new Cabinet in Venezuela, as follows:

Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. RAFAEL LOPEZ BARALT.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DIEGO B. FERRER.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Gen. R. TELLO MENDOZA.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. JOAQUÍN GARRIDO.

Minister of Fomento, Dr. ARNALDO MORALES.

Minister of Public Works, Gen. RAFAEL MARÍA CARABAÑO.

Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. RAFAEL MONSERRATE.

NEW RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The Department of Public Works has granted a concession to Mr. ALBERTO TINEDO VELASCO to construct a railway which, starting from the port of Barranquitas, on the west coast of Lake Maracaibo, will terminate at some suitable point in the plains of San Ignacio, District of Perijá. The work of construction must commence within a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of the contract by

Congress, and within one year after the commencement of the work the entire line must be concluded and opened to public traffic. The railway shall consist of a single track having a gauge of 1 meter 7 centimeters, and with a minimum radius of curves of 60 meters. The concession permits the building of branch lines penetrating to the north and south of the station of San Ignacio and passing through the villages of Rosario and Machiques. An additional twelve months are given the concessionaire in which to complete the construction of these branches. The duration of the concession is 99 years, at the expiration of which time the railway, together with its rolling stock, etc., becomes the property of the Government.

COMMERCE OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR IN 1901.

In a report received at the British Foreign Office on April 7, 1902, the trade of the consular district of Ciudad Bolivar is shown to have increased during the year 1901 over the preceding twelve months by £9,375, having aggregated £706,388 for the year. As compared with the average of the previous ten years, which was £624,743, the increase in the volume of trade is £81,645. In imports, an advance of £3,296 is noted in a total valuation of £266,095, and the Consul making the report states that British manufactured goods continue to hold their own in this market.

The total exports for the year under review were £440,293. The only articles calling for especial comment are heron feathers, which show a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of 3,798 kilograms in weight and of £25,507 in value. The heavy drop in prices in the home markets no doubt accounts for this reduction, as the rates now ruling, although still covering cost, no longer make the killing of these birds for the collection of feathers so remunerative an industry as formerly.

British Consul DE LEMOS further reports that communication between the port of Ciudad Bolivar and the outer world depends at present almost entirely on one moderate-sized Venezuelan steamer, running once a fortnight between the island of Trinidad and the port and return. This vessel carries nearly all the goods received and takes down to Port of Spain, Trinidad, nearly all the produce exported. In addition it transports passengers and cattle.

The goods imported, as a rule, come through on bills of lading from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Continental countries to Trinidad, while the exports are sent abroad on through bills of lading to Europe and America. The goods and produce are transshipped at Port of Spain. The freights for both imports and exports are high, it being reported that flour from the United States is carried to Trini-

dad at from 40 to 50 cents per barrel, while the freight to Ciudad Bolivar via Trinidad (an additional 300 miles) is \$1 per barrel. Balata rubber shipped through to London costs £3 per ton and Pará rubber is £5 per ton.

Shipping returns for the port show a total registered tonnage of 18,369 tons entered, as against 22,917 in the year 1900. Of this, Venezuelan vessels (steam and sailing) covered 13,940 tons; French, 2,212; British, 1,228; German, 344; and other nationalities, 645 tons. The clearances represent 18,912 tons, as against 23,470 during the preceding year. Of this amount, Venezuela is credited with 15,097 tons; France, 2,212; Great Britain, 981; Germany, 344; and all others, 278.

The following table shows the principal articles of export from Ciudad Bolivar during the years 1900 and 1901, and the respective valuations for the two years:

Articles.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cocoa	38,481	£2,327	33,810	£1,924
Coffee	13,107	431	66,997	1,828
Copaiba oil	8,474	860	16,287	1,578
Rubber (Pará)	47,730	11,561	142,797	31,363
Rubber (balata)	1,205,612	185,141	1,164,778	167,574
Hides	1,495,937	80,513	1,486,582	81,100
Deerskins	35,169	2,985	52,192	4,336
Other skins			12,060	545
Gold bullion	600	63,904	842	89,151
Gold and silver specie			63	190
Tonka beans	86,460	9,272	7,571	904
Tobacco	43,211	1,488	57,008	1,865
Heron feathers (egret)	5,811	35,882	2,013	10,375
Other articles	71,018	8,075	25,542	937
Cattle	*6,496	30,777	*9,613	45,699
Other animals, number*	*309	998	*237	924
Total		434,214		440,293

* Number.

The import valuations at the port and the countries of origin, so far as obtainable, were as follows:

Country.	Value.	
	1900.	1901.
Trinidad (principally transit from the United States, United Kingdom, etc.)	£259,166	£254,234
Germany, direct	3,633	9,736
United States, direct		2,125
Total	262,799	266,095

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANTS.

United States Consul GOLDSCHMIDT, at La Guaira, has sent the following data to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the electrical development of the Republic:

“There are three electric plants run by water in Venezuela; the principal one is located at El Encantada, 16 kilometers (10 miles) from Caracas. During the rainy season it develops 400 horsepower, but from December to April this is reduced to 100 or less, as in the dry months the water is used for irrigating the adjoining lands. This enterprise was organized in 1897 with a capital of about \$200,000 gold. Three vertical turbines are employed, and the generators are alternating current, and develop power of 5,000 volts. Most of the apparatus is of Swiss manufacture; the wires came from Italy.

“The power developed is used by small corn mills; also by printing offices, coffee mills, etc. At night, it is employed to light Caracas, 12 cents per horsepower per night being paid for this purpose. The other industrial concerns pay from 30 to 50 cents per horsepower per day of ten hours. The company is now erecting a new plant, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther away, at a point where there is a waterfall of 300 feet. When this new station is finished, the company expects to obtain 1,500 horsepower.

“Another enterprise is at Merida (State of Los Andes). This was established about two years ago, to light the city; only about 150 horsepower is developed. All the machinery is of United States make, and direct current.

“San Cristobal (Los Andes) has an electric station of 200 horsepower to light the city and furnish power for a few industrial concerns. A small plant at Barquisimeto, with French machinery, stopped running two years ago.

“The following electric plants have steam as motive power:

“*Caracas*.—Compania de Gas y Luz Electrica de Caracas; capital, 2,300,000 bolivars (\$443,900); 300 horsepower; uses patent fuel (4 tons daily) and 7,350 gallons of water. The plant has a capacity of 96 voltaic arc lamps of 2,000 candlepower, which are used in the streets, and 4,000 incandescent lamps of 16 candlepower for private houses. For arc lights, 50 cents is paid per night of six and one-half hours; for incandescent, \$1.80 per month. These last are the Edison system.

“*Maracaibo*.—An electric plant furnishes light for 300 arc lights of 1,000 candlepower and about 4,000 incandescent lamps. Fuel being cheap, the price of the latter is 80 cents per month for all night.

“*Valencia*.—A plant furnishes electric power for 60 arc and 600 incandescent lights.

“*Puerto Cabello*.—A plant furnishes power for 50 arc and 300 incandescent lights; the arc lights are of 800 candlepower.

“*La Guayra*.—The plant has not been used for some years, and is in bad shape. An effort was made a year ago to start a new company, but nothing has been accomplished.”

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Consul E. H. CHENEY reports to the Department of State of the United States from Curaçao, April 25, 1902, that by an ordinance of the Government issued April 16, 1902, coal-laden vessels entering the harbor of Curaçao are exempt from tonnage and light dues. It may be proper to add in this connection, says Mr. CHENEY, that whereas formerly nearly all the coal used here came from Cardiff, only a single cargo of Cardiff coal has arrived in the last two years, all the rest coming from the United States.

Consul E. H. PLUMACHER writes from Maracaibo, April 16, 1902, to the Department of State of the United States, that a recent decree issued by the President of Venezuela orders the coining of 2,000,000 bolivars (\$386,000) in silver money, three-fourths of this to be in 5-bolivar (96 cents) pieces and the rest in 2-bolivar (38 cents) pieces.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

A report to the British Foreign Office from Buenos Ayres states that there appear to be openings in the Argentine Republic for the following classes of goods: Agricultural implements and machinery resembling those imported from the United States, made to standard sizes and accompanied by spare parts duly numbered to make replacing easy; light carriages of two or four wheels, such as come from the United States; railway and electric tramway rolling stock and all manner of appliances for mechanical transport; soft steel girders of various shapes, used very largely in house building; iron windmills, which are used in increasing numbers to pump water on the cattle ranches; weigh bridges for use on the ranches, which should be simple, accurate, and durable; raw material used in the manufacture of soap and candles.

JULIUS A. ARCE, C. E. PIZARRO 11, Arequipa, Peru, is reported to be in the market for the supply of 6,240 feet of 3-inch and 6,300 feet of 2-inch wrought iron pipe f. o. b. New York for the works now being built at Aplao. Prices are desired by cable, giving cable code. Another work that has been decided upon is the improvement of the Mollendo Waterworks. In connection with this work a new steam pumping plant is to be established. It is required to pump a maxi-

mun of 210 gallons per minute of filtered water. The water is to be lifted 276 feet through an old 8-inch pipe, 6,500 feet in length. Boilers, pump, and about 500 water meters will be imported from the United States.

A combination of interests in the lake district about Zapotlan and Sapula, west of Guadalajara, Mexico, is reported to have resulted in an important irrigation project, which is expected to be shortly realized. It consists of a series of canals, tunnels, dams, etc., and the acquisition of a force equal to 10,000 horsepower. Lake Zapotlan is to be the base of operations and the source of water supply, which is estimated at 100,000,000 cubic meters. There are to be two main tunnels, the first to run from the lake to a point named Huescalapa, about 5 miles in length, and the second, at Barranca de la Muerte, is to be about 3 miles long. To complete this large system of works two main canals 30 meters wide by 3 meters in depth are to be constructed. Several large reservoirs are also to be built, and will be connected to Lake Zapotlan. Motive power is to be obtained at five points.

The Abangares Gold Fields Company of Costa Rica, which concern, with Anglo-American capital, operates three mines in Central America, has placed contracts for the conversion of its present steam plant into a water-power plant. The initial electrical equipment will have a capacity of 300 horsepower, which, it is said, will be added to in the near future. The General Electric Company has been allotted the contract for the electrical apparatus. The Pelton Water Wheel Company, of 143 Liberty street, has secured the water-wheel contract, as well as an order for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe. The company, it is reported, is also about to add to its cyanide plant.

It is reported that a syndicate is being organized in London for the construction of a railroad from Coatzacoalcos, the Mexican Gulf terminus of the National Tehuantepec Railway, to a point of junction with the Merida-Campeche road. The main object of the project, it is said, is to open up the large tracts of agricultural lands held by American and English investors, by building various branch lines through the State of Tabasco, and at the same time tapping the oil wells on the Macuspana River, which are now reported to be yielding fifty barrels daily and of which a consignment has been made to the London market.

The Belgian Consul-General in Central America reports that the Nicaraguan Government has entered into a contract with Mr. HERBERT C. EMERY for the construction of a steam railway from Matagalpa to the Rio Grande. River steamers will run in connection with the line and will join the vessels which sail from the mouth of the Rio Grande to United States ports.

The Cerro Escarlata Gold Mines Company is making preparations to erect a ten-stamp mill in the Huacal district and take the large custom work that the district will doubtless offer. The San Jose mines, now being operated by a French syndicate, have sunk a shaft 350 feet on a large vein of high-grade free-milling ore. A ten-stamp mill is being put in. The El Globo mines have been sold to Chicago parties, and ore is being shipped into Arizona.

C. R. STAPLES, of Monterey, will shortly let contracts for considerable woodworking machinery, which is to be installed in a large factory about to be erected in that Mexican city for the purpose of manufacturing handles for picks, axes, hammers, shovels, spades, etc. This will be the first plant of its description in the Southern Republic.

The municipality of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, invites tenders for the construction of an electric traction system and the supply of electric lighting. Bids will be received up to September 1.

L. B. SHEPHERD, of the City of Mexico and Monterey, it is reported, will build a power plant at Montemorelos. An electric traction system, 23 miles in length, is also proposed to be constructed.

The Puebla electric tramways (Mexico), which are controlled by the Mexican Tramways Company, Limited, of the City of Mexico, are to be considerably extended. The equipment, etc., will be purchased in the United States.

Bids have been called for for the establishment of a sewerage system in Belem, Pará, Brazil.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The March Bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute, a section of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, contains bulletins from 1 to 7 of the proceedings of the Institute, and embraces in its subject-matter the following contents: "Organization and progress of the Institute;" "Why did not New Orleans have yellow fever in early times, while Boston did?" "Yellow fever in Europe, a general historical review;" "Yellow fever in Portugal;" "Yellow fever in Spain;" "A note on mosquitoes in baggage;" "Yellow fever, its occurrence and quaran-

time management at the port of Marseille, France." An abstract of the proceedings of the various meetings of the Executive Board from October 11, 1901, up to February 26, 1902, shows that the cooperation of scientists and physicists in all quarters of the world has been solicited, and that they have been invited to enroll themselves as corresponding members of the Institute, and further that papers written by experts on the several aspects of the disease in question will be published from time to time under its auspices.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published as Bulletin No. 41 of the Bureau of Animal Industry a pamphlet treating of "Mexico as a Market for Pure-Bred Beef Cattle." The exports of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses from the United States to Mexico during the years 1893-1900, inclusive, are given, as also instructions as to the best methods of introducing United States cattle into the Mexican Republic. It is also stated that a recent amendment to the tariff laws of Mexico, providing for the free entry of blooded cattle during the year ending June 30, 1902, will doubtless be continued, thus maintaining an occasion for increased exports. The reports of the consular officers of the United States serving in Mexico are included in the pamphlet and give adequate information on the subject.

"Modern Mexico" for May, 1902, contains an interesting article concerning the cattle and meat industry of the Mexican Republic. It is stated that while it is impossible to give the exact figures as to the number of cattle and hogs in Mexico, yet it may be said with considerable accuracy that Chihuahua has, in round numbers, 450,000 head; Sonora, 240,000 head; Nuevo Leon, 145,000 cattle and 50,000 hogs; and Tamaulipas, 250,000 cattle and hogs. From 60,000 to 90,000 cattle are annually shipped to the United States through El Paso, Texas, and about 32,000 by way of Nogales. The consumption of packing-house products within the Republic is given an annual valuation of \$46,000,000 Mexican currency (the figures of 1899), of which \$31,000,000 was paid for beef, \$10,000,000 for pork, and \$5,000,000 for sheep and goats. Without including Chihuahua and Sonora, it is probable that 85 per cent of all the cattle and hogs in the Republic are within a radius of 225 miles of the capital city. Within this district the movement is toward the center of population in and around the Federal District and to Yucatan, Campeche, and Cuba.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" for April, 1902, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, makes an exhaustive survey of "Commercial Africa in 1901." A detailed study of the physical, political, and commercial conditions of the "Dark Continent" is made, with special reference

to opportunities offered for increasing the trade interests of the various nations sending merchandise thither. In this connection, it may be stated that in the latter part of May about 630 head of Texas cattle were shipped from the United States port of Pensacola for the Natal. The shipment, consisting of bulls and heifers, high grades and pure bloods, none of which were over three years of age, will be followed by others aggregating 10,000 head. The Argentine Republic has received intimations from its Consul at Cape Town of the possibilities of establishing a frozen-meat trade in that quarter of the world.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received from the Legation of the Republic of Uruguay in Washington, two interesting volumes entitled "Annual Statistics of the Republic of Uruguay for the years 1899-1900." These books have been prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Statistics of the Government of Uruguay, and are detailed and comprehensive compilations of the statistics of that progressive Republic in every field of useful industry during the period in question. The subjects of foreign and domestic commerce are handled in a masterful manner and are accompanied by numerous comparative tables illustrative of the growth and volume of the business of the nation for the last thirty-five years. During all this time not only has Uruguay grown from a commercial point of view, but her population has also steadily increased, until in 1900 the total number of inhabitants in the Republic, as shown by the official census returns of that year, was 936,120. The second volume of this useful publication treats extensively of the finances of the nation, and is the most complete official exposition of this subject that has been compiled in recent years, and an exceedingly valuable acquisition to the files of the Columbus Memorial Library.

"The Forum," for June, 1902, contains an article of great pertinence on "Our Growing Dependence upon the Tropics," written by Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics of the United States. The writer quotes the increasing consumption, as articles of necessity rather than of luxury, of tropical and subtropical products in the United States. Coffee and sugar consumption in the past thirty years is shown to have increased twofold; cacao, sixfold; while the use of tea is still as great per capita as in 1870 despite the increase noted for coffee and cacao. India rubber which, a generation ago, was almost unknown, is now utilized everywhere, for clothing, for household requirements, for machinery, and even for the tires of carriages. From South and Central America practically all the imports received by the United States may be classed as tropical or subtropical, and the same may be said of the products of Mexico and the West Indies.

Of the importations for 1901, the ten articles—sugar, coffee, raw silk, india rubber, cacao, fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, cotton, and tea—aggregated a valuation of \$340,954,707, or 84 per cent of the total imports of what may be termed tropical or subtropical products. In 1870 the total valuation of articles so classed amounted to \$144,000,000; in 1875, to \$207,000,000; in 1880, to \$246,000,000; in 1890, to \$333,000,000; in 1895, to \$325,000,000 and in 1901, to \$405,000,000. This is a relative increase of 165 per cent in import value as compared with 65 per cent of increase for other products imported by the United States.

A copy of the interesting account of the travels of the Capucin monk, Père YVES D'ÉVREUX, through the northern part of Brazil in 1613 and 1614 has been added to the works of travel and description in the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics. This work, now rare, has been printed in French, from the original copy preserved in the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris, and was issued in 1864. An introduction and notes have been added by M. FERDINAND DENIS, of the Library of St. Geneviève. A biographical sketch of YVES D'ÉVREUX and a history of his connection with the first missions established at Maranham is given in a preface. The narrative of the monk is divided into two treatises. In the first he gives a detailed account of the work of the early French missionaries in Brazil, describes the characteristics and customs of the Indians, and dwells at length on the great natural beauty and vast resources of the north Brazilian country, giving accounts of the animals, birds, trees, and flowers which are peculiar to that locality. The second part is devoted mainly to the myths and religious ceremonies of the inhabitants of Brazil. The work concludes with critical and historical notes concerning the Capucin. There is a comprehensive index.

The former Consul-General of Great Britain in Peru, H. GUILLAUME, F. R. G. S., has prepared for the "India Rubber World" for June 1, 1902, an interesting paper concerning the rubber industry of the upper Amazon basin, which he states is centered at Iquitos, a Peruvian port which has risen from the status of a fishing village to a wealthy town of 7,000 inhabitants. He alludes to the work of the United States cruising corvette *Wilmington* as having demonstrated the navigability of the upper Amazon waters, and thus rendering the rubber forests of the districts bordering thereon accessible for commercial purposes. The new railway recently authorized from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco will also prove of enormous service, as it is near the navigable waters of the Perené, Pachitea, Apurimac, and Rio Camba, thus offering easy access to the Pacific and, via Lima and Callao, to Liverpool. The same

subject is also treated in the journal referred to by LIONEL GARNIER, who gives some practical suggestions as to the planting and collecting of rubber.

The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society for April, 1902, contains the concluding chapters of a study by Alexander Brownlie on the "Tides in the Midst of the Pacific Ocean," which has been treated at length in successive numbers of that publication. The various headings under which the subject is considered embrace: The time of high water in the midst of the Pacific; the rate of tidal speed in the midst of the Pacific; what the tides in the midst of the Pacific teach; a consideration of the power by which flood tide is lifted; and tidal basins in the Pacific Ocean. Referring to the two South American basins, known as the Cape Horn and the Juan Fernandez basins, respectively, the writer states that high water takes place at the island of Juan Fernandez five hours and fourteen minutes after Cape Horn. The Fernandez basin makes the third tidal basin stretching across the entire width of the South Pacific from New Britain to Chile. Proceeding still further north another basin is found, known as the Panama tidal basin, which is co-tidal from about Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador, to Panama (Naos Island) and thence to Port Elena, Costa Rica, and includes Galapagos Islands. Further northward is the San Diego tidal basin, reaching to the west coast of Mexico.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics (*Serviço de Estatística Commercial*) of Brazil has sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics its report on the general import trade of the Republic from January to September, 1901 (*Importação Geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*). This is a very comprehensive résumé of the articles of import and their respective valuations delivered at the various ports of the Republic during the time in reference, the country of origin being also given.

The artificial production of ice forms the subject of Bulletin No. 174, issued on May 22, by the Census Bureau of the United States. This industry, which has attained commercial importance only within the past fifteen or twenty years, has aided greatly in the development of the natural resources of different sections of the country, as artificial refrigeration has given a great stimulus to the production of early vegetables and small fruits in the South and on the Pacific coast, which, owing to previous lack of insurance against decay during transport, had been consumed locally only. The number of ice-making establishments is shown to have increased from 4 in 1870 to 787 in 1900, and the value of the product from \$258,250 to \$13,874,513 in the period named. The total capital invested is given as \$38,204,054 in 1900.

The "Scientific American" for June 7, 1902, contains a study of the *Gynerium argenteum* (Pampas Grass), which is indigenous to the La Plata region of South America and forms a characteristic botanical growth of the country. The cultivation of this plant in the State of California is described, and while it is acknowledged that its economic value is *nil*, aside from its esthetic usage, yet it forms one of the standard crops of the State, and is produced to the extent of 2,500,000 plumes per annum, which are sent to all sections of the United States and Europe.

United States Census Bulletin No. 168, issued May 15, 1902, treats of the manufacture of flax, hemp, and jute products in the census year 1900, showing a capital of \$41,991,762 invested in such manufacture in the 141 establishments engaged. The value of the products is returned at \$47,601,607, while the quantity and cost of materials used is given as 545,449,566 pounds and \$32,197,885, respectively. In these figures sisal grass is represented by 146,352,853 pounds and \$8,827,131.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING MAY.

The symbol = indicates a gift.

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La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris, France. Semimonthly.

Literary News. New York, N. Y. Monthly.

Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Bolivia. Semimonthly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

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 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
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COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
 Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
 Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

La Gaceta Económica. Havana. (Issued three times a month.)
 Grito de Baire. Havana. Monthly.
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.
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ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
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HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
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 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
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 La Gaceta Comercial. México. Daily.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de México. Toluca. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

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Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

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 Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
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PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
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 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
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SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
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 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
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 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
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 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia
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 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.
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VENEZUELA.

El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily.
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 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

JUNIO, 1902.

No. 6.

COMISIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, DISTRIBUCIÓN Y CONSUMO DEL CAFÉ.

Á fin de evitar toda duda que pudiera ocurrir sobre el particular, se hace presente en este lugar preferente del BOLETÍN, que la Comisión para el estudio de la producción, distribución y consumo del café, y la Convención Internacional Sanitaria, cuya celebración se acordó por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana en 29 de enero del corriente año en la capital de México, han sido convocadas como sigue:

La Comisión para el estudio de la producción, distribución y consumo del café, para el 1° de octubre de 1902, en la ciudad de Nueva York.

La Convención Internacional Sanitaria para el 15 de octubre de 1902, en esta ciudad de Wáshington.

Como la resolución referente al Congreso Aduanero necesita la aprobación de los respectivos Gobiernos, su convocación ha tenido que posponerse.

En el Informe que el Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado por Guatemala en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, dirigió á su Gobierno con fecha 15 de marzo de este año, se dice con respecto al asunto del café lo que sigue:

“PROTECCIÓN Á LA INDUSTRIA DEL CAFÉ.

“En la sesión del 30 de diciembre de 1901, nuestra delegación presentó el siguiente proyecto:

“1. Que dentro de un año, contado desde la clausura de las sesiones de la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reúna en la

ciudad de Nueva York, Estados Unidos de América, una Comisión compuesta de uno ó más delegados nombrados por cada Gobierno que desee estar representado en ella, los cuales deberán tener conocimientos técnicos ó periciales acerca de la producción, distribución y consumo del café.

“2. El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fijará la fecha en que habrá de reunirse esta Comisión, que se organizará como ella decida, con el auxilio de la Oficina mencionada, y tendrá por objeto el estudio de las causas que producen actualmente la crisis por que esta gran industria atraviesa, y proponer los medios prácticos de evitarla ó disminuirla.

“Pronuncié entonces unas cuantas frases que, reasumidas, fueron consignadas así en el acta del día:

“‘S. E. el Señor LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado de Guatemala, dijo que deseaba llamar la atención de la Conferencia sobre un asunto de vital importancia para todas, ó casi todas, las naciones de este continente: la crisis por que atraviesa en la actualidad la industria cafetera. Quince de dichas naciones son productoras de tan precioso grano, y las cuatro restantes consumidoras de él. Todas, por lo mismo, sufren grandes trastornos en sus relaciones comerciales como consecuencia de esa crisis.

“‘El problema que ésta plantea, no sólo es un problema comercial, sino también un problema económico, político y social. La baja en el precio del café ha disminuido considerablemente los ingresos del tesoro de algunos países americanos, y quizás deba verse en ella la causa de algunas de las revoluciones que afligen á varios de los referidos países, y que bien puede explicarse, en gran parte, por la pobreza y la miseria que en ellos reina, como resultado de la terrible crisis por que atraviesa la industria cafetera.

“‘Buscar un remedio á tan grandes males, es tarea digna de esta Conferencia, y por eso tengo el honor de someter á su aprobación una proposición encaminada á lograr propósito tan laudable.

“Agregué, además, que á mi juicio, era posible encontrar medios prácticos que eviten ó, cuando menos, disminuyan los malos efectos que se originan en el estado anómalo por que en la actualidad pasa la industria cafetera; pero que si la reunión de expertos que la delegación de Guatemala proponía, no diere otro resultado que el negativo de que éstos, después del examen detenido del asunto, declaren que no hay remedio posible, eso sólo constituiría ya ventaja no despreciable, pues los productores, desalentados definitivamente por el incierto porvenir de la industria, en vez de continuar haciendo sacrificios estériles para sostener sus plantaciones, dedicarían su capital y sus esfuerzos al desarrollo de otros ramos, dando así variedad á la producción nacional y mayor ensanche á la riqueza pública.

“La Conferencia aceptó el proyecto en la misma forma en que lo propusimos.”

Con el título de “El Café: su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo,” etc., ha preparado la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas una extensa Memoria, que será sometida á la consideración de esta Comisión tan pronto como se reúna. En ella encontrarán los Señores Delegados importantes informes que podrán ayudarles para el satisfactorio desempeño de su alta misión.

Á efecto de que se conozca de antemano el alcance de ese trabajo ha parecido conveniente publicar desde ahora el Índice de las materias que aquél comprende, y el Prólogo con que va encabezado.

El Índice de las materias es como sigue:

PRÓLOGO.

PRELIMINARES:

Historia del café—Historia natural del café—Variedades de café.

Países y lugares que producen café.^a

América:

América del Norte: México.

América del Centro: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Honduras Británica, Nicaragua.

América del Sur: Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Perú, Venezuela.

Antillas: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadalupe, Haití, Jamaica, María Galante, Martinica, Puerto Rico, República Dominicana.

Guayanas: Británica (Demerara), Francesa (Cayena), Holandesa (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Birmania, Islas Filipinas (Manila), India Británica.

África: Borbón (Isla de la Reunión), Liberia.

Oceanía: Colonias Índicas de Holanda—Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polinesia: Fiji, Hawaii (Islas), Nueva Guinea, Samoa.

Australasia: Australia.

Producción de café en el mundo.

Consumo de café en el mundo.

Consumo general de café por países.

Consumo general de café por unidad de población.

Consumo de café en Alemania.

Consumo de café en Francia.

Consumo de café en Austria-Hungría.

Consumo de café en Italia.

Consumo de café en Rusia.

Los Estados Unidos:

Su importación de café.

Su consumo de café

Su exportación de café.

Bolsa de café en Nueva York.

La Gran Bretaña: Importación, consumo y exportación de café.

Derechos de importación impuestos al café en los principales países del mundo.

Derechos de exportación impuestos al café por los países que lo producen.

Suelo y clima apropiados para cultivar el café.

Cultivo del café.

^a No fué posible obtener datos exactos de los lugares productores de café que no figuran en esta nomenclatura.

Cosecha del café.

Beneficio perfeccionado del café.

Enfermedades del café y medios de combatirlas.

Conservación del café.

Torrefacción del café.

Preparación del café para el uso doméstico.

Composición química del café.

Falsificaciones del café.

Mezclas de cafés.

Modificaciones efectuadas en el uso del café como bebida.

Efectos del café en el organismo humano.

La Liga de los Países Cafeteros (por J. A. OLAVARÍA).

El café en los Estados Unidos (por F. DE ASSIS BRASIL).

Estudio sobre el café (por J. B. CALVO).

Recomendaciones á los Delegados al congreso cafetero (por A. LAZO ARRIAGA).

Bibliografía.

El prólogo dice así:

“Siendo el café uno de los principales artículos de exportación de gran parte de los países de la América Latina, con excepción de la República Argentina, de Chile y del Uruguay que no lo producen, y debiéndose reunir en Nueva York, el 15 de octubre del presente año, según lo acordado en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, la Comisión que discutirá los medios más eficaces de proteger la industria cafetera en el Hemisferio Occidental y recomendará la adopción de las medidas que, á su juicio, den resultados prácticos inmediatos en tal sentido, de conformidad con el acuerdo del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en su sesión de 19 de marzo próximo pasado, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha reunido, en este folleto, el mayor número asequible de datos sobre el café, y tiene la honra de presentarlos á dicha Comisión, abrigando la esperanza de que sean utilizables, como referencia, para deliberar sobre un asunto tan importante y transcendental, puesto que el café ha llegado á ser uno de los artículos de mayor tráfico y ha caído, por completo, en manos de la especulación, lo que expone su precio de venta á grandes fluctuaciones, pudiendo ser considerable, en un año, el producto pecuniario de los cafetales y mucho menor, al siguiente, debido á la mencionada especulación. Por otra parte, la ruina de los cafetales de un país puede hacer subir los precios, y el cultivo del café en nuevas regiones puede hacerlos bajar, así como si la producción de este fruto continúa excediendo á la demanda que tiene en los mercados del mundo, esta superabundancia dará, indudablemente, por resultado, aun mayor depresión en el precio de venta de este artículo; y merece ser tomado en cuenta, que es muy vasta la zona favorable al cultivo del café, pues está comprendida en las líneas isotermas de los 25 grados de latitud norte y de los 30 grados de latitud sur.

“La mayoría de los países civilizados ha adoptado la regla de unir las fuerzas productoras de todo artículo de consumo para darle vigor

á la producción y evitar las fluctuaciones exageradas de los precios de venta. Siguiendo, pues, este precedente, una unión, bien entendida, que tomase en consideración inmediata, entre los diferentes puntos de importancia capital, la necesidad de escogitar medios prácticos de abaratar el precio que tiene, por regla general, el capital en la América Latina y, especialmente, el destinado á labores agrícolas como las que precisa el café—lograría que el trabajo resultara más provechoso para el productor, pues reduciríase el costo de la producción y sería más fácil la acumulación del trabajo, mayores las utilidades, más considerable el incremento del capital y, por consiguiente, mayor la fuerza de producir por modo verdaderamente remunerador.

“Con este folleto y con las someras consideraciones que anteceden, contribuye la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas á las árduas y complexas labores de la Comisión destinada á proteger y mejorar la industria del café en América.

“WÁSHINGTON, D. C., *junio de 1902.*”

COSECHA DE CAFÉ EN EL MUNDO.

Conforme á las mejores estadísticas que se tienen á mano, la producción de café en el mundo en el año de 1901 fué 15,460,000 sacos de 132 libras cada uno; en otros términos: 2,040,720,000 libras.

De esta inmensa cantidad corresponden al Brasil, en números redondos, 11,500,000 sacos, ó sean 1,518,000,000 libras, lo que equivale á casi los cuatro quintos del total.

Los Estados de Centro América, México, y las Repúblicas de Venezuela, Colombia, Equador y Perú, contribuyeron á la producción con 2,200,000 sacos, ó sean 290,400,000 libras.

La República de Haití figuró en este respecto con gran crédito. La producción, 450,000 sacos, ó 59,400,000 libras, fué grande para el país; y la calidad del grano fué excelente. El café de Haití es particularmente estimado en Francia, para donde se exportan todos los años las dos terceras partes de la cosecha.

Puerto Rico y Jamaica suministraron 200,000 sacos, ó sea 26,400,000 libras.

Las Colonias holandesas del Oriente produjeron 480,000 sacos, ó sea 63,360,000 libras.

La India británica, Ceilán y las Filipinas, 315,000 sacos, ó 41,580,000 libras.

África y Moca, 225,000 sacos, ó 29,700,000 libras.

El exceso de la producción sobre el consumo fué de 1,342,000 sacos, ó sea 177,000,000 de libras.

CONSUMO DE CAFÉ EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Según los datos estadísticos publicados por la Oficina del ramo en el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos de América, el con-

sumo del café en este país ha ido en notable aumento desde el año de 1890.

Las cifras oficiales son como sigue :

Año fiscal.	Cantidad im- portada.	Año fiscal.	Cantidad im- portada.
	<i>Libras</i>		<i>Libras.</i>
1889-1890	499, 159, 120	1896-1897	737, 645, 670
1890-1891	519, 528, 432	1898-1899	831, 827, 063
1891-1892	640, 210, 788	1900-1901	854, 871, 310
1894-1895	652, 208, 975		

TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE GENERAL CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA Y EL PERÚ.

Concluido en La Paz, noviembre 21 de 1901.

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia y el Presidente de la República del Perú, deseosos de estrechar firmemente los vínculos que existen entre los dos Estados, estableciendo el arbitraje en las relaciones de ambas Repúblicas, han nombrado á ese fin, por sus plenipoten-
ciarios:

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Bolivia al Doctor Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, su Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; y S. E. el Presidente de la República del Perú al Doctor Don FELIPE DE OSMA, su Enviado Extraordinario, quienes han celebrado el siguiente:

TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE.

ARTÍCULO I.

Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las controversias hasta hoy pendientes y las que durante la vigencia del presente Tratado surgieren entre ellas, cualesquiera que sean su naturaleza y causas y siempre que no hayan podido ser solucionadas por negociaciones directas.

ARTÍCULO II.

En cada caso ocurrente, las partes contratantes celebrarán un convenio especial, con el objeto de determinar la materia de la controversia, fijar los puntos que deben ser resueltos, la extensión de las facultades del árbitro y los procedimientos que han de observarse.

ARTÍCULO III.

En caso de que las altas partes no lleguen á ponerse de acuerdo sobre los puntos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, el árbitro queda facultado para determinar, en vista de las pretensiones de ambas partes, los

puntos de hecho y de derecho que deberán ser decididos, para la solución de la controversia, y establecer el procedimiento á seguir.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Las altas partes convienen en que el árbitro sea el tribunal permanente de arbitraje que se establezca en virtud de los acuerdos que adopte la Conferencia Panamericana que funciona actualmente en México.

ARTÍCULO V.

Para estos dos casos: (*a*) si no llegara á constituirse el tribunal á que se refiere el artículo precedente, y (*b*) si hay necesidad de ocurrir al arbitraje, antes de que se constituya ese tribunal, las altas partes convienen en designar árbitro al Gobierno de la República Argentina, al de España y al de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que respectivamente ejerzan el cargo uno por impedimento de otro y en el orden en que están nombrados.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Si durante la vigencia del presente Tratado, y en los dos supuestos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, ocurriesen distintos casos de arbitraje, serán sucesivamente entregados para su solución á los Gobiernos indicados, en el orden que se halla establecido.

ARTÍCULO VII.

El árbitro es también competente: 1º para determinar sobre la regularidad de su constitución, la validez del compromiso y su interpretación; 2º para adoptar las providencias necesarias y resolver todas las dificultades que surjan en el curso del debate. Sobre las cuestiones de carácter técnico ó científico que se presentaren en éste, se pedirá dictamen precisamente á la Real Sociedad Geográfica de Londres ó al Instituto Geodésico Internacional de Berlín; y 3º para designar la época de su funcionamiento.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

El árbitro fallará con estricta sujeción á las prescripciones del Derecho Internacional, y en las cuestiones de límites, al principio americano del “*uti possidetis*” de 1810, siempre que en el convenio á que se refiere el Artículo II no se estableciese la aplicación de reglas especiales ó se autorizara al árbitro para fallar como amigable componedor.

ARTÍCULO IX.

La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio, con expresión de sus fundamentos. Será extendida en doble ejemplar

y notificada á cada una de las partes por medio de su representante ante el árbitro.

ARTÍCULO X.

La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide dentro de los límites de su alcance la contienda entre las partes.

ARTÍCULO XI.

El árbitro establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada.

ARTÍCULO XII.

La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo, se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo árbitro que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución, en los siguientes casos:

1°. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

2°. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El recurso de revisión, no podrá ser interpuesto, en ningún caso, después de los seis meses de notificada la sentencia.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Las altas partes nombrarán su representante en el juicio, pondrán á disposición del árbitro todos los medios de información que de ellas dependan y sufragarán sus propios gastos y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

ARTÍCULO XV.

El mismo árbitro que pronunció la sentencia decidirá sobre las cuestiones que se susciten en su ejecución.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

El presente Tratado durará diez años á partir del canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento continuará rigiendo por otros diez años y así sucesivamente.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado serán canjeadas en La Paz ó en Lima, dentro del término de un año de la fecha.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos firman y sellan el presente Tratado, hecho en doble ejemplar, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintiún días del mes de noviembre del año de mil novecientos uno.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

ESTADÍSTICAS DE INMIGRACIÓN.

La División de Estadística en el Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha publicado, entre otras cosas, á mediados de febrero de este año, el interesante cuadro que se pone á continuación, comparativo de la superficie, número de habitantes, número de inmigrantes, y proporción en que están los unos con los otros, en aquella República y los Estados Unidos de América.

Asunto de comparación.	Los Estados Unidos.	La República Argentina.
Superficie .....kilometros cuadrados..	7,752,810	2,885,620
Población.....	77,395,000	1,794,149
Inmigración en el último año.....	487,918	90,127
Kilómetros cuadrados por inmigrante.....	15,000	32,000
Inmigrantes por kilómetro cuadrado.....	0.063	0.032
Inmigrantes por cada mil habitantes.....	6.30	18.80

El Sr. Jefe de la Oficina que publica este cuadro dice con referencia á él lo que sigue:

“El cuadro en que se relaciona la inmigración con la superficie y población del país revela números relativos, satisfactorios y demostrativos. Se sabe que la capacidad económica no se calcula solamente por la extensión del territorio, sino también por la población, que es el elemento consumidor, productor y creador del trabajo. Para mayor claridad sólo se ha tomado la cifra de 90,127 inmigrantes de Ultramar, haciéndose las comparaciones con los Estados Unidos. Resulta que la República ha recibido en 1901 diez y ocho inmigrantes por cada millar de habitantes, mientras que los Estados Unidos sólo recibieron seis, lo que revela una poderosa actividad individual en nuestro país, y un poder de receptividad triple, merced á nuestras riquezas matrices constituidas por las industrias de los campos, la ganadería y la labranza.”

EL PRECIO DEL AZÚCAR.

En un artículo sobre el precio á que se paga el azúcar en la República Argentina, “El Tiempo” de Buenos Aires establece una comparación entre lo que allí pasa á este respecto y lo que pasa en Inglaterra, y deduce conclusiones favorables á la doctrina del libre cambio.

En Inglaterra, que no produce un grano de azúcar, se importaron en enero del corriente año (1902) nada menos que 183,090,978 kilogramos de azúcar refino, los que se pagaron á razón de 5 centavos en oro americano, que son poco menos de 13 centavos en la moneda corriente de la República Argentina. Este azúcar fué llevado de las primeras refinerías de Francia, Bélgica y Holanda, que son los países en que generalmente se abastece Inglaterra.

En la República Argentina, donde hace veinte años se están haciendo esfuerzos para proteger el desarrollo de la industria azucarera, valiéndose entre otros medios de la imposición de un fuerte derecho de importación á los azúcares extranjeros, los habitantes tienen que pagar el artículo, de calidad las más veces muy inferior al consumido en Inglaterra, á razón de 40 centavos en la moneda del país, ó sea cerca de 15 centavos en oro americano, lo que es como tres veces más.

“El Tiempo” dice que si se redujeran los derechos de importación se abarataría el artículo, aumentaría el consumo y se favorecería también la misma renta aduanera, porque aunque el derecho fuera de menor importancia la ocasión de cobrarlo sería mucho mayor.

De este artículo ha tomado nota el semanario que se publica en París con el título de “Le Nouveau Monde” en su editorial del 23 de abril de este año, donde se le publica traducido textualmente al francés.

COMERCIO CON EL ÁFRICA MERIDIONAL.

Según datos compilados por la Dirección de Comercio del Ministerio de Agricultura, la República Argentina exportó, durante los últimos cinco años, para el África meridional, en productos agrícolas y ganaderos, los valores siguientes:

1897.....	\$573, 447
1898.....	518, 118
1899.....	953, 365
1900.....	3, 240, 270
1901.....	2, 891, 259
Total	8, 176, 459

ESTADÍSTICA DE EXPORTACIONES.

Son de interés los siguientes datos estadísticos publicados oficialmente en Buenos Aires, relativos á la exportación de ciertos artículos en el primer trimestre de 1899, 1900 y 1901:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Mantequilla .....libras..	1, 594, 891	2, 322, 663	3, 322, 391
Ganado mayor .....número..	312, 150	150, 550	110, 180
Queso .....libras..	18, 161	1, 883	2, 968
Carnes de vaca heladas.....toneladas..	9, 079	24, 590	44, 904
Id. de carnero, id.....id.....	56, 827	56, 412	63, 013
Heno .....id.....	105, 598	102, 836	95, 120
Tasajo .....id.....	19, 164	16, 449	24, 296
Linaza .....id.....	217, 713	223, 257	338, 828
Maíz .....id.....	1, 116, 276	713, 248	1, 112, 290
Carneros .....número..	543, 458	198, 102	25, 746
Trigo .....toneladas..	1, 713, 429	1, 929, 676	904, 269
Lana .....id.....	237, 111	100, 913	223, 358

La baja en el ganado mayor y lanar se debe á haber estado prohibida su importación en los puertos británicos, durante una gran parte de 1900 y todo el año de 1901.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE YUNGAS.

El Señor DON MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, Director de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Inmigración y Propaganda Geográfica, y Miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, ha enviado al Cónsul General de Bolivia en Nueva York datos muy interesantes sobre los recursos con que se cuenta para sostener un ferrocarril entre La Paz y Chulumani con un ramal á Coroico.

* * * * *

La provincia de Yungas, dice el Sr. BALLIVIÁN, fué dividida en dos, y cada una de éstas, á su turno, en dos secciones, por decreto supremo de 1° de julio de 1890, expedido por la Junta de Gobierno. Dicho supremo decreto fué corroborado por la Convención Nacional, en la forma de una ley el 12 de enero de 1900.

Esta nueva organización sólo consulta la mejor administración de esa rica región que se considerará en este artículo como un todo completo é indivisible. Yungas del Norte y del Sud son, pues, provincias del Departamento de La Paz y las más ricas entre todas, siendo las posesiones que están en esta superficie las mejor cultivadas en todo él.

El clima de ambas es, en general, cálido y bastante húmedo. Sus producciones vegetales son coca, cacao, café, cascarilla, maíz, drogas vainilla, numerosa variedad de maderas finísimas de construcción y ebanistería, é infinidad de variadas y sabrosas frutas, como el plátano, naranja, lima, limón, etc. La coca forma el comercio y principal ocupación de sus habitantes. Dilatadas montañas, provistas de bosques y una vegetación constante, ocupan la parte del N. E., y al S. termina esta región por la gran cadena de los Andes.

* * * * *

Esta cordillera encierra con abundancia en su seno, ricos veneros de cuarzo aurífero, metales de plata y plomo. Los ríos que surcan la región, contribuyendo á su fertilidad, son el Coroico, formado con las aguas de Chucura, Chairó, Elena, Yolosa y Santa Bárbara; el Tamampaya, que tiene su origen en la cordillera de Pongo, los llamados Chojlla, Chirca y Solacam, el río de La Paz, el Miguilla, que baja de la cordillera de Choquetanga y los denominados Covendo y Quetolo.

Todos estos torrentes acarrean oro, y en el porvenir contribuirán á aumentar la riqueza natural de esta privilegiada región;

* * * * *

El proyecto de ferrocarril á Yungas cuenta, cual pocas empresas de este género en Bolivia, con una base ya conocida, en cuanto á la producción de las dos provincias y su comercio de importación, factores á los que habría de agregar el considerable tráfico de pasajeros.

El Señor BALLIVIÁN juzga que la longitud de la línea principal del ferrocarril no podría alcanzar á más de treinta leguas ó sean 150 kilómetros. Así, pues, la base itineraria del ferrocarril de La Paz á Chulumani, con ramal á Coroico, puede estimarse en 40 leguas, ó sean 200 kilómetros.

El costo de un ferrocarril en esa región, según el informe del Doctor DON FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, fué calculado, en 1889, en cuatro millones de bolivianos, cantidad á la que había que agregar, por lo menos, un 50 por ciento, á causa de la diferencia del cambio en los mercados extranjeros, á donde se tiene que recurrir para la adquisición del material propio para la proyectada vía férrea. Es decir, el capital que sería menester invertir sería de seis millones de bolivianos.

Para fijar la garantía de esta cantidad habrá que estudiar la estadística de la exportación de esa región. La principal producción es la de la coca, cuyo guarismo averiguado es de trescientos mil cestos, ó arrobas, ósea en quintales (de 46 kilogramos) 75,000. Los demás productos (fruta, cacao, café, cascarilla, etc.) pueden calcularse en una cifra igual, ó sean 75,000. Total para la exportación, 150,000.

El tráfico para la importación, tomando como base un cálculo prudencial, en ningún caso puede ser inferior á cien mil quintales, si se atiende á que no siempre todas las acémilas que entran á las expresadas provincias llevan carga, ó por lo menos, carga completa.

Tendríase, pues, como tráfico de ida y regreso, 250,000 quintales.

* * * * *

Un ferrocarril á Yungas ha sido y es la vehemente aspiración de los hacendados de esa feraz porción del suelo del Departamento de La Paz. Su implantación de inmediato traería un asombroso movimiento en el tráfico del comercio; pues entre los factores, que se han tenido en consideración, no se ha hecho referencia á la madera para la construcción y ebanistería, ni á la leña para combustible, en sustitución del escaso y malo que hoy se consume en la ciudad de La Paz. Al presente el alto precio de los fletes hace imposible todo negocio respecto á esta riqueza natural de Yungas.

* * * * *

Como tierras adaptables á la colonización y aún con la misma red de caminos que en la actualidad existe, los Yungas pueden recibir, desde el día en que se establezca un ferrocarril, los contingentes de la inmigración, que encontraría provechoso acomodo y porvenir halagador.

* * * * *

Para tener cabal idea de los elementos que concurrirán al progreso de las provincias de Yungas del Norte y del Sud, conviene indicar, que

los ríos Coroico y el de La Paz, en una y otra circunscripción respectivamente, son ya navegables, á pesar de los malos pasos que vencería la ciencia del ingeniero. Hoy en día se viaja por dichos ríos hácia las regiones del Beni, hallándose el embarcadero del Coroico á 25 leguas de la ciudad de La Paz, y el de La Paz, engrosado con el Miguilla á unas 34 leguas de la misma.

GOMA ELÁSTICA DEL TERRITORIO DE ACRE EXPORTADA EN 1901.

Según el “Indian Rubber World” de mayo de 1902, la goma elástica del Territorio de Acre, exportada en los doce meses de 1901, fué como sigue:

	Kilogramos.		Kilogramos.
Enero	269, 112	Setiembre	58, 441
Febrero.....	1, 112, 247	Octubre.....	24, 091½
Marzo	75, 913	Noviembre.....	59, 131
Abril	24, 349	Diciembre	76, 422
Mayo.....	125, 374		
Junio.....	49, 383	Total	2, 032, 422½
Julio	77, 222	Igual 4,471,374 libras.	
Agosto	80, 727		

El derecho de exportación de este artículo es 15 por ciento ad valorem.

BRASIL.

LA RIQUEZA DEL BRASIL.

(Del “Economista Internacional,” por el Cónsul General del Brasil en Nueva York.)

Los Estados Unidos del Brasil tienen como limítrofes á todos los Estados de la América del Sur, con excepción de Chile. Unas dos terceras partes de sus fronteras están formadas por el mar, y en esta dilatada costa hay muchos puertos. Su mayor longitud es de unas 2,500 millas inglesas, siendo su mayor anchura de unas 4,000 millas. El gran río de las tierras bajas es el Amazonas, al que suele darse el nombre de “Mediterráneo de Sud-América,” y es el río mayor del mundo, bajo cualquier aspecto que se le considere, proporcionando en sus grandes afluentes ó tributarios una navegación de 30,000 millas, sólo dentro del territorio brasileño. Dícese que, allá, en tiempos remotos, el río de la Plata y el Amazonas eran dos mares interiores que estaban unidos el uno con el otro. El Brasil, como una gran isla, formaba por sí sólo un continente; pero los aluviones y las conmociones del fondo de aquel mar Mediterráneo lo adhirieron, andando el tiempo, á la base oriental de los Andes.

La superficie del Brasil, respecto de su elevación, se divide en la región más alta en mesetas escalonadas, en cordilleras, y en amplios

valles abiertos, que ocupan todas las comarcas al sur de la latitud del Cabo San Roque, y las vastas tierras bajas que forman la cuenca del Amazonas, y que se extienden, tierra adentro, hasta la base de los Andes del Perú, del Ecuador, y de Colombia, volviendo á ascender en la extremidad norte, formando las cordilleras que constituyen los límites con Venezuela y las Guayanas. El gran constituyente de todas las cadenas de montañas de las tierras altas del Sur, parece ser el *gneiss* (roca compuesta de feldspato y mica), que varía desde el esquisto hasta la pizarra arcillosa, porfírica, homogénea y granítica, conteniendo vetas auríferas, como en Minas-Geraes, y en las cercanías de Cuyaba, en Matto-Grosso, tan metamorfoseado por todas partes que se han obliterado todas huellas de fósiles. Hay verdaderas capas carboníferas en los yacimientos de carbón, que están al Sur de los trópicos, que son la formación de aquella costa, no conocida al Norte del Río. Hay, también, rocas carboníferas en el Guapore, que es un tributario del Madeira, en la frontera con Bolivia.

En el Estado de Sergipe abunda la piedra arenosa rojiza, ocupando una área considerable de dicho Estado, y debajo de la formación cretácea. Probablemente, el subsuelo del gran valle del Amazonas está formado de rocas cretáceas; no aparecen en la costa sur de la Rocas Abrolhos, en los 18° sur, pero sí se encuentran á intervalos, hácia el norte, y han sido examinadas en el afluente del río Purus, en la cuenca superior del Amazonas. Arcillas terciarias y piedras arenosas, en capas horizontales y no interrumpidas, extiéndense sobre las rocas cretáceas, de una manera informe. Por las planicies de la costa, más abajo de las mesetas y en el valle de San Francisco, los depósitos horizontales del valle de San Paulo, forman parte, evidentemente, del mismo grupo. Depósitos de inmensas peñas de toba volcánica y de gneis, evidentemente las rocas que estaban al pié de antiquísimos ventisqueros locales, fueron descritos, primero que por ningun otro, por Agassiz, quien los encontró en muchos puntos á lo largo de la costa.

Siguiendo la costa Norte, y á irregulares intervalos á lo largo de ella, se encuentran verdaderos arrecifes de coral. Otra clase de estos bancos, á los que dan el nombre de "fecifes," pero de un origen completamente distinto, son las playas de piedra consolidada, como se ven en Bahía y en Pernambuco, en donde los arrecifes forman un verdadero rompe-olas que protege y abriga el puerto. Estos son, propiamente, de un carácter uniforme y han sido descritos por HARTT como el corazón consolidado de una antigua playa que fué separada de la tierra firme por la invasión de las aguas del mar. (Geología y Geografía física del Brasil, por C. F. HARTT.) Las piedras calcáreas de la cuenca superior del San Francisco, forman cavernas que han alcanzado celebridad por haberse encontrado en ellas osamentas de animales extintos, de muy remota antigüedad, tales como el Mastodonte, Glyptodonte y Megaterio. Al mismo tiempo, han sido encontrados,

en algunas de esas cuevas, útiles, herramientas y restos humanos, enterrados con los huesos de una fauna extinguida, que no dejan duda de que el hombre fué contemporáneo de aquellos.”

No han sido observadas huellas volcánicas, á no ser manantiales de aguas calientes, que existen en varios Estados como Bahía, Santa Catarina, Goyaz y Minas Geraes. Los productos en metales y minerales, que existen en esta formación geológica, son de los más variados. Los diamantes fueron descubiertos, por vez primera, en los Estados de Minas, Bahía, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Paraná, Río Grande do Sul, y San Paulo. Con frecuencia son de un tamaño considerable. Burton hace mención de uno, procedente de Bahía, que pesaba $72\frac{1}{2}$ quilates y que, una vez salido de las manos del lapidario, resultó ser un brillante muy limpio y de magníficas luces. Diamantes negros, esmeraldas, zafiros, rubíes, topacios, berilos, amatistas, granates, ópalos, calcedonias y zafirinas, ágatas y cornalinas se encuentran con especialidad en el Estado de Minas-Geraes. Los granates se encuentran en gran profusión, aunque de calidad inferior. El cristal de roca, perfectamente puro y de gran tamaño, se obtiene en Minas, Goyaz, San Paulo y Paraná. Las calcedonias, las ágatas y las cornalinas, se encuentran casi en toda la extensión del país; pero han llegado á ser artículo de exportación principalmente de las orillas del Uruguay, en el Estado de Río Grande do Sul.

Una de las cuencas carboníferas del Brasil está en el Estado de Santa Catarina. En el Estado de Río Grande do Sul, en los Valles de Jaguarao, de Candiota, de Jacuby y de Arrolho dos Ratos, se han descubierto cuatro grandes yacimientos de carbón. Se encuentra betumen en casi todos los Estados, y se explota en grande escala cerca de la costa sur de Bahía. El azufre existe en estado nativo en Río Grande do Norte y en reducidas cantidades en los Estados de Río Grande do Sul y Minas. El salitre, así como la sal, se hallan en una vasta área de Minas y Bahía, y también se produce en abundancia en el piso de las cuevas calcáreas del Río San Francisco. Encuéntranse también eflorescencias salinas y de sulfato de magnesia, casi puro, en Minas, Bahía y Ceara. Se encuentra oro en vetas de cuarzo que atraviesan las viejas rocas metamórficas tales como pizarra-greda, pizarra-mica, ó exquisto de hierro, en arenillas y pequeñas guijas, en barros y arenas de aluvión procedentes del desgaste de dichas guijas.

Hay muchas minas en explotación. El monto total de la exportación de oro y diamantes arroja un promedio anual de £1,500,000. El oro brasileño está siempre ligado con plata, y este metal se presenta en muchas de las formaciones galénicas que se conocen en casi todos los Estados, así como también en las minas de cobre de Río Grande do Sul. Hay ricas minas de mercurio en el Estado de Paraná. El cobre abunda en los Estados de Matto-Grosso, Goyaz, Minas, Bahía Maranhao, Ceara, y principalmente en Río Grande do Sul, en cuyo último

Estado el mineral que allí se extrae rinde un 60 por ciento de metal puro. El manganeso existe en abundancia en Minas, Río, Bahía y Matto-Grosso, y está considerado como el de la mejor calidad. Hay en explotación minas de galena en muchas partes de la República. Existen minas de plomo á lo largo de la antigua región de la costa, entre Santa Catarina y Maranhao, siendo muy importantes las que se encuentran en la cadena de cerros de Ibiapaba, á orillas del Ceara y del Piahy. Por todas partes, en el Brasil, hay hierro en metal ó en otras formas, y una cantidad de él, casi inagotable, parece existir en las montañas de Minas Geraes.

Un país tan extenso como lo es el Brasil, y de una superficie tan diversificada, necesariamente presenta considerable variedad de climas. Las inmensas tierras bajas del norte, comprendidas en su totalidad entre los trópicos, son muy calientes, y el año allí está dividido en estación de aguas y estación de seca. La elevación de las tierras altas, centrales y del sur, hace que haya gran variedad en las estaciones y en los climas de la parte intertropical de aquella región, y, rumbo al sur, más allá del tropico, se llega á una zona templada en la que están bien marcadas las cuatro estaciones, aunque no de una manera tan distinta como en la Europa central.

Respecto de temperatura, la vasta cuenca del Amazonas es notable por la pequeña variación que allí se experimenta en cuanto al calor, lo que se explica por su posición ecuatorial y por la inmensa superficie de agua y de selvas dentro de sus límites; el termómetro nunca sube á más de 90°, ni baja de 75°. En las altas llanuras de los Estados de Río Grande do Sul y de San Paulo, suele bajar el termómetro á la línea de congelación. El país, en lo general, es sano. La mortalidad en la ciudad más populosa no sube y más bien se mantiene inferior á la de sus iguales de Europa. No hay palabras con que ponderar la exuberancia de la vegetación. La de los valles se diferencia de la de los *sertoes*. Los bosques abundan en casi todas las especies de árboles útiles, medicinales y de ornato, proporcionando maderas ricas para la ebanistería y para construcciones. Sabido es que la flora brasileña es la más hermosa del mundo; no sólo presenta la exuberancia y la variedad comunes á la flora de las tierras calientes, sino que posee clases especiales suyas que le dan extraordinario esplendor, sobre todo en la región ecuatorial.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN EL ESTADO DE SERGIPE.

Según un Informe de Mr. H. W. FURNISS, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Bahía, enviado con fecha 5 de abril de 1902 al Departamento de Estado y publicado el 27 de mayo siguiente por la Oficina de Comercio Extranjero del mismo Departamento, el producto principal del Estado de Sergipe, en la Unión brasilera, es la azúcar. Unos

quince mil acres de su suelo, y más de la mitad de la población total del Estado se encuentran dedicados á esta industria.

Están ya en operación 671 ingenios, de los cuales hay 269 movidos por vapor, 13 por máquinas hidráulicas, y 389 por fuerza animal.

Ocho de los ingenios de la primera clase emplean trenes al vacío, más ó menos perfeccionados. En los demás se usa por regla general el antiguo sistema de hervir el guarapo, defecarlo, y cristalizar el azúcar.

El ingenio mas grande y mejor montado es el llamado “Engenho Central” de Riachuelo, que es un pueblo pequeño á cosa de 21 millas de Aracajú, sobre un brazo del río Sergipe. Tiene 741 acres de tierra, y compra en vastas cantidades la caña que cultivan los agricultores de la vecindad. Tiene también para su servicio un ferrocarril de cerca de trece millas de longitud, con 84 carros y tres locomotoras.

En la zafra de 1900 á 1901 se molieron 25,204 toneladas de caña, de las cuales se sacaron 1,970 toneladas de azúcar, dedicándose el resto á hacer aguardiente.

En la de 1901 á 1902 estaba calculado que se molarían 45,000 toneladas de caña, y que de ellas se sacarían 36,000 de azúcar.

Mr. FURNISS dice que allí se sigue con alarma el movimiento iniciado en los Estados Unidos de América para favorecer el azúcar de Cuba. Sergipe exporta una gran parte de su azúcar para los Estados Unidos y recibirá perjuicio de cualquier favor que se conceda á sus competidores. En esta zafra se trajeron de Sergipe á los puertos de esta Unión 97,200 sacos de azúcar, conteniendo cada uno de ellos 136 libras.

La total exportación de azúcar de Sergipe en 1901 fué de 487,396 sacos, con un peso de 28,313 toneladas métricas, y un valor de 3,807,-588,072 milreis, ó como \$900,000.

La mayor parte de la maquinaria empleada ha venido de Glasgow. Los principales talleres de reparación de maquinaria están dirigidos por ingleses. Hay dos talleres alemanes por cuya influencia ha empezado ya á introducirse maquinaria alemana.

PRODUCCIÓN DE AZUCAR EN EL ESTADO DE BAHÍA.

Otro Informe del mismo Cónsul, Mr. H. W. FURNISS, fechado el 19 de abril del corriente año, y publicado el 6 de este mes de junio, referente á la “Industria azucarera en Bahía,” contiene los siguientes datos:

La principal región azucarera en este Estado se encuentra en derredor de la ciudad y puerto de Bahía, en un radio de 30 millas, y se considera que los ingenios pueden todos agruparse en dos clases—una que comprende diez y ocho ingenios, provistos de trenes al vacío, y otra, que es muy numerosa, en que se emplean los trenes ordinarios y producen solamente azúcar crudo, moscabado, húmedo ó seco.

La mayor parte de los ingenios compran la caña que muelen, pero no por eso dejan de cultivarla por si mismos en mayor ó menor escala.

Algunos de los grandes ingenios centrales están auxiliados por el Gobierno federal, con la garantía de un interés sobre el capital invertido. Otros están auxiliados directamente por el Estado, por medio de préstamos de dinero. Otros, en fin, dependen solamente de sus propios recursos.

El costo de producción de 75 kilogramos, ó 160 libras de azúcar, de la calidad llamada de Demerara, del tipo 96°, que es por término medio todo lo que puede sacarse de una tonelada de caña debe calcularse como sigue:

Costo de una tonelada de caña.....	\$1. 08
Acarreo de la misma al trapiche.....	0. 12
Combustible	0. 324
Maestro de azúcar y trabajadores.....	0. 30
Gastos diversos	0. 024
Transporte á Bahía.....	0. 168
Saco.....	0. 168
Reparaciones en la factoría.....	0. 168
Comisiones en Bahía	0. 055

Costo total de las 160 libras de azúcar.....	2. 407
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Las tierras dedicadas en este Estado al cultivo de la caña son de tres clases.

Las llamadas de “massape,” que son las mejores, y de color casi negro, se venden á 70 milreis (\$16.80) por “tarefa.” La “tarefa” es una fracción del acre, equivalente á 0.72.

Las llamadas “salao” son de calidad inferior, y se venden á 50 milreis (\$12) la tarefa.

Las llamadas de “areia,” ó de arena, son las peores de todas.

ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA EN BAHÍA.

La ciudad de Bahía, en el Estado del mismo nombre, de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, tiene una población de 200,000 habitantes, que viven en 17,000 casas. Según un informe enviado al Departamento de Estado en Washington, con fecha 11 de abril del corriente año de 1902, por Mr. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul de los Estados Unidos de América en Río de Janeiro, el abastecimiento de agua de aquella ciudad, había por largo tiempo dejado mucho que desear. Una Compañía local, del nombre de “Queimado,” tenía por contrato la obligación de atender á este servicio desde 1852, y había gastado grandes sumas en la construcción de acueductos, fuentes, etc., etc., que no siempre dieron satisfacción completa. Nuevos arreglos se han hecho ahora, asegurando mejor servicio, y renovando la concesión por cuarenta y cinco años, al cabo de los cuales podrá la municipalidad, si así lo quiere,

comprar, á precio fijado por peritos, los talleres y propiedades de los concesionarios.

Sucede, sin embargo, que bien sea por virtud de la presente crisis económica que aflige al Brasil, bien por otras causas, no le es posible de momento á la Compañía de Queimado obtener el dinero necesario para completar el sistema de abastecimiento que tiene que poner en planta; y que por esta razón ha decidido vender la concesión y todo lo hecho hasta ahora, á la persona^o compañía, que quiera subrogársele. El precio pedido es 1,100,000 pesos, y el rendimiento se calcula que será 300,000 pesos por año.

La municipalidad ha hecho obligatorio el uso del agua en cada casa, fijando en 3 pesos por mes el precio de cada 400 litros por día, que en ella se consuman. El agua de las fuentes se paga á razón de 20 reis por cada 20 litros.

COLOMBIA.

CONCESIÓN AL FERROCARRIL DE BOLÍVAR PARA LA LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA.

“ARTÍCULO 1°. El Gobierno concede á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Bolívar extención de derechos de importación para el carbón que ésta introduzca, destinado exclusivamente para el servicio de la misma empresa.

“ART. 2°. La concesión hecha por el artículo anterior durará por el término de cinco años, que principiarán á contarse desde la fecha de la aprobación de este contrato.

“ART. 3°. La compañía se obliga á vender al Gobierno, á precio de costo, el carbón que éste pueda necesitar.

“ART. 4. El Gobierno, por conducto del Ministerio de Hacienda, podrá declarar administrativamente caducado el presente contrato, si llegare á comprobar que la compañía ha dado inversión distinta al carbón que introduce destinado para el uso de la empresa del ferrocarril.

“ART. 5. El presente contrato necesita para su validez, de la aprobación del Honorable Consejo de Ministros y del Excmo. Sr. Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del poder ejecutivo.

“En fe de lo expuesto se firman dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor, en Bogotá, á catorce de enero de mil novecientos dos.”

El contrato que antecede fué debidamente aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Ministros, y el Excmo. Vicepresidente de la República, Encargado del poder ejecutivo, en 22 y 23 de enero próximo pasado respectivamente.

COSTA RICA.

INAUGURACIÓN DEL NUEVO PRESIDENTE.

La inauguración del nuevo Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, Señor Licenciado Don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, tuvo lugar con las solemnidades de costumbre el 8 de mayo último, á las doce del día.

Su mensaje inaugural, dirigido al Congreso constitucional de la República, fué como sigue:

“SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: Al tomar posesión de la Presidencia de la República, á que me ha llamado la mayoría de mis conciudadanos, sea mi primera palabra para felicitar á Costa Rica por haber afirmado el imperio de sus instituciones políticas.

“Recibid vosotros, sus dignos Representantes, el homenaje de mi profundo respeto y la expresión de mis sinceros parabienes.

“Nada tan significativo en la vida de las naciones democráticamente constituidas, como el acto sencillo en que, en obediencia á la ley y en acatamiento de la voluntad popular, se trasmite de unos hombres á otros la autoridad suprema del Estado. Patentiza esta ceremonia, de manera irrefutable, que la majestad de la Constitución no es mero anhelo de soñadores políticos, sino práctica y viviente realidad.

“Al congratularme por tal motivo con vosotros, siento verdadera satisfacción en manifestar, con toda la energía de que soy capaz, que á mi vez, corrido que sea el período constitucional, me será muy grato volver á la vida privada y entregar el mando á quien los pueblos libremente designen para sucederme.

“Tan formal declaración, que me complazco en estampar al frente de mi primer mensaje y con cuyo cumplimiento satisfaré no sólo mi deber según la ley escrita, sino lo que mi conciencia y mis convicciones conceptúan ineludible obligación, espero que lleve á vuestros ánimos la seguridad de que, por mi parte, favoreceré cualquiera iniciativa de reforma constitucional que tienda á consolidar la alternabilidad en el poder.

“De suma urgencia me parece ampliar el régimen municipal y conceder á los ayuntamientos mayor independencia, á fin de que todos los pueblos de significación, sea por número de habitantes, sea por riqueza, gocen de sus propios recursos, deliberen y decidan acerca de sus propios negocios y salgan de la tutela y centralización, á todas luces injusta y en más de una ocasión reñida con su progreso, á que en el día, por desgracia, se encuentran sujetos.

“La extensión de los cuerpos municipales debería combinarse con el sistema de sufragio directo. De esta suerte se contribuiría á la educación política de los ciudadanos y se asentaría sobre más firmes fundamentos el Gobierno democrático. Para conseguir mejora tan impor-

tante, sería preciso modificar la Constitución. De mi parte, apoyaría la proposición de enmienda.

“El Gobierno que hoy se inaugura no hará política de partido. Ni conviene que en las circunstancias por que atraviesa la República haya luchas de bandería ó sectarismo. El país lo que realmente desca es que la nueva Administración se consagre, y la nueva Administración lo que más ardientemente anhela es consagrarse de lleno, exenta de otras preocupaciones, á atender los graves y complicados problemas económicos que tan justamente tienen embargados todos los espíritus.

“Desde luego tendría que haber acaloramiento de los partidos, y se comprometería seriamente la tranquilidad social, si de parte del Gobierno ó de parte de los ciudadanos, se suscitasen conflictos religiosos. Mi Gobierno, consecuente con el propósito enunciado, procurará en sus relaciones con la Iglesia, mantener la más franca y cordial armonía, sin que por eso provoque ó consienta alteración en las posiciones que respectivamente ocupan el poder civil y la autoridad eclesiástica. Dentro de esa fórmula, otorgar á la Iglesia todo auxilio compatible con nuestro modo de ser actual: he aquí el criterio que informará mi conducta de gobernante en este asunto. No dudo ni por un instante que para llevar á cabo este plan, único que se aviene con el deseo de conciliación que me anima, podré contar con el patriotismo y la cordura que distinguen al venerable sacerdote que tan merecidamente ha sido designado por la Santa Sede para regir la Iglesia de Costa Rica.

“La situación del Tesoro público, de todos conocida, obligará al Gobierno, como medida imprescindible, aunque dolorosa, á simplificar los servicios de la Administración, á reducir el personal de empleados y á abstenerse de todo gasto que no tenga carácter de indispensable. No se me oculta que con esta resolución habrá muchos intereses lesionados y que el sistema de economías aparejará descontento; pero es preciso entrar por ese camino, no obstante sus abrojos.

“El Gobierno, sin embargo, no procederá de modo caprichoso é injusto. Conservará los empleos que sean necesarios; exigirá á los funcionarios públicos el mismo trabajo asiduo y la misma severa puntualidad que cualquier particular ó empresario pide á sus dependientes; pero en cambio les garantizará su posición mientras haya buen desempeño, y al elegir buscará, antes que opinión política, competencia y probidad.

“La agricultura recibirá especial protección de mi Gobierno. Como medio, el más eficaz de darle impulso y de reanimar las fuerzas productoras de la nación, se dedicará buena parte de las entradas del Tesoro al ensanche, mejoramiento y conservación de los caminos. Protección indirecta pero de gran trascendencia obtendrá igualmente con la persecución de la vagancia y del contrabando de aguardiente y con la prohibición de mantener puestos de licores fuera de los centros de población.

“Las leyes vigentes contra la fabricación y el expendio clandestinos de aguardiente, se ejecutarán con todo rigor, y aún resultaría provechoso modificarlas en un sentido de mayor severidad contra el delincuente, y de mayor facilidad para la acción de la justicia.

“Usar de tolerancia en esta materia sería altamente censurable, no sólo porque refluye directamente contra la renta, sino principalmente por que cría hábitos de resistencia á la autoridad y á la ley, por que con ella se permite la bebida de artículos malsanos, que en mayor escala producen enfermedades y traen la debilidad de la raza, y por que abaratándose el aguardiente se fomentan los vicios y las malas costumbres y crece de modo notable la criminalidad.

“Combatir enérgicamente esta plaga social, es trabajar por el buen nombre, moralidad y vigorosa constitución de nuestras gentes.

“Mi Gobierno tratará de contribuir al bienestar material y moral de las clases obreras. Fomentará la agremiación de artesanos, que es provechosa tanto en el sentido de mutuo apoyo, como en el de disciplina de los agremiados. Tan pronto como los recursos del Erario lo permitan, promoverá obras públicas que les den ocupación. Y desde luego les facilitará los medios á su alcance para que obtengan una educación general y técnica, mediante la cual, lleguen á formarse operarios hábiles al par que ciudadanos ejemplares.

“En punto á relaciones internacionales, el nuevo Gobierno seguirá la conducta que tradicionalmente ha observado Costa Rica: cumplir leal y estrictamente las obligaciones que le imponen los tratados vigentes; llenar los deberes que el derecho de gentes prescribe para todas las naciones; y especialmente, no intervenir ni directa ni indirectamente en los asuntos internos de los otros Estados. Este propósito será aun más cuidadosamente cumplido en cuanto se refiere á los países limítrofes.

“La instrucción pública continuará recibiendo del Gobierno la misma esmerada atención que hasta ahora ha tenido. Sin embargo, será conveniente hacer más práctica la enseñanza que se imparte en las escuelas rurales y quitar al Estado el papel que ha asumido de empresario de la segunda enseñanza, ya que por condiciones especiales de la República, deba otorgarle franco apoyo.

“Por lo demás mi Gobierno pondrá oído atento á toda manifestación de la opinión pública y en primer término á las críticas que se le enderecen, para aprovechar el consejo saludable, si lo hubiere, ó para hacer caso omiso del insulto, si de él llegare á usarse; y solicitará la cooperación de los buenos patriotas y hombres de mérito, sin reparar en su filiación política. Especialmente requiere y espera el concurso de vuestras luces y patriotismo.

“Permitid, señores diputados, que antes de terminar ofrezca mi congratulación muy respetuosa al distinguido costarricense que descende del solio presidencial, por haber sabido conservar el orden y promover el adelanto, y por haber procurado en su período de Gobierno—uno

de los más laboriosos que registra la historia nacional—hacer la dicha de su patria. Al retirarse del puesto que tanto ha ilustrado con su talento y con sus preclaras dotes de estadista, lleve la satisfacción de que no le seguirán á la vida privada ni odios personales ni rencores que clamen venganza, y de que, si bien su administración podrá ser por algunos discutida, todos sus conciudadanos reconocemos que ha sido un gobernante patriota y progresista.

“Al presentarle en este acto mi cordial enhorabuena, no sólo saludo al ciudadano que baja del poder, dejando tras de sí brillante estela, sino que también saludo en él, con toda efusión y con el país entero, á la Constitución que dictaron los fundadores de nuestra República y que nosotros debemos mirar como arca santa de nuestras instituciones.”

EL NUEVO GABINETE.

Ascension Esquivel, Presidente constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Organízase el Gabinete en la forma siguiente:

Licenciado don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Secretario de Estado en las Carteras de Relaciones Exteriores, Justicia, Gracia, Culto, Beneficencia é Instrucción Pública.

Don MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, en las de Gobernación, Policía y Fomento.

Licenciado don Cleto GONZÁLES VÍQUEZ, en las de Hacienda y Comercio.

Don TOBIÁS ZÚÑIGA, en las de Guerra y Marina.

ART. 2°. El Subsecretario de Gobernación queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado en la Casa Presidencial, á los ocho días del mes de Mayo de mil novecientos dos.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL

El Subsecretario de Estado en el despacho de Gobernación.

PEDRO LORÍA

NOTICIA BIOGRÁFICA DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE ESQUIVEL.

El Señor don ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL es uno de los estadistas más prominentes de Costa Rica, y uno de los más distinguidos de Centro América.

Sus dotes elevadas de hombre recto, de juicio calmado y reflexivo, notadas desde el tiempo en que era estudiante de Derecho muy aprovechado, le dieron aunque muy jóven aún, un gran prestigio que fué creciendo á medida que iba siendo conocido.

Abogado notable, ha sido factor importante en las reformas de la legislación de Costa Rica, que tanto honra al país por la manera prudente con que allí se han introducido los principios modernos, y se practicar sin jactancias las doctrinas que informan la verdadera idea liberal.

Al recorrer la escala que lo ha elevado, ya en la administración de justicia, en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, en el servicio diplomático, ó en el ejercicio de la Primera Magistratura de la República, los eminentes servicios del Señor ESQUIVEL han reflejado invariablemente su carácter honorabilísimo, la rectitud de sus miras, su ardiente patriotismo.

Candidato á la Presidencia en la campaña electoral de 1889, y llamado á ejercer el Poder Ejecutivo en calidad de Designado, conforme á la ley, renunció aquel puesto para entrar en la lucha á que le obligaba su partido y lo llevaban sus propias convicciones. No obtuvo entonces la elección, pero sus prestigios lejos de declinar más bien crecieron, y de ello dá evidencia la inmensa mayoría que lo ha elevado, y el regocijo general con que todo el país ha celebrado su exaltación al Poder Ejecutivo.

LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE CAJAS DE MADERA.

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, de conformidad con la fracción 4ª del artículo 94 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Apruébase el decreto n°. 5 de 7 de febrero último, por el cual se exceptúan del pago de derechos de aduana y muellaje las cajas de madera que se introduzcan de los Estados Unidos de Norte América para el empaque y exportación de naranjas.

Al poder ejecutivo:

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso. Palacio Nacional. San José, á los veintitres días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS, *Presidente*.

CARLOS SAENZ, *1er Secretario*.

PEDRO ZUMBADO, *2º Secretario*.

San José, á los veintitres días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos dos.

Ejecútese:

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio:

CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1475 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los

Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba menciondo. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en abril de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de abril, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en junio.

MANUFACTURA DE BOTAS Y ZAPATOS DE GOMA ELÁSTICA.

El Boletín del Censo relativo á este asunto, publicado el 20 de mayo del corriente año de 1902, pone de manifiesto el notable incremento que ha habido en esta industria.

En 1880 había 9 factorías de botas y zapatos de goma; en 1890, el número subió á 11; y en 1900 han sido 22.

Todo el capital empleado en este negocio en 1880 era \$2,429,000. El empleado en 1890 fué \$17,790,970, y el de 1900 llegó á \$33,667,533.

El valor de los productos en 1880 fué \$9,705,724. En 1890 subió á \$18,632,000, y en 1900 llegó á \$41,089,819.

La manufactura de botas y zapatos de goma, tal como existe en los Estados Unidos, data desde 1844 cuando se concedió la patente llamada de Goodyear. El progreso efectuado desde entonces, así en la cantidad como en la calidad de los productos, ha sido muy notable. Hoy se hacen como mil clases distintas de botas y zapatos de goma, y entre las grandes ventajas que se ha logrado obtener, está la de haber conseguido que estas botas y zapatos no sean ya tan intolerablemente calientes como lo eran al principio.

En un tiempo estos artículos se consideraban como cosas de lujo, de que sólo podían gozar las gentes acomodadas. Hoy se encuentran fácilmente al alcance de todos.

El siguiente cuadro muestra la cantidad y el valor de la goma elástica cruda ó en bruto, importada en los Estados Unidos en el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900, y los países de donde vino.

Países de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
Total.....	49,377,138	\$31,376,867
Europa.....	16,998,907	11,231,915
Bèlgica.....	2,844,404	2,243,964
Francia.....	1,198,209	745,592
Alemania.....	1,750,498	892,246
Países Bajos.....	106,621	68,122
Portugal.....	2,488,114	1,719,311
Reino Unido.....	8,611,061	5,562,680

Países de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
América del Norte.....	1, 922, 179	\$1, 028, 504
Honduras Británicas	51, 295	23, 852
Dominio de Canadá.....	586	440
Terranova y Labrador.....	9, 171	5, 997
América Central:		
Costa Rica	134, 789	78, 870
Guatemala.....	204, 546	74, 596
Honduras.....	176, 731	83, 184
Nicaragua.....	827, 087	523, 131
Salvador.....	54, 971	18, 909
México.....	450, 712	214, 886
Las Antillas Británicas.....	11, 964	4, 443
Cuba.....	327	196
América del Sur	29, 811, 978	18, 831, 082
Brazil.....	28, 026, 714	17, 876, 121
Chile.....	15, 136	10, 394
Colombia	815, 091	439, 632
Ecuador.....	826, 411	421, 283
Guayana (Holandesa)	215	118
Perú.....	8, 211	5, 345
Uruguay.....	785	480
Venezuela	119, 415	77, 709
Asia.....	644, 074	285, 366
Imperio de China.....	2, 168	828
Indias Orientales, Inglesas	640, 483	284, 155
Hongkong.....	1, 423	383

Las dos tablas que siguen contienen datos interesantes:

Cantidad y valor de las importaciones de goma elástica cruda ó en bruto que se usó en 1900 para la fabricación de botas y zapatos de goma.

Países de donde fué importada.	Libras.	Valor.
Total.....	17, 684, 657	\$14, 582, 768
Brasil	10, 891, 367	9, 638, 992
África.....	4, 917, 281	3, 624, 442
América Central.....	1, 858, 473	1, 304, 754
Asia.....	17, 536	14, 580

Exportación de botas y zapatos de goma en 1890 y 1900.

Países á que fueron exportados.	1900.		1890.	
	Pares.	Valor.	Pares.	Valor.
Suma	767, 104	\$420, 746	171, 473	\$149, 055
Europa.....	647, 189	301, 040	66, 516	43, 325
Austria-Hungría.....	4, 322	2, 099	75	38
Azores y Madera, Islas de.....	48	120	129	539
Bélgica	9, 753	4, 880	5, 139	2, 344
Dinamarca.....	6, 484	4, 364	4, 799	1, 930
Francia.....	153, 865	54, 680	1, 161	692
Alemania.....	141, 266	55, 946	2, 544	1, 419
Italia	235	170	15	11
Países Bajos	318	145	3, 111	1, 341
Portugal.....			31	29
España.....	13, 519	6, 442		
Suecia y Noruega.....	884	414	100	50
Suiza.....	3, 810	1, 132		
Turquía.....	7, 006	3, 844		
Reino Unido.....	305, 679	166, 804	49, 412	34, 932

Exportación de botas y zapatos de goma en 1890 y 1900—Continúa.

Países á que fueron exportados.	1900.		1890.	
	Pares.	Valor.	Pares.	Valor.
América del Norte.....	49,798	\$53,326	85,777	\$79,879
Honduras Inglesa.....	24	9		
América Británica:				
Dominio de Canadá—				
Nueva Escocia, Nuevo Brunswick.....	18,880	19,996	14,841	10,776
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba.....	8,661	4,562	37,921	32,489
Columbia Inglesa.....	5,764	15,146	20,494	27,216
Terranova y Labrador.....	4,985	4,087	4,024	3,393
América Central:				
Costa Rica.....	36	17		
Guatemala.....	146	80	684	561
Honduras.....	15	15	24	11
Nicaragua.....	288	193	108	203
México.....	1,894	1,043	3,931	1,779
Miquelón, Langley, etc.....	2,953	4,021	1,700	1,691
Las Antillas:				
Inglesas.....	90	111	422	504
Cuba.....	5,749	3,793	58	98
Dinamarquesas.....	15	11	172	132
Holandesas.....			132	101
Francesas.....	4	12		
Haití.....	38	24	625	619
Puerto Rico.....	232	198	193	125
Santo Domingo.....	24	8	448	181
América del Sur.....	9,492	6,852	5,801	2,792
Argentina.....	1,534	1,501	334	237
Brasil.....	3,016	2,874	326	467
Chile.....	264	672		
Colombia.....	3,932	1,442	3,142	1,274
Ecuador.....	168	79	144	60
Perú.....	290	177	224	141
Uruguay.....	288	107		
Venezuela.....			1,631	613
Asia.....	22,654	17,662	6,571	8,509
Imperio de China.....	428	741	504	725
Indias Orientales, Inglesas.....	153	85		
Hongkong.....	708	1,145	75	172
Japon.....	21,285	15,630	5,992	7,612
Turquía en Asia.....	80	61		
Oceanía.....	36,689	40,635	6,806	14,546
Australasia Británica.....	34,513	35,769	5,416	11,225
Oceanía Francesa.....	14	30	83	214
Hawaii.....	2,070	4,631	1,307	3,107
Islas Filipinas.....	82	205		
Africa.....	1,282	1,231	2	4
Africa Británica.....	1,258	1,159		
Africa Francesa.....	24	72		
Liberia.....			2	4
Suma.....	767,104	420,746	171,473	149,055

NOTAS SOBRE EL COMERCIO MARÍTIMO DE SAN FRANCISCO DE CALIFORNIA.

Según un Informe dirigido en 1° de febrero de este año de 1902, por el Cónsul de Chile en San Francisco de California al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Santiago de Chile, sobre el comercio general de importación y exportación entre el puerto citado y los de aquella República, durante el año de 1901, pocas veces ha habido una situación de mayor prosperidad comercial entre los dos países que la que se

presentó en ese año. El progreso ha consistido no tanto en el volumen del comercio marítimo, como en el desenvolvimiento de relaciones comerciales más dilatadas, y en el desarrollo de métodos comerciales enteramente distintos de los que se han seguido en San Francisco por muchos años.

Este Informe ha sido publicado en el “Diario Oficial” de la República de Chile el 1° de mayo último, y muestra que antes de mucho el puerto de San Francisco será reconocido como el primer puerto de distribución en todo el Pacífico. Gradualmente se han ido abriendo las puertas de los mercados del Oriente, y millones de habitantes en China y en Japón consumen ahora más harina americana que la que jamás habían consumido. Los pedidos de calzado y de géneros de algodón han aumentado y continúan constantemente aumentándose.

La siguiente tabla muestra la importancia del comercio de exportación por el puerto de San Francisco, comparado con los otros del Pacífico septentrional, de 1890 á 1900, ambos inclusive:

Distritos.	1890.	1892.	1894.	1896.	1898.	1900.
Alaska	\$4,845	\$20,561	\$7,142	\$17,449	\$64,419	\$2,532,887
Arizona			569,501	1,031,317	1,347,486	2,300,000
Humboldt	139,012	156,107	111,251	141,174	151,594	248,020
Los Angeles	220		2,151	30,376	8,614	
Oregón	757,580	892,335	77,367	395,534	257,365	87,125
Puget Sound	4,021,669	5,129,254	5,567,113	10,549,137	15,649,512	19,612,077
San Diego	316,410	98,574	195,597	204,153	144,928	1,537,606
San Francisco	35,819,585	31,711,450	22,147,050	39,786,024	31,998,805	37,940,334
Willamette	3,408,880	6,048,943	3,789,745	6,972,428	12,801,913	9,007,043
Total	44,468,201	44,057,224	32,466,917	59,127,592	62,424,636	73,265,092

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, por mar, en 1901, excedieron de \$40,000,000 en valor, y no hay duda que hubieran llegado á mucho más si no hubiera sido por las huelgas que tuvieron paralizado el comercio por espacio de unos tres meses.

La exportación en octubre de 1896 fué por valor de \$5,750,000, y en octubre de 1901 ha llegado hasta \$6,000,200.

Las exportaciones para Hawaii en 1899 fueron por valor de \$11,500,000.

En 1895 no había más que tres líneas de vapores que daban viajes regulares entre San Francisco y los demás puertos. Hoy hay doce líneas que pertenecen á diez grandes compañías, con vapores á veces magníficos de doce y diez y séis mil toneladas. En estas líneas no se cuentan las establecidas para el servicio entre San Francisco y el Canadá y Alaska.

Además de los transportes militares que salen de San Francisco para Manila hay ahora un vapor mercante que hace el viaje mensualmente. Existe la esperanza de que estos viajes sean semanales dentro de un año ó año y medio.

Las mercancías importadas en San Francisco en 1901 son como sigue:

Bananas	racimos..	9, 920	Aceite castor	cajas..	695
Dulces	cajas..	1, 000	Aceite de China	id....	17, 903
Cemento	barriles..	290, 152	Aceite de oliva	id....	8, 270
Carbón del este.....	toneladas..	28, 372	Aceites (diversos)....	barriles..	10, 062
Carbón del extranjero.....	id....	205, 549	Aceites (diversos)....	cajas..	12, 077
Cacao	sacos..	6, 997	Opio.....	id....	3, 770
Cocos	millares..	875	Naranjas	bultos..	3, 635
Café	sacos..	395, 487	Pasas	barriles..	2
Carbón de coke.....	toneladas..	30, 654	Arroz.....	sacos..	524, 771
Copra	sacos..	26, 804	Sal	id....	63, 228
Jarcia	paquetes..	5, 270	Sal	toneladas..	785
Algodón.....	fardos..	999	Pieles de foca	número..	1, 669
Ladrillos	millares..	3, 215	Seda.....	paquetes..	2, 201
Lino	fardos..	3, 236	Jabón	cajas..	34, 675
Yeso.....	toneladas..	700	Especias.....	paquetes..	3, 847
Cáñamo.....	fardos..	17, 641	Rieles de acero.....	número..	392
Cueros	id....	20, 037	Azúcar.....	sacos..	308, 308
Cueros	número..	37, 246	Azufre	id....	99, 256
Hierro (lingotes) ...	toneladas..	4, 605	Azufre	toneladas..	3, 230
Hierro (variados).....	bultos..	128, 189	Té	paquetes..	85, 983
Kapok	fardos..	880	Lata	barras..	50, 703
Limones.....	cajas..	15, 541	Lata	cajas..	54, 937
Esteras	rollos..	60, 315	Vermouth	id....	21, 090
Mercaderías chinas ...	bultos..	158, 923	Hueso de ballena.....	libras..	7, 000
Mieles y jarabes	barriles..	626	Whiskey	barriles..	7, 966
Clavos	barrilitos..	20, 235	Whiskey	cajas..	12, 397
Nitrato.....	sacos..	138, 396	Yute (cañamazo).....	fardos..	16, 153
Estopa.....	fardos..	2, 440			

ESTADÍSTICAS DE RENTAS ADUANERAS EN 1901.

El monto total de los derechos de importaciones recibidos en la aduana de San Francisco, durante el año que terminó el 30 de noviembre último, refleja gran crédito en este puerto.

El resumen mensual de la aduana consta de las siguientes entradas:

Meses.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Diciembre	\$487, 534. 40	\$424, 750. 65	\$531, 639. 41
Enero	536, 100. 28	754, 582. 84	636, 396. 20
Febrero.....	519, 902. 95	500, 343. 81	482, 861. 43
Marzo	681, 104. 89	552, 544. 95	538, 488. 34
Abril	570, 945. 17	706, 377. 95	586, 721. 52
Mayo	585, 407. 47	543, 740. 14	575, 359. 75
Junio	655, 677. 57	567, 902. 43	585, 360. 82
Julio.....	556, 860. 99	653, 927. 73	657, 026. 63
Agosto.....	747, 385. 81	690, 641. 81	577, 945. 03
Septiembre	522, 202. 11	562, 285. 00	595, 855. 43
Octubre	603, 644. 63	778, 632. 66	695, 251. 74
Noviembre	508, 560. 23	790, 651. 79	564, 122. 03
Total	6, 975, 326. 50	7, 526, 381. 76	7, 027, 008. 33

IMPORTACIONES.

Las importaciones marítimas de mercaderías extranjeras en los doce meses, que incluyen hasta el 30 de noviembre de 1901, son muy estimables.

Los valores de dichas importaciones van expresados a continuación, de modo que la comparación con los totales de las que se hicieron durante el mismo número de los dos años anteriores, sea más fácil:

Meses.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Diciembre	\$2, 049, 968	\$3, 152, 722	\$2, 108, 898
Enero	2, 642, 027	3, 256, 912	2, 390, 408
Febrero	4, 302, 850	4, 424, 063	2, 764, 920
Marzo	4, 295, 267	3, 471, 780	3, 894, 737
Abril	3, 212, 989	5, 793, 547	3, 717, 294
Mayo	3, 867, 493	3, 733, 988	3, 538, 973
Junio	3, 743, 452	3, 485, 298	3, 730, 410
Julio	2, 446, 936	2, 218, 830	2, 538, 142
Agosto	5, 087, 695	3, 641, 613	3, 058, 851
Setiembre	4, 604, 737	2, 198, 529	2, 713, 149
Octubre	4, 444, 967	2, 569, 440	2, 964, 923
Noviembre	3, 876, 839	3, 118, 089	2, 814, 980
Total	44, 575, 170	41, 064, 811	36, 235, 690

La clasificación de las mercaderías importadas en 1901, demuestra que poco más de la mitad de ellas entraron libres de derechos.

Las procedencias de las mercaderías ya citadas, se declaran en el cuadro que aparece a continuación:

Países.	1900	1901	Países.	1900	1901
Japón	\$9, 468, 240	\$10, 726, 500	Australia	\$593, 450	\$675, 920
China y Hongkong	8, 059, 523	6, 138, 720	Méjico	460, 354	487, 330
América Central	2, 327, 085	4, 668, 240	Columbia Británica	3, 409, 782	2, 525, 860
Gran Bretaña	2, 463, 214	2, 127, 400	Sud América	840, 979	991, 470
Islas Hawaii	5, 578, 833	.....	Indias Orientales	2, 992, 293	2, 742, 400
Francia	1, 346, 654	1, 345, 980	Filipinas	452, 286	339, 510
Alemania	1, 424, 815	1, 432, 240	Islas del Mar Austral	407, 343	496, 760
Bélgica	750, 435	840, 780	Siberia y otros	15, 327	105, 640
Italia	224, 594	337, 960	Total	41, 064, 811	36, 235, 690
Cuba	249, 604	252, 980			

El siguiente cuadro expresa los destinos y valores de las exportaciones marítimas de San Francisco durante los doce meses concluidos el 30 de noviembre de 1901, y, para que se puedan comparar con los del año anterior, se incluyen también éstos.

Destino.	1900.	1901.	Destino.	1900.	1901.
Estados del Oriente	\$3, 293, 988	\$3, 232, 320	Islas Fonga	\$2, 400	\$920
Gran Bretaña	13, 705, 374	12, 708, 490	Islas Carolinas	10, 896	2, 640
Bélgica	100, 183	33, 370	América Central	1, 577, 284	2, 228, 190
Alemania	54, 306	729, 400	Panamá	97, 564	136, 360
Francia	59, 977	347, 180	Indias Orientales	101, 214	104, 120
Islas Hawaii	6, 526, 590	.....	Canadá	3, 600	1, 200
Columbia Británica	1, 037, 753	1, 137, 120	Siberia	383, 895	261, 260
Méjico	1, 598, 724	1, 845, 400	India	174, 644	167, 800
España .....	.....	1, 320, 160	Islas Fanning	1, 237	840
China y Hongkong	4, 572, 607	5, 321, 370	Chile	800	.....
Japón	3, 759, 414	3, 316, 860	Dinamarca	972	450
Sud América	1, 030, 075	1, 725, 920	Noruega	1, 120	760
Australia	1, 927, 331	2, 664, 800	Africa del Sur	460	116, 280
Nueva Zelandia	434, 461	1, 242, 200	Suiza	210	.....
Islas Samoa	49, 120	16, 150	Holanda .....	.....	110
Islas Marquesas .....	.....	3, 010	Italia	360	170
Islas Tahiti	319, 808	420, 320	Islas de Marshall	7, 617	5, 400
Islas Filipinas	693, 865	952, 690	Varios	110, 972	31, 350
Islas Fiji	4, 120	2, 780	Total	41, 651, 193	40, 084, 560
Islas Gilbert	5, 692	5, 890			
Islas Pitcairn	2, 560	1, 780			

San Francisco es el desembocadero occidental de todo el comercio de los Estados Unidos.

California es el único Estado que produce asfalto y roca bituminosa.

San Francisco es el primer puerto ballenero del mundo.

Las minas de oro de California produjeron \$17,000,000 en 1901.

Las transacciones bancarias en los once meses, terminados el 30 de noviembre de 1901, ascendieron á \$1,175,301,571.50.

Los depósitos naturales de petróleo de este Estado dan al presente 16,000,000 de barriles anuales, cuyo valor es de \$12,000,000.

Las exportaciones de San Francisco, por mar, fueron, en 1901, de \$41,000,000.

En el año ya citado se acuñaron en esta ciudad \$70,000,000.

La producción de lana fué de 17,000,000 de libras.

Las Cajas de ahorros tuvieron un aumento en los depósitos de más de \$7,000,000.

En el mismo año (1901) los depósitos en los bancos comerciales aumentaron \$8,000,000.

San Francisco es la tercera ciudad (en cuanto á importancia comercial) de los Estados Unidos.

La cosecha de trigo de California en 1901 consistió en 1,000,000 de toneladas, cuyo valor fué de \$19,000,000.

La cantidad de azúcar importada en San Francisco el año pasado llegó á 600,000,000 de libras, y la de arroz, á 30,000,000.

California produce mucha miel, habiendo llegado la producción de este artículo el año pasado hasta poder cargar, 220 carros de ferrocarril.

El comercio marítimo de San Francisco en octubre del año pasado fué de más importancia que el de ningún otro mes en la historia de la ciudad.

La cosecha de cebada en 1901 fué de 500,000 toneladas, y su valor \$7,500,000.

En San Francisco hay diecisiete bancos de comercio; sus recursos son más de \$87,000,000.

La producción de vino en el año ya expresado ascendió á 18,000,000 de galones.

APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN DE SAN LUIS.

La exposición que ha de celebrarse en San Luis, Missouri, para conmemorar la compra de la Louisiana, ha sido aplazada para el año de 1904. Entre las diferentes razones que ha habido para ello está la de que muchos Gobiernos extranjeros no podrían tomar parte en el certamen, si este hubiese de efectuarse en 1903, como se había pensado.

La apertura de la Exposición tendrá lugar, cuando más tarde, el 1° de mayo de 1904, y su clausura el 1° de diciembre del mismo año.

Se han mandado acuñar \$250,000 en monedas de oro, de valor de un peso cada una, que se venderán como “recuerdos” de la Exposición. Esta suma forma parte de los \$5,000,000 que el Congreso votó para auxiliarla en sus gastos.

GUATEMALA.

RECURSOS PARA AUXILIAR Á LAS VÍCTIMAS DE LOS ÚLTIMOS TERREMOTOS.

[Abril 25 de 1902.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Guatemala, Considerando: Que los terremotos ocurridos el 18 del corriente han ocasionado lamentables pérdidas en varios pueblos, y que el Presidente de la República ha dirigido una excitativa especial á fin de que la Asamblea dicte las providencias que exige esa desgracia nacional.

Considerando: Que el Poder Legislativo está en el deber de tomar todas aquellas medidas que tiendan á aliviar en lo posible los efectos del desastre, y que el establecimiento de varios impuestos, con un carácter transitorio, es de equidad y permitirá llevar á las familias perjudicadas los socorros necesarios.

Por tanto, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Por el término de cinco años, contados desde el 1° de mayo entrante, se recaudarán en las oficinas de hacienda los siguientes impuestos adicionales.

1°. Diez centavos por cada botella de aguardiente que con la capacidad y grados de ley salgan de los depósitos respectivos para el consumo.

2°. Un diez por ciento más sobre las cuotas actuales que se pagan por licencias ó patentes para expendio de licores y aguardiente.

3°. El veinte por ciento más sobre los derechos de importación de vinos, cervezas y licores procedentes del extranjero.

4°. Cinco pesos anuales por cada manzana de caña de azúcar, en aquellas plantaciones que excedan de cinco manzanas.

5°. El diez por ciento más, en oro, sobre los derechos de importación del tabaco en rama ó elaborado procedente del extranjero.

ART. 2°. Las oficinas fiscales llevarán cuenta separada de la recaudación de estos impuestos.

ART. 3°. El producto integro de tales impuestos se destinará exclusivamente al socorro de las personas que hubieren sido perjudicadas á consecuencia de los terremotos.

ART. 4°. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá, desde luego, obtener fondos, con el indicado objeto, haciendo consignación de éstas ú otras rentas.

ART. 5°. Por el término de cinco años se exceptúan del pago de la contribución del seis por millar, las propiedades urbanas de las poblaciones dañadas.

ART. 6°. Queda además autorizado el Ejecutivo, para hacer gracias, concesiones ó exenciones de impuestos, en favor de los damnificados por los terremotos.

ART. 7°. Por el término de cinco años, quedan exceptuados de todo servicio personal en favor del Estado los habitantes de los pueblos que hubieren sufrido gravemente á consecuencia de los últimos terremotos, á efecto de que, sin dificultad alguna, se entreguen á la reparación de los males causados.

ART. 8°. Por el término de dos años, será libre de todo impuesto fiscal y municipal, la importación de los siguientes artículos:

Alquitrán y carbolina.

Cañerías de hierro galvanizado.

Casas de madera ó hierro completas ó en parte.

Cemento romano.

Láminas de hierro galvanizado para techos.

Pilares de hierro ó madera y sus anexos.

Puertas y ventanas de madera ó hierro.

Pintura blanca en aceite; y teja de cualquier sustancia.

ART. 9°. En las sesiones ordinarias respectivas, se dará cuenta especial á la Asamblea de la recaudación é inversión de los fondos creados por la presente ley.

En Guatemala, á los veinticuatro días del mes de abril de mil novecientos dos.

LIBRE FRANQUEO DE LAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA OFICINA.

El 20 de mayo de 1902, se dictó por conducto de la Secretaría de Fomento el acuerdo que dice:

“De conformidad con el artículo 8 de la resolución que se refiere á la reorganización de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, sancionada por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de los Estados Americanos, que se efectuó recientemente en la ciudad de México, resolución que dispone que ‘las publicaciones de la Oficina se considerarán como documentos públicos y se transportarán libres de gastos en las valijas de todas las Repúblicas,’ el Presidente Constitucional acuerda: que las publicaciones y correspondencia que tengan su origen en la oficina expresada, y no pesen más de cuatro libras seis onzas (dos kilogramos), límite del peso prescrito por la Convención Postal Universal, de Wáshington, á los paquetes de ‘impresos,’ serán admitidas en los correos de esta República, libres de franqueo postal, cuanda estén dirigidas á los países que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.”

HAITI.

LEY DE MINAS.

(Diciembre 10 de 1860.)

TÍTULO I.

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES.

ARTÍCULO 1. Todas las sustancias minerales ó fósiles se entenderán clasificadas en tres grandes grupos, á saber: Las minas, las mineras (minières) y las canteras.

ART. 2. Se comprenden bajo el nombre de minas todos los yacimientos de sustancias, que se encuentran en filones, capas, ó montones, en el seno de la tierra, ó en su superficie, como por ejemplo el oro, la plata, el platino, el mercurio, el plomo, el hierro, el cobre, el estaño, el zinc, la calamina, el bismuto, el cobalto, el antimonio, el molibdeno, el tungsteno, el níquel, el cromo, ú otras materias metálicas, el arsénico, el teluro, el iodo, el azufre, la plumbagina, el carbón de piedra, la madera fósil, las sustancias bituminosas, el alumbre, los sulfatos de base metálica, la sal gemma y los demás cuerpos análogos.

ART. 3. Bajó la denominación de mineras se comprenden los minerales de hierro llamados de aluvión, las tierras piritosas capaces de convertirse en sulfato de hierro, las tierras aluminosas, las turbas y las demás sustancias de la misma clase y yacimiento.

ART. 4. En el término canteras se comprenden las pizarras, las piedras de filtrar, las de construcción y de otras clases, los mármoles, el granito, las piedras de hacer cal, las de yeso, las pouzolanas, las arcillas hidráulicas, los basaltos, las lavas, gredas y cretas, las arenas, piedras de chispa, arcilla, kaolinas, galachitas, barro de alfarería, las sustancias terrosas, las guijarros de todas clases y las tierras piritosas consideradas como abonos.

ART. 5. Las sustancias comprendidas bajo el nombre de minas pertenecen á la nación. También pertenecen á esta las de la clase de “canteras,” que no son explotables sino por medio de galerías subterráneas.

Todas estas sustancias están puestas á disposición del Estado para ser explotadas.

ART. 6. Las sustancias enumeradas en la categoría de “mineras” y aquellas de las comprendidas bajo el nombre de “canteras” que pueden ser explotadas á cielo abierto pertenecen á dueño de la superficie.

ART. 7. La explotación de estas sustancias, así en lo que concierne al Estado, como en lo que se relaciona con el propietario particular, está sometida á las reglas que en esta ley se establecen.

TÍTULO II.

DE LAS SUSTANCIAS MINERALES Ó FÓSILES QUE PERTENECEN Á LA NACIÓN.

SECCIÓN 1.^a*De la naturaleza particular de esta propiedad.*

ART. 8. Las “minas” y las “canteras” de la propiedad del Estado, así como los edificios, máquinas, pozos, galerías, y demás trabajos de carácter permanente, los animales dedicados á su servicio interior, y los instrumentos, útiles y utensilios que sirven para su explotación, son bienes raíces, sujetos á los principios establecidos en los artículos 427 y 428 del Código Civil.

ART. 9. Los productos de estas minas y canteras, así como los demás objetos movibles, no comprendidos en el artículo anterior, son bienes muebles.

ART. 10. Estas minas y canteras no están sujetas á la prescripción.

ART. 11. No podrán ser explotadas sino en virtud de una concesión que haya sido objeto de deliberación en Consejo de Ministros.

ART. 12. Su administración radica en el Ministerio del Interior, en que habrá una rama ó división especial, que para este objeto se organizará después debidamente, por medio del decreto oportuno.

SECCIÓN 2.^a*De los actos y formalidades que deben preceder á la concesión.*

ART. 13. Nadie podrá hacer investigaciones para descubrir minas ó canteras, ó abrir pozos y hacer excavaciones en un terreno, sin el consentimiento de su dueño, y á falta de este consentimiento sin autorización del Gobierno, que no será dada sino después de oír al dueño, y de fijarse la indemnización previa que habra de satisfacerse.

ART. 14. Se concederá á las personas que se dediquen con éxito á estas investigaciones una indemnización que comprenda los gastos hechos, debidamente probados, y una justa gratificación.

ART. 15. La investigación comprenderá además de lo necesario para hacer constar la existencia de la mina, los reconocimientos que sean precisos para demostrar la posibilidad de una explotación útil.

ART. 16. El Gobierno hará saber por medio del correspondiente anuncio su intención de conceder la explotación de minas y canteras, á fin de incitar á que se hagan proposiciones.

Sin embargo, cuando una ó varias personas, provistas de todas las noticias necesarias acerca de una mina ó cantera, soliciten del Gobierno su concesión, ésta podrá otorgarse sin anuncio previo.

ART. 17. Las personas que por virtud del anuncio deseen hacer

proposiciones para obtener la concesión podrán por sí mismas, ó por medio de sus agentes, previa autorización del Gobierno, emprender el examen ó exploración de lo que ha de ser el asunto de la concesión.

ART. 18. En caso de concurrir varias personas, la concesión se otorgará en favor de quien haya hecho las proposiciones más ventajosas.

ART. 19. Tanto los extranjeros, como los haitianos, ya sea individualmente, ya reunidos en sociedad, podrán hacer proposiciones y obtener concesiones de minas ó canteras.

ART. 20. El individuo ó sociedad que haga la solicitud habrá de probar que tiene las facultades necesarias para emprender y dirigir los trabajos, y que cuenta con medios suficientes para pagar los gastos é indemnizaciones que hayan de hacerse, así como también para reembolsar la gratificación y costos en que se hubiere incurrido y fueren de satisfacerse.

ART. 21. Se concederá siempre el plazo de un mes, antes de otorgarse la concesión, á los propietarios de la superficie, ó á todas las personas que creyeren estar interesadas en élla, para que puedan hacer sus observaciones, ó presentar al Departamento del Interior las reclamaciones á que hubiere lugar.

ART. 22. La autoridad administrativa decidirá cual corresponda acerca de estas observaciones, ó reclamaciones, á menos que versen sobre puntos que no pueden resolverse sino por los tribunales ordinarios.

En este caso, se llevará el asunto, bien por las partes mismas, bien por el Gobierno, á los referidos tribunales, y se le despachará con presteza.

Todas las disputas habrán de estar zanjadas antes de que se otorgue la concesión.

SECCIÓN 3.^a

De las consecuencias de la concesión.

ART. 23. La concesión durará tanto cuanto dure la explotación.

ART. 24. El decreto que la otorgue determinará su extensión, la cual se deslindará, en cuanto sea posible, por medio de puntos fijos marcados en la superficie del suelo, y por planos verticales que pasen por estos puntos continuando al interior de la tierra á profundidad indefinida. Esto se entiende cuando las circunstancias y las localidades no obliguen á adoptar otro método de deslinde.

ART. 25. El decreto de concesión irá siempre acompañado con un plano regular de la superficie del terreno.

ART. 26. La concesión dará al concesionario, sea uno sólo, ó sean muchos, el derecho exclusivo de explotar lo concedido, por lo cual el concesionario ó concesionarios serán dueños de los productos explotados.

Se aplicarán á estos asuntos, salvas las derogaciones directas ó indirectas de la presente ley, los principios del Código Civil.

ART. 27. Los concesionarios no podrán ceder su derecho de explotación, sea en todo, sea en parte, sin el consentimiento del Gobierno.

ART. 28. Podrán reunirse en manos de un mismo concesionario, sea este un individuo actuando en su nombre propio, sea un representante de alguna Compañía, diversas concesiones; pero esto se entiende á condición de que cada una de ellas se mantenga en explotación activa.

ART. 29. Cuando la concesión se haya otorgado en favor de varias personas, ó de una Compañía, los concesionarios, ó la Compañía, tendrán que probar, haber arreglado por medio de un convenio especial, que los trabajos de explotación estén sometidos á una dirección única y coordinada.

Tendrán también que designar por medio de una declaración auténtica cual será la persona, bien de entre ellos mismos, bien de fuera, que esté provista del poder necesario para recibir avisos ó notificaciones, y para representar, en general, ante el Gobierno á los concesionarios ó á la Compañía, ya sea como demandantes ya como demandados.

ART. 30. Todo concesionario de minas ó canteras tendrá que designar el domicilio que escoge, y esta designación así como las otras prescritas en este artículo, se harán constar en la concesión.

ART. 31. La concesión otorgada para la explotación de una sustancia mineral ó fósil no abraza los yacimientos de otras sustancias dentro del perímetro marcado. Estas sustancias podrán ser materia de otras concesiones.

ART. 32. La concesión da el derecho de ocupar y utilizar toda la parte de la superficie que sea necesaria para la explotación.

ART. 33. El derecho de ocupación, tanto para la explotación, como para la investigación, no podrá hacerse extensivo, sin el consentimiento del dueño, á aquella parte de la superficie que esté ocupada por fábricas, talleres, establecimientos ó construcciones, casas y habitaciones, en un radio de 300 pies. Podrán, sin embargo, continuarse por debajo de estas fábricas, talleres, establecimientos, construcciones, casas ó habitaciones, los trabajos subterráneos que estén haciéndose, á condición, no obstante, de que el concesionario dé fianza, si para ello ha lugar, de pagar los daños y perjuicios que puedan sobrevenir.

ART. 34. Los dueños que, por virtual de lo dispuesto en el artículo 32 queden privados en todo ó en parte del goce de sus propiedades, tendrán derecho á que se les pague la indemnización de que se tratará más adelante.

ART. 35. El valor de las indemnizaciones constituirá prenda en favor de los acreedores del propietario, del mismo modo y bajo el mismo fundamento que lo constituiría la superficie ocupada.

ART. 36. El concesionario, bien sea individual, ó colectivo, tendrá que pagar al Estado dos cuotas, una fija y otra proporcional á la cuantía de los productos explotados.

ART. 37. El monto de estas cuotas se determinará por el Gobierno,

y se hará constar junto con todas las demás condiciones en el decreto de concesión. Se formulará debidamente un pliego de condiciones.

ART. 38. El Gobierno podrá otorgar, si así fuere de hacerse, bien en el decreto de concesión, bien en una disposición ulterior, la dispensa total ó parcial de la cuota proporcional. Esto se hará con el objeto de estimular la industria minera, ó en consideración á las dificultades que ofrezca el trabajo, ó por vía de indemnización, en caso de accidente, ó de fuerza mayor, sobrevenido durante la explotación.

ART. 39. Con el producido de estas cuotas se formará un fondo especial, de que se llevará por separado la contabilidad correspondiente.

ART. 40. Se pagará una renta (redevance) á los dueños de la superficie comprendida en el perímetro de la concesión, por cuanto se les restringe su derecho de hacer excavaciones en el terreno y de disponer de los productos que de ellas obtengan, privándolos de explorar el subsuelo, y forzándolos á no sacar provecho de su propiedad sino en cuanto no se perjudican los derechos del que puede hacer los trabajos subterráneos.

ART. 41. Esta renta se determinará por el Gobierno al tiempo en que se determinen las cuotas corresponden al Estado; pero nunca podrá ser menos que un 5 por ciento de la cuota proporcional.

Las bases del reparto de esta porción entre sus respectivos dueños se determinarán ulteriormente. Lo que se provee en el artículo 35 se entiende aplicable á esta renta.

ART. 42. Se podrá retirar ó anular la concesión bien por el hecho de no estar en exploración las minas concedidas, bien por que no se hayan satisfecho á su debido tiempo las cuotas prescritas, ó bien por la falta de cumplimiento de las condiciones estipuladas en el decreto de concesión, si es que de ella se deriva rectamente la tal consecuencia.

SECCIÓN 4.ª

De las indemnizaciones.

ART. 43. La determinación de toda cuestión relativa á indemnización por perjuicios, ó por otra causa, y al pago de gastos, cuyo reembolso esté dispuesto por la presente ley, corresponderá, mientras no se disponga otra cosa por ley especial, y cuando no haya podido llegarse entre las partes á un acuerdo amigable, á los tribunales de justicia.

ART. 44. Estos tribunales nombrarán peritos y cuidarán de que en todo lo hecho por éstos se observen puntualmente las disposiciones del Código de procedimientos civiles.

ART. 45. Deberán elegirse estos peritos, en cuanto sea posible, entre personas notables y experimentadas en materia de minas y trabajos mineros.

ART. 46. Se oír á siempre al Comisionado del Gobierno, el cual dará su Informe después que los peritos hayan evacuado el suyo y con vista de lo que en él expresen.

ART. 47. Los honorarios de los peritos, y lo demás que deba pagarse por gastos del examen pericial, se determinarán por los tribunales de justicia, que también podrán mandar que se deposite previamente su importe por la parte que solicitó dicho examen.

ART. 48. La indemnización que ha de pagarse al dueño de la superficie deberá representar el doble del valor que, en el momento de la ocupación, tenga la propiedad de que definitivamente se le priva.

ART. 49. Si los trabajos emprendidos, ya sea por simples exploradores, ya por concesionarios, no son más que pasajeros, es decir, de no más de un año de duración, y si el suelo, después de la restitución, es todavía capaz de cultivarse como antes, la indemnización será el doble de lo que el terreno habría producido durante aquel tiempo.

ART. 50. Cuando la ocupación del suelo, para hacer en él exploraciones ó trabajos de minas y canteras, haya privado de su uso á los propietarios por más de un año, ó cuando después de los trabajos resulta que el terreno no es ya propio para el cultivo, tendrá derecho el propietario á exigir que se le compre la propiedad.

ART. 51. Cuando la ocupación del terreno sea tal que no permita al dueño de la superficie sacar de ella el partido que por su naturaleza corresponde, el referido dueño podrá exigir que se le expropie de aquél totalmente.

Si tiene éxito en esta demanda, dejará de tener derecho á que se le pague renta alguna.

ART. 52. Cuando un terreno es necesario para la explotación, y el concesionario es extranjero, será aquel comprado por el Gobierno, pero el valor será pagado por el concesionario, á quien se cargará al fin de la explotación el montante de la reventa.

ART. 53. En las cuestiones de indemnización habrán de ser partes, en caso de disputa, el Estado y los dueños de la superficie. En las relativas á daños y perjuicios resultantes de la explotación, lo serán, además de los concesionarios las personas que pretendan haber sido perjudicadas.

TÍTULO III.

DE LAS SUSTANCIAS MINERALES Ó FÓSILES PERTENECIENTES AL DUEÑO DE LA SUPERFICIE.

ART. 54. Los dueños de un terreno que por sí directamente, ó por medio de otras personas, deseen sacar de él las sustancias que por la presente ley se reconocen ser suyas, deberán declarar ante el Departamento del Interior su declaración de hacerlo, y esperar á que se les conceda la correspondiente autorización.

ART. 55. Esta autorización no podrá ser negada; y tendrá que ser concedida, necesariamente, dentro del término de seis meses, que empezarán á contarse desde la fecha de la declaración.

ART. 56. Estas explotaciones estarán sometidas dentro de los límites que se les fijen, á la vigilancia de la Administración y de la policía.

SECCIÓN 5.^a

Disposiciones en el interés del orden público.

ART. 57. La vigilancia de la Administración y de la policía se ejercerá sobre las explotaciones de minas y canteras, conforme al Reglamento que se promulgará oportunamente.

ART. 58. Las disposiciones de las Leyes y Reglamentos sobre minas y canteras estarán protegidas por una sanción penal, que se establecerá ulteriormente, destinada á impedir ó castigar las infracciones de aquéllas.

El cumplimiento de la presente Ley queda encargado al Ministerio del Interior y Agricultura.

HONDURAS.

LEY DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

(Marzo 7 de 1902.)

ARTÍCULO 1. Se considera como marca de fábrica cualquier signo que determine la especialidad para el comercio de un producto industrial.

ART. 2. No se consideran como marca, la forma, color, locuciones ó designaciones, que no constituyan por sí solas el signo determinante de la especialidad de productos. En ningún caso este signo podrá ser contrario á la moral.

ART. 3. Cualquier propietario de una marca de fábrica, ya sea nacional ó extranjero, residente en el país, puede adquirir el derecho exclusivo de usarla en la República, sujetándose á las formalidades de la presente ley.

Los nacionales y extranjeros que residan fuera del país, pueden registrar propiedad de marca, con tal que tengan en éste agencia ó establecimiento industrial ó mercantil para la venta de sus productos, salvo lo que para los extranjeros dispongan los tratados.

ART. 4. Para adquirir la propiedad exclusiva de una marca de fábrica, el interesado ocurrirá, por sí ó por medio de su representante, á la Secretaría de Fomento, haciendo constar que se reserva en sus derechos, acompañando los siguientes documentos:

1. El poder otorgado al mandatario, si el interesado no se presenta por sí mismo.

2. Dos ejemplares de la marca ó de su representación, por medio del dibujo ó del grabado.

3. En el caso de que la marca se ponga en hueco ó en relieve sobre los productos, ó de que presente alguna otra particularidad, se remitirán también dos hojas separadas, en las cuales se indicarán aquellos pormenores, sea por medio de una ó varias figuras de detalle, sea por una leyenda explicativa.

4. El contrato de comisión escrito, á cuya virtud se haya establecido la agencia, debidamente legalizado, en el caso á que se refiere el párrafo segundo del artículo anterior.

ART. 5. En el ocurso deberá expresarse el nombre de la fábrica, el lugar de su ubicación, el domicilio del propietario y el género de comercio ó de industria para el cual el solicitante debe servirse de la marca.

ART. 6. La marca industrial ó mercantil que pertenezca á un extranjero no residente en la República no podrá ser registrada en ésta si no lo hubiere sido previa y regularmente en el país de su origen.

ART. 7. Él que primero hubiere hecho uso legalmente de una marca, es el único que puede pretender adquirir su propiedad. En caso de disputa entre dos propietarios de la misma marca, la propiedad pertenecerá al primer poseedor; si la posesión no pudiere comprobarse, al primer solicitante.

ART. 8. La propiedad exclusiva de una marca no puede ejercitarse sino en virtud de la declaración hecha por la Secretaría de Fomento, de que el interesado se ha reservado sus derechos, después de haberse llenado todos los requisitos legales.

ART. 9. La declaración de que habla el artículo anterior se hará sin examen previo, bajo la exclusiva responsabilidad de los solicitantes, y sin perjuicio de los derechos de tercero. La Secretaría de Fomento hará publicar la solicitud del interesado y en el caso de oposición presentada dentro de los noventa días siguientes á la publicación, no se procederá al registro de una marca hasta que la autoridad judicial decida en favor de quién debe hacerse el registro.

ART. 10. Las marcas de fábrica no se transmiten sino con el establecimiento para cuyos objetos de fabricación ó de comercio sirven de distinción; pero su transmisión no está sujeta á ningún formalidad especial y se verifica conforme á las reglas del Derecho común.

ART. 11. La duración de la propiedad de las marcas de fábrica es indefinida; pero se entenderá abandonado por la clausura ó falta de producción por más de un año, del establecimiento, fábrica ó negociación que la haya empleado.

ART. 12. Las marcas de fábrica depositadas se conservarán en la Secretaría de Fomento, donde podrá examinar su registro toda persona que lo pretenda, y obtener á su costa copia certificada del mismo.

ART. 13. La propiedad de una marca obtenida en contravención á las prescripciones anteriores, será declarada judicialmente nula á petición de parte.

ART. 14. De la sentencia ejecutoriada en que se declare nula la propiedad de una marca, se dirigirá copia certificada á la Secretaría de Fomento, por el juez que hubiere conocido del asunto.

ART. 15. Hay falsificación de marca de fábrica:

1. Cuando se usen marcas de fábrica que sean copias exactas y completas de otra cuya propiedad esté ya reservada.

2. Cuando la imitación sea de tal naturaleza que, presentando una identidad casi absoluta en el conjunto, aunque no en ciertos detalles, sea susceptible la marca de confundirse con otra legalmente depositada.

ART. 16. Serán considerados como culpables del delito de falsificación, cualquiera que sea el lugar en que éste se haya cometido, los que hubieran falsificado una marca ó hecho uso de una falsificada, siempre que se aplique á objetos de la misma naturaleza industrial ó mercantil.

ART. 17. Los delitos de falsificación de marcas de fábrica están sujetos á las penas que señala el Código Penal y Común.

ART. 18. Quedan comprendidos en las disposiciones de esta ley los dibujos y modelos industriales.

ART. 19. La protección que la presente ley otorga á las marcas industriales ó mercantiles, no ampara de los efectos cubiertos por ellas más que á los fabricados y vendidos en el país.

ART. 20. La presente ley comenzará á regir desde la fecha de su promulgación; y conforme á ella se decidirán las solicitudes que en esa fecha estuvieren pendientes.

MÉXICO.

TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE MÉXICO Y ESPAÑA.

Concluido en México en 11 de enero de 1902.

Ratificado por España el 10 de marzo de 1902.

Ratificado por México el 14 de abril de 1902.

Promulgado el 19 de abril de 1902.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y Su Majestad el Rey de España, y en su nombre Su Majestad la Reina Regente del Reino, con el propósito de resolver pacíficamente toda cuestión que pudiera alterar las relaciones de buena amistad que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han resuelto celebrar un Tratado de Arbitraje, y para este fin han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos al Señor Licenciado Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores; y

Su Majestad el Rey de España, y en su nombre Su Majestad la Reina Regente del Reino, á Don PEDRO DE PRAT, Marqués de Prat de

Nantouillet, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en México.

Quienes, después de haber examinado sus plenos poderes respectivos y de haberlos encontrado en buena y debida forma, han acordado lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I.

Las Altas Partes signatarias se comprometen á someter al juicio de Árbitros todas las controversias que puedan surgir entre ellas en el período de existencia del presente Tratado, y para las cuales no se hubiere podido lograr una solución amistosa, por negociaciones directas, siempre que á juicio de ambas Naciones contratantes dichas controversias no afecten ni á la independencia ni al honor nacional.

ARTÍCULO II.

No se considerarán comprometidos ni la independencia ni el honor nacional en los siguientes casos:

A. Cuando se trate de daños y perjuicios pecuniarios sufridos por uno de los Estados contratantes, ó por sus nacionales, por razón de actos ilegales ú omisiones del otro Estado contratante, ó de sus nacionales.

B. Cuando se trate de la interpretación y aplicación de los tratados, convenios y convenciones sobre protección de propiedad artística, literaria é industrial, así como sobre privilegios, patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, firmas comerciales, moneda, pesos y medidas, precauciones sanitarias, veterinarias ó para evitar la filoxera.

C. Cuando se trate de la interpretación y aplicación de tratados, convenios y convenciones sobre sucesiones, ayuda y correspondencia judicial.

D. Cuando se trate de tratados, convenios y convenciones en vigor, ó que en lo futuro se celebren, para poner en práctica principios de Derecho Internacional Público ó Privado, ya del orden civil ó del penal.

E. Cuando se trate de cuestiones que se refieran á la interpretación ó ejecución de los tratados, convenios y convenciones de amistad, comercio y navegación.

ARTÍCULO III.

Para la decisión de las cuestiones que en cumplimiento de este Tratado se sometieren á arbitraje, las funciones de Árbitros serán encomendadas con preferencia á un Jefe de Estado de una de las Repúblicas Hispano-Americanas, ó á un Tribunal formado por Jueces y Peritos mexicanos, españoles ó hispano-americanos.

En caso de no recaer acuerdo sobre la designación de Árbitros, las Altas Partes signatarias se someterán al Tribunal Internacional Permanente de Arbitraje, establecido conforme á las resoluciones de la

Conferencia de El Haya de 1899, sujetándose en éste y en el anterior caso á los procedimientos arbitrales especificados en el Capítulo III de dichas resoluciones.

ARTÍCULO IV.

El presente Tratado permanecerá en vigor durante diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

En caso de que, doce meses antes de cumplirse dicho término, ninguna de las Altas Partes contratantes hubiere declarado su intención de hacer cesar los efectos del presente Tratado, continuará siendo éste obligatorio hasta un año después de que una ú otra de las Altas Partes signatarias lo hubiere denunciado.

Este Tratado se ratificará y las ratificaciones se canjearán en México á la mayor brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado, en dos ejemplares, en México á los once días del mes de enero del año mil novecientos dos.

[L. S.]

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

[L. S.]

EL MARQUÉS DE PRAT DE NANTOUILLET.

NUEVA TENERÍA EN AGUASCALIENTES.

El Gobierno del Estado de Aguascalientes ha otorgado una concesión á los Señores GARCÍA, CHÁVEZ Y QUIRÍN, de Aguascalientes, para el establecimiento de una tenería en dicha ciudad. Los concesionarios deben invertir en la negociación un capital cuando menos de 50,000 pesos, y comenzar sus operaciones á más tardar dentro de un año contado desde la fecha del contrato. Los capitales empleados en la explotación de la tenería, sus edificios y obras anexas destinadas á la misma industria, las producciones y expendios donde sólo estos se realicen, así como las obligaciones, acciones y bonos que ésta emita, quedan exceptuados durante diez años de toda contribución ó impuesto del Estado ó municipal establecido ó que en adelante se estableciere.

CONTRATO DE NAVEGACIÓN POR VAPOR.

La compañía denominada “Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company,” ha hecho un contrato con el Gobierno mexicano para hacer un servicio de navegación por vapor entre los puertos mexicanos de Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos y Frontera, y uno ó más puertos de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, Sud América ó de Europa. La compañía se compromete también á hacer un servicio de cabotaje entre puertos mexicanos del Golfo. El referido contrato comenzará á surtir sus efectos desde la fecha de su promulgación y durará diez años, prorrogables por otros diez, si las partes así lo desearan.

ESTABLECIMIENTOS MINEROS EN DURANGO.

Según datos oficiales publicados recientemente en “La Evolución” de Durango, existen en dicho Estado 1,846 minas con una superficie de 10,260 hectáreas distribuidas de la manera siguiente:

Partidos.	Número de minas.	Hectáreas.	Partidos.	Número de minas.	Hectáreas.
Durango	46	324	Nazas.....	29	398
Nombre de Dios.....	13	88	Cuancame.....	294	2,093
Santiago Papasquiaro.....	81	346	Mapimi.....	136	1,842
San Dimas	36	210	Inde.....	64	495
Tamazula	74	402	Otros partidos	695	940
San Juan de Río	267	2,046			
El Oro	111	1,076	Total	1,846	10,260

MINAS DE CARBÓN EN SONORA.

El “Economista Mexicano” dice que las minas de carbón de piedra de San Marcial, Estado de Sonora, estarán próximamente en condiciones de explotarse en grande escala. Se han abierto túneles y las minas no tardarán en producir de 150 á 200 toneladas diarias de carbón. Para facilitar el envío de este carbón se está construyendo actualmente un ramal de ferrocarril de Sonora y para principios del próximo mes de julio los dueños de dichas minas se proponen empezar á hacer remisiones de carbón á las ciudades interiores de la República.

MINAS DE AZOGUE.

Según el “Mexican Herald” de mayo 11 de 1902, la mayor parte del azogue mexicano procede de Huitzuco, en el Estado de Guerrero, donde está situada la propiedad minera conocida con el nombre de “Mina Cruz y anexas”. Estas minas han estado en explotación desde el año de 1874, y su actual rendimiento se calcula en 3,500 toneladas de mineral crudo cada mes, de que se sacan de 250 á 230 frascos de azogue.

El costo de producción parece ser menor en México que en ningún otro de los países en que se trabajan estas minas. En Rusia, los Estados Unidos y España, el costo es á razón de \$0.39, \$0.37 y \$0.31, respectivamente, por libra de azogue. En México, es solamente \$0.27.

España es el país que más produce; y después de ella vienen por su orden los Estados Unidos, Rusia y México.

La producción anual de España es de 50,000 frascos; la de los Estados Unidos, 30,000; la de Rusia, 20,000; y la de México, 5,000.

Durante el último quinquenio México importó á razón de 10,000 frascos por año, á precios que variaron de \$72 á \$105 por frasco de 72 libras. Si se toma el término medio de \$90, resulta que en México se gastan anualmente en este importante artículo cerca de \$900,000.

El mineral de Huitzuco no se encuentra en venas, sino en un vasto

depósito de forma cónica y formación caliza. El procedimiento de extracción es simple y primitivo. Después de roto el mineral en trozos ó fragmentos de 5 ó 6 libras de peso cada uno, se le somete á torrefacción en hornos especiales. Los humos y vapores van á parar á una vasta cámara donde el azogue se precipita, mezclado con el negro de humo y otras sustancias sólidas. Una vez al mes se recoge todo este depósito, y se le coloca sobre láminas de hierro, calentadas hasta cierta temperatura y colocadas con cierta inclinación. Revolviendo suavemente estas sustancias, el azogue se separa y corre hacia la parte más baja, de donde se le hace caer en un caldero de hierro. De allí se saca para ponerlo en frascos y enviarlo al mercado.

En todo el territorio alrededor de estas minas hay señales abundantes de la existencia de este metal tan importante.

DEPÓSITOS DE PETRÓLEO.

Con el descubrimiento no hace mucho de los depósitos de petróleo en el Estado de Texas, se abrigó la esperanza de que esta riqueza se encontraría también en abundancia y sin gran dificultad en el territorio mexicano. Y como de los trabajos que se han hecho parece deducirse que hay razón para creer que la referida esperanza se convierta en una realidad, hay ya formadas diversas Compañías, con capital en su mayor parte americano, que tienen por objeto explorar los terrenos y hacer las excavaciones necesarias para encontrar este producto.

Hay una que se llama "The Mexican Petroleum Company," ó "Compañía Mexicana de Petróleo," que tiene ya invertidas grandes sumas de dinero, y que trabaja actualmente al oeste de Tampico.

Otra compañía es la denominada "The Mexican National Oil and Development Company," ó "Compañía Nacional Mexicana de Aceite y de Fomento," organizada de conformidad con las leyes de New Jersey, y que tiene un capital de \$1,000,000. Su oficina principal está en Monterrey. Esta compañía tiene arrendados por un cierto número de años como 1,000,000 acres de tierra, y pronto empezará á abrir sus pozos en la parte central del Estado.

Nadie puede apreciar debidamente cuán beneficioso sería para el desenvolvimiento comercial é industrial de México el descubrimiento de abundantes depósitos de este valioso combustible.

NOTAS DIVERSAS.

Capitalistas del Estado de Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos de América, están interesados en un proyecto para el establecimiento de una fábrica de calzado en Linares ó Montemorelos, ciudades situadas en el Estado de Nuevo León, sobre la línea del Ferrocarril de Monterrey al Golfo Mexicano. Los planes de la compañía requieren la inversión de un capital de medio millón de pesos. La maquinaria para la instalación se comprará en los Estados Unidos.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril Internacional Mexicano está extendiendo su línea á Papasquiario, Tepehuanes y Santa Catarina. Esta extensión abarcará una distancia de 56 kilómetros, y luego que esté abierta al tráfico, el total de la línea del Ferrocarril Internacional en operación en el noroeste del Estado de Durango será 220 kilómetros.

La Compañía Manufacturera de Singer, según "El Economista Mexicano," ha resuelto establecer una nueva fábrica para la construcción de sus máquinas en el puerto de Mazatlán, Estado de Sinaloa.

NICARAGUA.

ADQUISICIÓN DE TIERRAS PÚBLICAS.

El Presidente de la República, en atención á que en la faja de tierras no denunciabile del litoral atlántico existen numerosas labores agrícolas que el Gobierno está en el deber de fomentar y proteger para la seguridad de la propiedad raíz, facilitando la adquisición del dominio de esos lotes de terreno, de conformidad con el decreto de 6 de julio de 1899, acuerda:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Permitir á los actuales poseedores de terrenos baldíos en la faja no denunciada de la costa oriental de la República, que puedan adquirir la propiedad de los lotes que tuvieren cultivados á acotados.

ART. 2º. La solicitud se presentará ante los Gobernadores de Bluefields ó el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, según la jurisdicción en que esté situado el terreno, dentro de tres meses improrrogables á contar de la fecha de la publicación del presente; debiendo expresar en ella el interesado los linderos, la clase de labores agrícolas á que se haya dedicado y el número de manzanas que éstas comprendan.

ART. 3º. Los empleados en referencia seguirán información de dos testigos idóneos para comprobar si el terreno está efectivamente cultivado ó acotado, y concluida que sea, la mandarán publicar por edictos, insertando uno en el periódico de Bluefields. Trascurridos veinte días sin que haya habido oposición, adjudicarán el terreno al interesado, previo depósito de su valor en la subtesorería correspondiente, hecho dentro de los ocho días siguientes; ciñéndose en lo demás hasta el libramiento del título á la ley agraria vigente.

ART. 4º. Pasado el plazo señalado en el artículo 2º, ó los ocho días á que se refiere el que antecede, sin hacerse el depósito, los poseedores se considerarán como arrendatarios y pagarán cada año anticipadamente el canon que se expresará adelante.

ART. 5º. Los Gobernadores de Bluefields y el Cabo de Gracias designarán ingenieros que formen el catastro de los terrenos que en lo adelante se posean por arrendamiento, de conformidad con esta disposición; siendo los gastos de mensura y amojonamiento de cada lote de cuenta de los interesados.

ART. 6°. Mientras se hace la medida, dichos empleados seguirán información de testigos para averiguar de qué lotes de terreno cultivado ó acotado, no se hubiere solicitado la adquisición del dominio, según el artículo 2°, y la cabida aproximada de cada uno de ellos. Con la prueba plena del caso notificarán á los poseedores su condición de arrendatarios, previniéndoles en el mismo auto que dentro de los quince días subsiguientes deberán hacer el depósito del valor del arrendamiento.

Cuando se tenga al poseedor de un terreno baldío como arrendatario por no haber hecho el depósito de su valor dentro de los ocho días de que trata el artículo 3°, el plazo para el pago del arrendamiento se contará desde el siguiente á los expresados ocho días.

ART. 7°. Si hecha la medida se viere que el número de manzanas es mayor que el que ha servido de base para fijar el canon, los interesados enterarán la diferencia en la subtesorería correspondiente; y en caso contrario, el exceso se abonará en los pagos posteriores.

ART. 8°. Si notificada á los poseedores su condición de arrendatarios alguno de ellos alegare dominio ú otro derecho real en el terreno y apelar ó hiciere oposición sin presentar título en forma registrado debidamente, deberá acompañar certificación del depósito del valor del canon para que sea oído.

ART. 9°. El precio de cada manzana será el siguiente:

Si es propia para la crianza de ganado.....	\$5. 00
Si es de pan llevar ó de agricultura	8. 00
Si fuere de esta calidad y además estuviere comprendida en una zona de 2,000 varas de ancho á lo largo de los ríos navegables para embarcaciones mayores	10. 00

Se pagarán \$2 más por cada manzana si el terreno fuere de regadío.

ART. 10. El valor del canon será—

Por cada manzana de terreno propio para la crianza de ganado.....	\$1. 50
Por cada manzana de pan llevar ó de agricultura	2. 50
Por cada manzana si estuviere comprendida en una zona de 2,000 varas de ancho, á lo largo de los ríos navegables por embarcaciones mayores.....	3. 00

ART. 11. Los Gobernadores de Bluefields y el Cabo de Gracias á Dios darán inmediatamente aviso al Ministerio de Hacienda de cada solicitud que se les presente, de acuerdo con el artículo 2°, y de los autos que provean, teniendo como arrendatarios á los actuales poseedores de terrenos, de conformidad con el artículo 6°, expresando, en uno y otro caso, los linderos, la clase de cultivos y el número de manzanas de los lotes.

Comuníquese.

MANAGUA, 20 de setiembre de 1901.

ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Hacienda: ZELAYA R.

PARAGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR VICEPRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA, EN EJERCICIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO, AL CONGRESO DE LA NACIÓN, EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1902.

Señores SENADORES y Señores DIPUTADOS:

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La República se encuentra en completa paz y mi mayor anhelo será que se mantenga así, porque lo conceptúo como uno de los factores principalísimos para el desenvolvimiento progresivo de los pueblos; y para conseguirlo creo de imprescindible condición la unión franca de los elementos útiles de la República.

Si bien tenemos condiciones muy favorables para el desarrollo de la actividad industrial y comercial, la situación económica del país no presenta los caracteres del mejoramiento que todos anhelamos. El malestar que de año en año va en aumento, en este período toma un matiz más pronunciado. Abrigo, sin embargo, la firme convicción de que, normalizados todos los resortes administrativos, despejados los recelos é incertidumbres nacidos á raíz de los últimos acontecimientos políticos, y cuando llegue el convencimiento á todos los gremios industriales de que mis actos de gobernante estarán fielmente ajustados á la ley y que las medidas que lleguen á adoptarse estarán siempre en consonancia estricta con los verdaderos y nobles propósitos que requiere el país para su prosperidad, entraremos en un período de franca reacción que influirá favorablemente en el orden económico y en las finanzas nacionales.

La producción nacional, y en especial la agrícola, avanza muy lentamente y es uno de los problemas capitales á resolverse.

Los factores que la constituyen, algunos de ellos, hasta ahora no tienen la importancia que debían de tener.

Tierras feracísimas esperan inútilmente el surco del arado, y brazos pacientes, aunque no tan abundantes, se mantienen en continua somnolencia por la falta de capital.

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La cultura intelectual de la República sigue en aumento y cada año que pasa, palmo á palmo, conquistamos terreno á la ignorancia, y no está lejano el día en que la cantidad de analfabetos forme una mínima proporción. Gran parte de sus rentas distrae la patria para este servicio, pero á pesar de esto, todo sacrificio es poco al considerar que es la base de nuestro engrandecimiento.

Cordial y franca amistad mantenemos con todas las naciones civilizadas. La única diferencia que tenemos es con la República hermana

de Bolivia, y abrigo la más firme esperanza de que tanto aquel Gobierno como el nuestro llegarán á una solución satisfactoria en su cuestión de límites.

* * * * *

INTERIOR.

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El orden público no ha sido alterado ni en la Capital ni en la campaña y todos los habitantes se dedican á sus trabajos y faenas ordinarios.

Las cosechas en general no han sufrido perjuicios. La industria pecuaria sigue en aumento: en el año transcurrido no hemos tenido ninguna epidemia que le perjudicara, habiendo desaparecido por completo la fiebre aftosa, que el año anterior se desarrolló con carácter benigno.

* * * * *

La industria en general ha prosperado sensiblemente en el país. Los datos incompletos de que se puede disponer dan el siguiente resultado para el año 1901:

Se han establecido en la capital 160 casas comerciales é industriales.

Comercio, \$67,242,437 é industrias, \$139,047,095; ganadería, mayor y menor, 2,953,757; agricultura, 112,650 hectáreas cultivadas con una producción de 1,381,126,421 kilogramos de maíz, mandioca, porotos, maní, caña de azúcar, algodón, arroz, tártago, cafetos y tabaco. Es de sentir que este renglón aparezca con datos muy incompletos y que están muy por debajo de la verdad por la falta de una buena organización de estadística. Á este fin oportunamente os pediré la reorganización completa de la Oficina General de Estadística, institución de gran valía para toda buena administración.

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Ferrocarril Central.—Las entradas del año han dado un resultado de \$1,838,600.96. Esta empresa no presta todavía los servicios completos que corresponden al desenvolvimiento de nuestras riquezas en la campaña y el estancamiento de muchas importantes industrias se debe en mucho en la deficiencia del servicio del ferrocarril. Esta deficiencia obedece, sin duda, á diversas causas, y la primordial creo es la falta de un arreglo definitivo entre el Estado y la empresa en la discusión que sostienen de varios años á esta parte. Tratándose de la única línea férrea que poseemos y de lo perjudicial que es para el progreso nacional la subsistencia de este estado de cosas, os recomiendo principalmente que fijeis vuestra atención en esta cuestión y coopereis con vuestras luces al desenlace feliz de este asunto. En vuestro poder se encuentran todos los antecedentes.

Si el corto período de mi Gobierno me dá tiempo para abordar esta

cuestión tan transcendental aplicaré toda mi actividad á su estudio para proponeros en la estación oportuna mis vistas al respecto.

Sociedades anónimas.—Funcionan actualmente doce sociedades cuyos nombres y capitales son:

La Industrial Paraguaya	\$5, 000, 000
Banco Mercantil	\$5, 000, 000
Matte Larangeira.....	\$3, 000, 000
Banco Territorial.....	\$2, 000, 000
Sociedad de Seguros Económica	\$2, 000, 000
La Rural Belga Sud Americana.....	fr. 1, 130, 000
La Exportadora del Paraguay	\$1, 000, 000
La Edificadora	\$1, 000, 000
Caja de Crédito Comercial	\$500, 000
Anglo-Paraguay Land Company, Limited	£120, 000
Compañía Telefónica	\$150, 000
Tramway V. Kraus.....	\$30, 000

Estos capitales son los anotados en sus estatutos en la fecha de inscripción, así pues, en el día, por la prosperidad de sus negocios han aumentado considerablemente.

Correos y Telégrafos.—Su funcionamiento es bastante regular, pero dista mucho para que respondan en un todo á su fin. Diversas causas se oponen á que lleguen al límite deseado, y una de ellas, la principal, es la mala remuneración á los empleados y el corto número de éstos. Á Oficinas de esta naturaleza es necesario rodearlas de todos los elementos indispensables para que presten un señalado servicio al país, y no debemos escatimar nada para colocarlas en condiciones de perfecto funcionamiento.

El movimiento de correos fué 2,099,640 piezas, y el de telégrafos de 97,044 telégramas.

RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

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En consideración á que el Paraguay es el único Estado americano que no tiene representación diplomática en los Estados Unidos de Norte América, y por otra parte, en vista de que los capitales de aquel país principian á buscar colocación en el nuestro, y con el propósito de vigilar y estimular cuanto sea posible el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre ambas naciones, el Gobierno ha tenido que acreditar una legación en Wáshington, confiándola al ciudadano Doctor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. De los trabajos de dicha legación esperamos halagüeños beneficios á los intereses comerciales é industriales de la República.

Igualmente con el objeto de cultivar más de cerca la amistad de la República, tanto con la de Chile como con las de Bolivia y Perú, y considerando mi Gobierno de imprescindible necesidad acreditar otra

legación ha resuelto confiar al ciudadano Don JUAN COGORNO el cargo diplomático de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante esos Estados.

* * * * *

HACIENDA.

Sé han recaudado por impuestos—

Aduanas.....	\$9, 930, 348. 41
Impuestos internos	1, 220, 246. 97
Correos y telégrafos.....	181, 128. 85
Registro de propiedades.....	10, 736. 40
Contaduría de hipotecas	4, 980. 10
Recaudaciones directas	65, 306. 25
	<hr/>
	11, 412, 746. 98
El año 1900 se recaudó.....	9, 856, 063. 02
	<hr/>
Siendo superior lo recaudado en 1901 en.....	1, 556, 683. 96

El valor del movimiento comercial por importación y exportación en las aduanas de la República, ha ascendido á \$5,532,964.42 oro, según tarifa de avalúos, que se descompone en la siguiente manera:

Importación	\$3, 003, 657. 83
Exportación	2, 529, 306. 59
	<hr/>
Resultando á favor de la importación.....	474,351. 24

Las erogaciones efectuadas por el Gobierno durante el ejercicio del año pasado, no pueden precisarse aún en su monto total, por razón de que las operaciones sólo deberán cerrarse definitivamente en 31 de marzo, conforme la ley de contabilidad; no obstante, consignaré los desembolsos efectuados por varios servicios, atendidos con puntualidad.

DEUDA PÚBLICA.

Deuda externa.

Los empréstitos de Londres montaron en 31 de diciembre:

De 1900 á oro	\$4, 946, 333. 96
Medio por ciento amortización en 1901.....	\$24, 866. 04
Amortización con el sobrante exportación de yerba.....	17, 756. 06
Amortización proveniente de la compra de títulos en	
Londres con las remesas del año 1900.....	116, 634. 00
	<hr/>
	159, 256. 10

Deuda en 31 de diciembre de 1901

4, 787, 077. 86

El servicio de la misma ha costado al Tesoro las siguientes partidas:

Por amortización.....	oro sellado..	\$42, 622. 10
Por intereses.....	do.....	74, 598. 00
Por comisión.....	do.....	1, 491. 96
Por cambios.....	moneda nacional..	858, 648. 42
		<hr/>
		977, 360. 48

El derecho de exportación de yerba recaudado, que se halla afectado á este servicio, asciende á oro \$47,082.46, cuyo equivalente á papel es de \$393,830.84, que para completar la cantidad abonada se hizo uso de rentas generales por la suma de \$583,529.64.

<i>Deuda interna.</i>	
Títulos en circulación en 1900.....	\$1, 163, 340. 00
Amortización en 1901.....	336, 040. 00
Existente en 31 de diciembre de 1901	827, 300. 00
<hr/>	
Para el servicio de esta deuda se han invertido:	
Por amortización	336, 040. 00
Por intereses.....	93, 404. 39
	429, 444. 39
<hr/>	
Emisión de billetes:	
En circulación en 31 de diciembre de 1900.....	11, 291, 325. 44
Emitido en el año para el Palacio Episcopal.....	50, 000. 00
	11, 341, 325. 44
Amortizado durante el año.....	775, 154. 25
	10, 566, 171. 19
<hr/>	
Sumas á emitirse de acuerdo á la ley de 1° de julio de 1897	150, 000. 00
De acuerdo á la ley de 18 de noviembre de 1899	3, 000, 000. 00
	3, 150, 000. 00

BANCO AGRÍCOLA.

Capital en 1901, \$2,781,827.77; este capital está íntegramente invertido en la siguiente forma:

Negociado tabaco y secaderos	\$800, 000. 00
Escuela de Agricultura	334, 000. 00
Bienes muebles é inmuebles y útiles de agricultura	200, 000. 00
Deudores	1, 447, 827. 87
	2, 781, 827. 77

Es urgente aumentar el capital del banco para ponerle en condiciones de satisfacer las necesidades cada vez mayores de las industrias nacionales.

Si no se hace así, el banco llenará cada día más incompletamente su misión.

Valor de la cartera:

Descuentos agrícolas.....	\$1, 434, 489. 39
Descuentos industriales.....	1, 461, 435. 24
	2, 895, 924. 63

Todos los documentos de la cartera están garantidos por caución personal, hipotecaria ó prendaria.

Préstamos acordados:

Agrícolas	\$958, 324. 36
Industriales.....	568, 119. 81
	1, 526, 444. 17

Este total representa el mayor que el banco ha concedido en un año y para otorgarlo ha tenido necesidad de hacer uso del crédito, no quedándole nada de su capital para nuevas operaciones.

Intereses:

Percibidos	\$413, 427. 57
Pagados	58, 836. 59

INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

Consejo Nacional de Educación.—Esta importante institución sigue progresando lentamente arreglado á sus escasos recursos y es bastante halagadora la difusión que vá tomando. Con el aumento en sus rentas, que habeis decretado en el mes de febrero último, es de esperar que tome un vuelo más acentuado.

Los autoridades encargadas de esta institución, me es honroso declarar, se empeñan, afanosamente para darle una vasta y buena organización.

Sus rentas en 1901 montan á \$1,045,809.56.

El número de educandos inscritos llega á 21,617, y el de examinados á 16,199.

El costo efectivo de cada alumno examinado es de \$4.87 mensual.

Enseñanza secundaria y superior.—Esta rama de la instrucción sigue un progreso creciente y cada año dá nuevos elementos ilustrados que se incorporan á la sociedad, aumentando la intelectualidad del país.

Las rentas durante el año montan á	\$800, 120. 28
Los gastos durante el año montan á.....	549, 314. 71

Saldo que pasa á 1902.....	250, 805. 57
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Alumnos matriculados en la Universidad y colegios nacionales ascienden á 690; presentados á examen, 621 regulares y 491 libres.

Han terminado sus estudios en la Facultad de Derecho, 4; en Colegios Nacionales: de la Capital, 26; de Villa Rica, 5; de Villa del Pilar, 6; de Villa Concepción 4 y de Villa Encarnación, 1.

PERÚ.

COMERCIO DEL CALLAO.

Según informes transmitidos con fecha 17 de abril último al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington, por Mr. I. B. DUDLEY, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en el Perú, el siguiente movimiento de importación se ha efectuado en el Callao en el año de 1901:

Países.	Valor.	
	<i>Soles.</i>	
Inglaterra	6,897,607	\$5,359,132
Estados Unidos	4,069,056	1,981,630
Alemania	3,245,267	1,580,445
Francia	1,426,932	694,916
Italia	959,905	467,474
Bélgica	871,481	424,411
Australia	698,414	340,128
China	694,696	338,317
Chile	439,173	213,877
España	188,149	89,629
América Central	92,703	45,146
India	46,762	22,773
Ecuador	31,038	15,116
Otros países	86,671	42,209
Total	19,747,854	9,615,203

La siguiente tabla muestra la clase y valor de las importaciones en 1901:

Artículos.	Valor.	
	<i>Soles.</i>	
Algodón	2,987,211	\$1,454,772
Lana	1,568,282	763,753
Hilo	188,409	91,755
Seda	448,440	218,390
Muebles	1,265,819	616,454
Artículos de fantasía	8,867,621	4,221,132
Provisiones y comestibles	3,231,392	1,573,688
Vinos y licores	321,695	153,665
Drogas y productos químicos	804,661	391,870
Especialidades	64,327	31,327

SALVADOR.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA EN LAS SESIONES ORDINARIAS DE 1902.

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Al manifestaros hoy que la República ha marchado sin tropiezo por las vías de su engrandecimiento político, económico y social, dicho queda que la tranquilidad, base indispensable del orden y el progreso, no ha sufrido menoscabo alguno; y bien sabéis, honorables Diputados, que sin este elemento precioso no es posible impulsar á la colectividad hacia el ideal á que tiende para su desarrollo.

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El mantenimiento de la paz exterior entra por mucho en el adelanto de los Estados, y mi Gobierno no ha desperdiciado ocasión de estrechar más cada día los lazos de amistad con las demás naciones, y en especial con nuestras hermanas del continente americano. Con ese fin ha concurrido á la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, que abrió sus sesiones en la ciudad de México el 22 de octubre del año próximo pasado y las clausuró el 31 de enero último, nombrando como delegados á los Señores Doctores don FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES y don BAL-TASAR ESTUPINIÁN, con las instrucciones necesarias para suscribir todos

aquellos convenios que tendieran al progreso de los pueblos americanos y al afianzamiento de la paz general.

En mi Mensaje anterior os dirigí estas palabras: “Consolidados los vínculos de una política de lealtad y franqueza, mantenida á todo trance por una ley natural en la evolución de estos pueblos que convergen siempre á un centro común, las relaciones sociales, en lo que de más vital tienen, demandan que sus Gobiernos busquen una fórmula que los armonice y dirija á un mismo fin, por medio de los pactos internacionales en que se consigne la estrecha solidaridad de los destinos de estos países.”

Esos pactos han llegado. Primero fueron los tratados del segundo Congreso Jurídico Centro-Americano, con que se dió cuenta á la Honorable Asamblea Nacional del año próximo pasado; hoy es el protocolo de paz y amistad suscrito en Corinto el 20 de enero último, y resultado de las conferencias de los Jefes de Estado de Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica y El Salvador.

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Me es en extremo grato también poner en vuestro conocimiento que nuestras relaciones diplomáticas con los Estados Unidos y con las naciones del viejo continente se han mantenido inalterables, cultivando y estrechando cada día más los vínculos de nuestra antigua y leal amistad, á lo cual han contribuido, sin duda, en primer término, los buenos oficios y hábil dirección de nuestra Cancillería y las francas y espontáneas disposiciones en el mismo sentido de los distinguidos Agentes diplomáticos extranjeros acreditados cerca de nuestro Gobierno.

En la Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores hallaréis consignados los pormenores concernientes á esta Cartera.

Nuestras relaciones con los demás Gobiernos de la América se han mantenido y estrechado con el más vivo interés. El de México, además de nuestras simpatías por sus repetidas muestras de amistad franca y leal, es acreedor á nuestro más profundo reconocimiento. La actitud benévola de aquel Gobierno ilustrado y magnánimo hacia este pueblo, cuyo parentesco de raza y armónicas tendencias no deja de reconocer á cada paso, es digna de especial mención.

El Gobierno de Chile, además de la señalada muestra de simpatía que dió á las cinco Repúblicas de Centro América con el envío de una Legación de primera clase, que primero estuvo á cargo del distinguido caballero señor don BELTRÁN MATHIEU y hoy lo está al de no menos distinción don GALO IRARRÁZABAL ZAÑARTU, mandó después uno de los buques de su escuadra, *Ministro Zenteno*, con una escogida oficialidad á bordo, á hacer una visita de cortesía á las cinco Repúblicas. Por lo que á mi Gobierno toca, se esforzó en corresponder dignamente á tan señalada muestra de amistad, haciendo al capitán y oficiales del vapor un cumplido recibimiento.

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Los ramos de Correos y Telégrafos, que han tomado un incremento considerable en el país, han sido dotados de los elementos indispensables para que llenen debidamente su cometido.

* * * * *

El contrato para la construcción del ferrocarril de La Unión á esta Capital, celebrado con el señor JOSÉ CABEZAS BONILLA y aprobado por la Honorable Asamblea del año último, ha entrado ya en vías de realización, habiéndose inaugurado formalmente los trabajos á mediados del mes de enero anterior. Estamos, pues, en camino de ver realizada la obra que colmará las aspiraciones del país y á la cual se han dirigido todos los empeños de mi Gobierno.

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El Consejo de Instrucción Pública ha dedicado el mayor empeño en el cumplimiento de sus importantes deberes.

Los nuevos estatutos universitarios adoptaron las reformas aconsejadas por la experiencia, y aquellos han regido sin la menor dificultad.

La Universidad ha dado lleno á su civilizadora misión, desempeñando con loable dedicación las funciones de su cargo.

Los estudios de Cirugía dental han quedado completamente organizados bajo la competente dirección de profesores expertos.

El Observatorio Astronómico ha funcionado con exactitud recomendable y ha sido dotado de los instrumentos científicos de que carecía, habiéndose recibido ya en perfecto estado los deteriorados que se mandaron componer á California.

Así el Instituto Nacional, como los colegios privados de segunda enseñanza, han empleado sus energías, con esmero recomendable, á las labores docentes, según el nuevo plan de estudios.

Ensanche notable ha tomado en el año transcurrido la instrucción primaria, base primordial de la educación pública.

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Debiera entrar en extensa exposición de los asuntos del ramo de Hacienda, el más importante de los que forman la labor administrativa; pero en obsequio á la brevedad, me concretaré á ponerlos al corriente de una manera ligera del estado de nuestras rentas y de todo lo que se relaciona con la Hacienda Pública.

Los rendimientos generales de las rentas ascendieron á \$6,556,721.56, así:

Rentas aduaneras	\$4, 168, 564. 59
Rentas de licores	1, 814, 761. 99
Rentas diversas	315, 283. 14
Telégrafos, Correos y otros servicios	285, 111. 84
	<hr/>
	6, 556, 721. 56

Comparados con los productos del año de 1900 que fueron de \$6,337,729.06, resulta un aumento de \$218,992.50, correspondiendo

A rentas aduaneras	\$144,991.70
A rentas diversas y servicios.....	87,200.57
	<hr/>
	232,192.27
Menos baja en las rentas de licores	13,199.77
	<hr/>
	218,992.50

A los \$6,556,721.56 que produjeron las rentas, hay que agregar \$1,133,958.17 por negociaciones, depósitos y devoluciones y \$135,084.67 por existencias anteriores y saldo de traslaciones, con lo que los ingresos generales, alcanzaron la suma de \$7,825,764.40.

Los egresos fueron \$7,640,891.17, compuestos de lo siguiente:

Diferentes ramos del servicio administrativo	\$4,378,948.31
Pago de diferentes créditos.....	3,197,956.09
Devolución de depósitos y otros egresos.....	63,986.77
	<hr/>
	7,540,891.17
Queda para este año una existencia de	184,873.23

Los \$3,197,357.09 que pagó de créditos, se descomponen así:

Amortización de bonos de El Salvador	\$29,622.38
De intereses de los mismos.....	514,468.87
Amortización de créditos por contratas, préstamos, pedidos de mercaderías, etc	2,683,487.22
	<hr/>
	3,227,578.47

Tomadas en cuenta las emisiones de bonos durante el año y los intereses que les corresponden, resulta que la deuda pública, representada en diferentes bonos, quedó así en 31 de diciembre último:

Bonos de El Salvador, capital	\$5,561,562.68
Intereses	515,325.93
Diferentes bonos:	
Capital	\$2,184,523.55
Intereses	64,492.27
	<hr/>
	2,249,015.82
Formando un total de	8,325,904.43

La exportación por los puertos de la República en el año de 1901 fue como sigue:

	Plata.
326,588 bultos de café, con valor de	\$8,308,466
90,574 bultos de otros artículos	2,647,579
	<hr/>
417,162	10,956,045

Las importaciones fueron de 195,204 bultos, con un valor en oro de \$2,615,150.64, que agregándole un cambio calculado al 150 por ciento son \$6,537,876.60. Comparada esta cantidad con la que da la exportación, resulta en favor de la última un saldo de \$4,418,168.40.

Como veréis, en al año se ha pagado por amortización de créditos, contratas de préstamos, pedidos al exterior, etc., la respetable suma

de \$2,683,487.22, en cuyo hecho se basa el crédito del país y del Gobierno, el que me complace deciros, es en extremo satisfactorio.

Según los datos que anteceden, existía el 31 de diciembre del año próximo pasado, un pasivo de deuda flotante representada en bonos de diversas clases de \$2,249,015.82, suma que, casi en su totalidad, procede de las erogaciones causadas para la reposición de los elementos de guerra destruidos por el siniestro de que os he hablado. Sin ese lamentable contratiempo nuestra deuda flotante habría quedado casi totalmente amortizada en el mes de diciembre.

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Según el "South American Journal" de 10 de mayo de 1902, ha habido disminución en el valor tanto de las importaciones como de las exportaciones de 1901, comparadas con las del año anterior.

El total importado en 1901 fué \$23,691,932, lo que acusa \$286,274 menos que en el año anterior.

El de las exportaciones fué \$27,731,126, lo que acusa \$1,679,736 menos que en 1900.

VENEZUELA.

ACUÑACIÓN DE PLATA.

I.

EL CONGRESO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA

decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1. Se acuerda la acuñación de 2,000,000 de bolívars en plata, 1,500,000 bolívars en piezas de 5 bolívars y 500,000 bolívars en piezas de 2 bolívars.

ARTÍCULO 2. Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo Nacional para que disponga y lleva á cabo la acuñación de que se habla en el artículo anterior, ajustándose en todo á las prescripciones legales sobre la materia.

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo, en Caracas, á 21 de marzo de 1902—año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

II.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de la República, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1. En conformidad con el decreto legislativo fecha 21 del corriente mes, que autoriza al Ejecutivo Nacional para la acuñación de 2,000,000 de bolívars en moneda de plata, procédase por la Casa

de Moneda que se juzgue más conveniente, á dicha acuñación, llenándose los requisitos que establece la ley de 9 de julio de 1891 vigente.

ARTÍCULO 2. La acuñación á que se refiere el artículo anterior se hará como lo dispone el referido decreto legislativo en las siguientes proporciones:

Un millón quinientos mil bolívares en monedas de á 5 bolívares, de 900 milésimos de ley y 25 gramos de peso, y

Quinientos mil bolívares en monedas de 2 bolívares, de 835 milésimos milésimos de ley y 10 gramos de peso.

ARTÍCULO 3. La circulación de esta moneda será obligatoria para los particulares, en la proporción que establece para la de plata el aparte único del artículo 17 de la ley de 9 de julio de 1891 sobre moneda nacional, y bajo la pena que señala el artículo 23 de la misma ley.

ARTÍCULO 4. Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se indicarán las aduanas de la República por donde debe hacerse la introducción de dicha moneda.

ARTÍCULO 5. El Ministro de Hacienda queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponda.

Dado, firmado de mi mano, etc., en Caracas, á 26 de marzo de 1902. Año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

RESTABLECIMIENTO DE RELACIONES CON FRANCIA.

EL PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE
VENEZUELA.

Por cuanto el 19 de febrero del corriente año de 1902 se ajustó en París entre el Plenipotenciario de Venezuela y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Francesa, un protocolo para dejar restablecido el antiguo trato político entre las dos naciones y cuyo tenor es como sigue:

“Los suscritos, el Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, y el Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República Francesa, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido lo siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO 1.

“Al propio tiempo que nombren sus Ministros en París y Caracas, los Gobiernos Venezolano y Francés designarán cada uno un árbitro y elegirán por tercero al Excelentísimo Señor Don F. DE LEÓN CASTILLO, Marqués del MUNI, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Su Majestad el Rey de España cerca del Presidente de la República Francesa.

“Los dos primeros árbitros se reunirán en Caracas inmediatamente después de la entrega por el Ministro de Francia al Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela de sus credenciales, á efecto de examinar

de concierto las demandas de indemnizaciones presentadas por Franceses por daños sufridos en Venezuela con motivo de los acontecimientos revolucionarios de 1892. Las demandas de indemnizaciones que no pudieren arreglarse amigablemente entre estos dos árbitros serán sometidas por ellos al tercero en discordia.

“Si no se hubiere estatuido nada definitivamente, ya por los dos árbitros, ya por el tercero, dentro del plazo de un año contado desde la llegada del árbitro francés á Caracas, el Gobierno venezolano entregará al Gobierno francés, para distribuirse por él entre los derechos-habientes, 1,000,000 de bolívares en deuda diplomática del 3 por ciento, mediante el cual pago quedarán definitivamente arregladas todas las reclamaciones motivadas por los sucesos revolucionarios de 1892.

“ARTÍCULO 2.

“Las demandas de indemnización extrañas á las que son objeto del artículo 1º, pero que estén fundadas en hechos anteriores al 23 de mayo de 1899, serán examinadas de concierto por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela y por el Ministro de Francia en Caracas. Si dentro de un plazo de seis meses, contado desde la entrega de las credenciales del Ministro de Francia en Caracas, no se pusieren de acuerdo sobre el monto de las indemnizaciones que hayan de concederse, las demandas serán sometidas por ellos al tercero en discordia, designado en el artículo precedente.

“El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela y el Ministro de Francia en Caracas, podrán delegar, cada uno en lo que le concierna, la ejecución de las disposiciones que preceden, en el árbitro nombrado por su Gobierno.

“Si varias demandas de indemnizaciones fundadas en hechos diferentes se presentaren por el mismo reclamante y una de ellos estuviere en el caso de someterse al procedimiento establecido en el presente artículo, las demandas se juntarán á ella para ser objeto de un arreglo único.

“Queda entendido que este procedimiento, como el adoptado para las reclamaciones de 1892, no se instituye sino á título excepcional y no invalida la Convencion del 26 de noviembre de 1895.

“ARTÍCULO 3.

“El tercero en discordia decidirá sin apelación.

“Las indemnizaciones se pagarán al Gobierno francés en títulos de la deuda diplomática del 3 por ciento, dentro de los tres meses que sigan al acuerdo ó al fallo.

“ARTÍCULO 4.

“El Gobierno venezolano pedirá al Congreso que inscriba en el presupuesto de gastos las sumas necesarias para al pago de las mensual-

dades atrasadas de la deuda diplomática, y los tenedores de títulos de esa deuda deberán, por lo demás, participar de todas las ventajas que resulten para ellos de la estricta aplicación de las leyes venezolanas orgánicas sobre la materia.

“El presente Arreglo será ratificado, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en París ó en Caracas, cuanto antes se pueda, y á más tardar el 30 de abril de 1902.

“En fe de lo cual, los suscritos, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos respectivos, han extendido el presente acto y puesto en él sus sellos.

“Hecho por duplicado en París, el 19 de febrero de 1902.

“Firmado:

“H. MAUBOURGUET.

“Firmado:

“DELCASSÉ.”

Y por cuanto en la misma fecha de 19 de febrero del corriente año de 1902, suscribieron en París el citado Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, y el Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República Francesa, un acto anexo al Protocolo precedente y que dice así:

“El Señor H. MAUBOURGUET, Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, da comunicación al Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República francesa, de la resolución gubernativa el 22 de marzo de 1898, cuya copia se anexa al presente.

“El Gobierno Francés toma razón de las disposiciones contenidas en dicha Resolución.

“En fe de lo cual han firmado el presente Acto que será agregado á las ratificaciones del Protocolo firmado con fecha de hoy.

“Hecho en duplicado en París, el 19 de febrero de 1902.

“Firmado:

“H. MAUBOURGUET.

“Firmado:

“DELCASSÉ.”

Y por cuanto el Congreso Nacional, en uso de sus atribuciones y mediante la Ley del 15 de abril en curso, prestó su aprobación al Protocolo y Acto preinsertos, cuyas ratificaciones fueron canjeadas en esta ciudad ayer, 17 del presente;

Por tanto, dispone que se publiquen para que tengan cumplimiento en lo que á Venezuela corresponde.

Dado, formado, sellado con el Sello del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Caracas, á 18 de abril de 1902—Año 91° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

J. R. PACHANO.

NUEVA CONCESIÓN FERROCARRILERA.

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela ha concedido una concesión al Señor TINEDO VELASCO para la construcción de un ferrocarril que unirá el puerto de Barranquitas en la costa oeste del Lago de Maracaibo con un punto conveniente de las Sabanas de San Ignacio del distrito de Perijá. Los trabajos principiarán á más tardar dentro de doce meses, terminándose y abriéndose al servicio público la línea dentro de otros 12 meses, á partir de la fecha de la aprobación del contrato por el Congreso. El ferrocarril será de una sola vía, con anchos entre rieles de un metro siete centímetros. En la estación de San Ignacio, el ferrocarril puede bifurcarse en un ramal hacia el norte que pase por la Villa del Rosario, y un ramal hácia el sur que pase por la Villa de Machiques. El concesionario hará el estudio de los dos ramales durante 24 meses fijados para principiar y ofrecer al público la línea de Barranquitas á San Ignacio. La concesión durará 99 años después de cuyo tiempo las líneas férreas con todo su material fijo y rodante, incluyendo los almacenes, oficinas, etc., pasarán á ser propiedad del Gobierno de Venezuela.

COMERCIO DE CIUDAD BOLÍVAR EN 1901.

Según informes publicados oficialmente en Londres en 7 de abril de 1902, el comercio de ciudad Bolívar en 1901 superó en valor en £9,375 al de 1900. El volúmen total de ese comercio representó £706,388, en 1901.

El aumento en las importaciones fué de £3,296. El total importado fué £266,095.

El total exportado representó un valor de £440,293.

Todos los medios de comunicación con el resto del mundo que tiene ahora Ciudad Bolívar consisten, según el cónsul británico que da estos informes, casi exclusivamente en un vapor venezolano, de mediano tamaño, que hace viajes quincenales de Ciudad Bolívar á la isla de Trinidad. Los fletes son crecidos.

La siguiente tabla muestra los principales artículos exportados por Ciudad Bolívar en 1900 y 1901, expresando su cantidad y valuación:

Artículos.	1900.		1901.	
	Cantidad.	Valua- ción.	Cantidad.	Valua- ción.
	Kilos.	£	Kilos.	£
Cacao	38,481	2,327	33,810	1,924
Café.....	13,107	431	66,997	1,828
Copaiba (aceite de).....	8,474	860	16,287	1,578
Goma (Pará).....	47,730	11,561	142,797	31,363
Goma (Balata).....	1,205,612	185,141	1,164,778	167,574
Cueros	1,495,937	80,513	1,486,582	81,100
Pieles de ciervos.....	35,169	2,985	52,192	4,336
Otras pieles			12,060	545
Oro en pasta	600	63,904	842	89,151
Oro y plata acuñados			63	190
Habas tongas	86,460	9,272	7,571	904
Tabaco.....	43,211	1,488	57,008	1,865
Plumas de garza	5,811	35,882	1,013	10,375
Otros artículos	71,018	8,075	25,542	937
Ganado mayor.....	número.	30,777	9,613	45,699
Otros animales	idem..	998	237	924
		434,214		440,293

BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

Con el título "The Hacendado Mexicano's Mexican Sugar Report, 1900-1901," se ha publicado en México, parte en castellano, y parte en inglés, un interesante folleto de 86 páginas que contiene multitud de noticias sobre el cultivo de la caña, y la fabricación del azúcar en México, la América Central y Puerto Rico. La cantidad total producida por los ingenios de México de 1899 á 1900 se calcula haber sido de 79,600,370 kilogramos, ó 79,600 toneladas.

Entre las publicaciones de interés que la Oficina ha recibido se nallan las siguientes: (1) El Boletín del mes de marzo del Instituto de la Fiebre Amarilla (March Bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute), en que están recopilados todos los Boletines expedidos anteriormente, que son desde el No. 1 hasta el 7 inclusive, y en que se da la historia entera del Instituto y sus procedimientos. (2) El Boletín del Departamento de Agricultura titulado "Mexico as a market for pure-bred beef cattle" (México como mercado para ganado mayor de raza pura). (3) La publicación de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro, titulada "Commercial Africa in 1901" (El África desde el punto de vista del comercio en 1901). (4) El libro titulado "Anuario Estadístico de la República del Uruguay, 1899-1900." (5) El Boletín del Censo de los Estados Unidos de América sobre las industrias del lino, cáñamo, etc. (6) Y la publicación del mismo género relativa á la industria del hielo artificial.

Á la lista de los libros regalados á la Biblioteca de Colón por el Señor Ministro de Bolivia, Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, de que se dió cuenta en la página 1065 del BOLETÍN de abril de este año de 1902, hay que agregar los siguientes:

Ley de responsabilidad de los altos dignatarios del Estado.

Ley de timbres y papel sellado.

Ley y reglamento de imprenta.

Código penal.

La Biblioteca se complace en hacer público su agradecimiento á su distinguido favorecedor.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XII.

JUNHO DE 1902.

No. 6.

COMISSÃO PARA O ESTUDO DA PRODUÇÃO, DISTRIBUIÇÃO E CONSUMO DE CAFÉ.

Afim de evitar toda duvida que pudesse ocorrer a este respeito, se faz presente neste lugar preferente do BOLETIM, que a Comissão para o estudo da produção, distribuição e consumo do café, e a Convenção Internacional Sanitaria, cuja celebração se accordou pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, em 29 de Janeiro do corrente anno, na capital de Mexico, foram convocadas como segue:

A Comissão para o estudo da produção, distribuição e consumo do café, para 1º de Outubro de 1902, na cidade de Nova York.

A Convenção Internacional Sanitaria para 15 de Outubro de 1902, nesta cidade de Washington.

Como a resolução referente ao Congresso Aduaneiro necessita approvação dos respectivos Governos, sua convocação foi adiada.

No relatorio que o Senhor ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Delegado por Guatemala na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, dirige ao seu Governo em 15 de Março deste anno, se diz com respeito ao assumpto do café o que segue:

PROTECÇÃO Á INDUSTRIA DO CAFÉ.

Na sessão de 30 de Dezembro de 1901, a nossa delegação apresentou o seguinte projecto:

“1. Que dentro de um anno, contado desde o encerramento das sessões da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, se reuna na cidade de Nova York, Estados Unidos de America, uma comissão

composta de um ou mais delegados nomeados por cada governo que deseje estar representado nella, os quaes deverão ter conhecimentos technicos acerca da producção, distribuição e consumo do café.

“2. O Conselho Directivo da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas fixará a data em que haverá de reunir-se esta commissão, que será organizada como ella decidir, com o auxilio da Secretaria mencionada, e terá por objecto o estudo das causas que produzem actualmente a crise que esta grande industria atravessa, e propor os meios praticos de evital-a ou diminuila.”

Pronunciei então umas phrases que resumidas, foram consignadas assim na acta do dia:

“Sua Excellencia o Senhor LAZO ARRIAGA, delegado de Guatemala, disse que desejava chamar a attenção da Conferencia sobre um assumpto de grande importancia para todas, ou quasi todas as nações deste continente—a crise por que atravessa na actualidade a industria do café. Quinze das ditas nações são productoras de tão precioso grão, e as quatro restantes consumidoras delle. As relações commerciaes de todas soffrem grandes perturbações como consequencia dessa crise.

“O problema que esta occasiona, não só é um problema commercial, mas tambem um problema economico, politico e social. A baixa no preço do café tem diminuido consideravelmente as rendas de alguns paizes americanos, e talvez deva ver-se nella a causa de algumas das revoluções que affligem varios dos referidos paizes, e que bem pode explicar-se, em grande parte, pela pobreza e a miseria que nelles reina, como resultado da terrivel crise que atravessa a industria do café.

“Buscar um remedio a tão grandes males, é tarefa digna desta Conferencia, e por isso o orador conclue submittendo á sua approvação uma proposição encaminhada para lograr proposito tão laudavel.

“Accrescenteí, alem disto, que na minha opinião, era possivel encontrar meios praticos que evitem ou, quando menos, diminuam os maos effeitos que se originam no estado anomaló por que na actualidade passa a industria do café; mas si a reunião de peritos que a delegação de Guatemala propunha não desse outro resultado que o negativo de que estes, depois do exame detido do assumpto, declarem que não ha remedio possivel, isso só constituiria já vantagem não desprezivel, pois os productores, desanimados definitivamente pelo incerto porvir da industria, em vez de continuar fazendo sacrificios esteris para manter suas plantações, dedicariam seu capital e seus esforços ao desenvolvimento de outras culturas, dando assim variedade á producção nacional e augmentando a riqueza publica.

“A Conferencia acceitou o projecto na mesma forma em que o propozemos.”

Com o titulo de “O Café: sua historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producção, exportação, importação, consumo, etc.,” preparou a

Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas uma extensa memoria, que será submettida á consideração desta Commissão tão prompto como se reuna. Nella encontrarão os Senhores delegados importantes informações que poderão ajudar-lhes para o satisfactorio desempenho de sua alta missão.

Para que se conheça de antemão o alcance desse trabalho parece conveniente publicar o indice das materias que aquelle comprehende, e o prefacio com que o apresentou seu distincto auctor, o Senhor NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, Secretario da Secretaria.

O indice das materias é como segue:

Prefacio.

Historia do café—Historia natural do café—Variedades de café.

Paizes e lugares que produzem café:

America:

America do Norte: Mexico.

America Central: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Honduras Britannica, Nicaragua.

America do Sul: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Equador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela.

As Antilhas: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadalupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Maria Galante, Martinica, Porto Rico, Republica Dominicana.

Guyana: Ingleza (Demerara), Franceza (Cayenna), Hollandeza (Surinam).

Asia: Arabia (Moka), Birmania, as Ilhas Philippinas, India Britannica.

Africa: Burbon (Ilha da Reunião), Liberia.

Oceania: Colonias Indicas de Hollanda, Borneo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynesia: Fiji, Hawaii, Nova Guineia, Samoa.

Australasia: Australia.

Produção de café no mundo.

Consumo de café no mundo.

Consumo geral de café por paizes.

Consumo geral de café por unidade de população.

Consumo de café em Allemanha.

Consumo de café em França.

Consumo de café em Austria-Hungria.

Consumo de café em Italia.

Consumo de café em Russia.

Os Estados Unidos:

Sua importação de café.

Seu consumo de café.

Sua exportação de café.

Bolsa de café em Nova York.

A Grã Bretanha: Importação, consumo e exportação de café.

Direitos de importação sobre o café nos principaes paizes do mundo.

Direitos de exportação sobre o café nos paizes que o produzem.

Solo e clima apropriados para cultivar o café.

Cultivo de café.

Colheita do café.

Beneficio do café.

Enfermidades do café e meios de combatel-as.

Conservação do café.

Torrefacção do café.

Preparação do café para o uso domestico.

Composição chimica do café.

Falsificações do café.

Mistura de cafés.

Modificações effectuadas no uso do café como bebida.

Efeitos do café no organismo humano.

A Liga dos paizes que produzem o café (por J. A. OLAVARIA).

O Café nos Estados Unidos (por F. DE ASSIS BRASIL).

Estudo sobre o café (por J. B. CALVO).

Recommendações aos Delegados ao Congresso do Café (por A. LAZO ARRIAGA).

Bibliographia.

O prefacio diz assim:

“Sendo o café um dos principaes artigos de exportação de grande parte dos paizes da America Latina, com excepção da Republica Argentina, do Chile e do Uruguay que não o produzem, e devendo-se reunir em Nova York, em 15 de Outubro do presente anno, segundo a resolução da Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, o Congresso que discutirá os meios mais efficazes de proteger a industria do café no Hemispherio Occidental e recommendará a adopção das medidas que, a seu juizo deem resultados praticos immediatos em tal sentido, de conformidade com o accordo do Conselho Directivo da União Internacional das Republicas Americana, em sua sessão de 19 de Março proximo passado, a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas reuniu neste folheto, o maior numero possivel de dados sobre o café e tem a honra de apresental-os ao dito Congresso, abrigando a esperanza de que sejam utilizaveis, como referencia, na discussão de um assumpto tão importante e transcendental, posto que o café chegou a ser um dos artigos de maior trafico, e tem cahido por completo, em mãos de especulação, o que expõe seu preço de venda a grandes flutuações, podendo occasionar grandes prejuizos aos cultivadores de café. Por outra parte, a ruina dos cafezaes de um paiz, pode fazer subir os preços e o cultivo do café em novas regiões pode fazel-os baixar, assim como si a producção deste fructo continua excedendo á procura que tem nos mercados do mundo, esta superabundancia dará, indubitavelmente, por resultado, ainda maior depressão no preço de venda deste artigo. Deve-se ter em conta o facto que é muito vasta a zona favoravel ao cultivo do café, pois está comprehendida nas linhas isothermicas de 25° de latitude norte e de 30° de latitude sul.

“A maioria dos paizes civilisados adoptaram a regra de consolidar as forças productoras de todo artigo de consumo para dar vigor á producção e evitaras flutuações exaggeradas dos preços de venda. Seguindo, pois, este precedente, uma união, bem entendida, que tomasse em consideração immediata, entre os pontos de importancia capital, a necessidade de determinar meios praticos de reduzir os juros que vence o capital na America Latina e especialmente, o destinado á industria do café, daria resultados muito proveitosos para o productor, pois seria reduzido o custo da producção e seria mais facil a accumulção do producto, maiores as utilidades, mais consideravel o incremento do capital

e, por conseguinte, maior a força de produzir por modo verdadeiramente remunerador.

“Com este folheto e com as considerações que antecedem, contribue a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas aos arduos e complexos labores do Congresso destinado a proteger e melhorar a industria do café na America.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *Junho de 1902.*”

COLHEITA DE CAFÉ NO MUNDO.

Conforme as melhores estatisticas que se têm á mão, a produção de café no mundo no anno de 1901 foi 15,460,000 saccos de 132 libras cada um, ou seja 2,040,720,000 libras.

Desta immensa quantidade correspondem ao Brazil, em numeros redondos, 11,500,000 saccos, ou sejam 1,518,000,000 libras, o que equivale a quasi os quatro quintos do total.

Os Estados da America Central, Mexico, e as Republicas de Venezuela, Colombia, Equador e Peru, contribuíram á produção com 2,200,000 saccos, ou sejam 290,400,000 libras.

A Republica de Haiti figurou neste respeito com grande credito. A produção, 450,000 saccos, ou sejam 59,400,000 libras, foi grande para o paiz; e a qualidade do grão foi excellente. O café de Haiti é muito apreciado em França, para onde se exportam todos os annos as duas terças partes da colheita.

Porto Rico e Jamaica subministraram 200,000 saccos, ou seja 26,400,000 libras.

As colonias hollandezas do Oriente produziram 480,000 saccos, ou seja 63,360,000 libras.

A India Britannica, Ceylão e as Philippinas, 315,000 saccos ou 41,580,000 libras.

Africa e Moka, 225,000 saccos, ou 29,700,000 libras.

O excesso da produção sobre o consumo foi de 1,342,000 saccos, ou 177,000,000 libras.

CONSUMO DE CAFÉ NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, o consumo do café neste paiz tem ido em notavel augmento desde o anno de 1890.

As cifras officiaes são como segue:

Anno fiscal.	Quantidade importada.
	<i>Libras.</i>
1889-1890.....	499, 159, 120
1890-1891.....	519, 528, 432
1891-1892.....	640, 210, 788
1894-1895.....	652, 208, 975
1896-1897.....	737, 645, 670
1898-1899.....	831, 827, 063
1900-1901.....	854, 571, 310

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO GERAL CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA E O PERU—MEXICO ASSIGNALADO COMO UM DOS ARBITROS.

O Presidente da Republica de Bolivia e o Presidente da Republica do Peru, desejosos de estreitar firmemente os vinculos que existem entre os dous Estados, estabelecendo o arbitramento nas relações de ambas as Republicas, nomearam para este fim, por seus plenipotenenciarios—

Sua Excellencia, o Presidente da Republica de Bolivia, o Doutor Dom FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Ministro das Relações Exteriores; e Sua Excellencia, o Presidente de Republica do Peru, o Doutor Dom FELIPE DE OSMA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario, os quaes celebraram o seguinte:

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO.

ART. I.

As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter a arbitramento todas as controversias ate hoje pendentes e as que durante a vigencia do presente tratado surgirem entre ellas, quaesquer que sejam sua natureza e causas e sempre que não tiverem podido ser resolvidas por negociações directas.

ART. II.

Em cada caso occorrente, as Partes Contractantes celebrarão um convenio especial, com o objecto de determinar a materia da controversia, fixar os pontos que devem ser resolvidos, a extensão das faculdades do arbitro e o modo de proceder que ha de ser observado.

ART. III.

Em caso de que as Altas Partes não chegarem a por-se de accordo sobre os pontos a que se refere o artigo anterior, o arbitro fica facultado para determinar em vista das pretensões de ambas as partes, os pontos de facto e de direito que deverão ser decididos para a solução da controversia e estabelecer o procedimento que se deve seguir.

ART. IV.

As Altas Partes concordam em que o arbitro será o Tribunal permanente de arbitramento que se estabelecer em virtude dos accordos que a Conferencia Pan-Americana que funciona actualmente em Mexico adoptar.

ART. V.

Para estes dous casos: (a) si não chegar a constituir-se o Tribunal a que se refere o artigo precedente, e (b) si ha necessidade de occorrer ao arbitramento antes de se constituir esse Tribunal, as Altas Partes concordam em designar como arbitro, o Governo da Republica Argentina, o de Hespanha e o dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que respectivamente exerçam o cargo um por impedimento de outro e na ordem em que estão mencionados.

ART. VI.

Si durante a vigencia do presente tratado e nos dous casos suppostos a que se refere o artigo anterior, occorrerem distinctos casos de arbitramento, serão successivamente entregues para sua solução, aos governos indicados, na ordem que se acha estabelecida.

ART. VII.

O arbitro é tambem competente: 1º, para determinar sobre a regularidade de sua constituição, a validade do compromisso e sua interpretação; 2º, para adoptar as providencias necessarias e resolver todas as difficuldades que surgirem no curso do debate. As questões de character technico ou scientifico que se apresentarem, serão submettidas para solução á Real Sociedade Geographica de Londres ou ao Instituto Geodesico Internacional de Berlim; e 3º, para fixar a epoca de seu funcionamento.

ART. VIII.

Ao decidir a questão que lhe é submettida, o arbitro se governará pelos principios do Direito Internacional, e nas questões de limites, pelo principio americano do “*uti possidetis*” de 1810, sempre que no convenio a que se refere o artigo 2º não se estabelecer a applicação de regras especiaes ou se auctorizar o arbitro a decidir como arbitro amigo.

ART. IX.

A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio, com expressão de seus fundamentos. Será lavrada em duplicata e remettida a cada uma das partes por meio de seu representante perante o arbitro.

ART. X.

A sentença legalmente pronunciada decidirá dentro dos limites de seu alcance a difficuldade entre as partes.

ART. XI.

O arbitro estabelecerá na sentença o prazo dentro do qual deve ser executada.

ART. XII.

A sentença é inappellavel e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo, se admittirá o recurso de revisão perante o mesmo arbitro que a pronunciou, sempre que se deduzir antes de vencido o prazo fixado para sua execução nos seguintes casos:

1°. Si a sentença tiver sido dictada em virtude de um documento falso ou adulterado.

2°. Si a sentença tiver sido em todo ou em parte a consequencia de um error de facto, que resulte dos documentos da causa.

ART. XIII.

O recurso de revisão não poderá ser interposto, em caso algum, depois de passados seis mezes contados da notificação da sentença.

ART. XIV.

As Altas Partes nomearão seu representante no caso, porão á disposição do arbitro todos os meios de informação que dellas dependam e satisfarão suas proprias despezas e a metade dos gastos geraes do arbitramento.

ART. XV.

O mesmo arbitro que pronunciou a sentença decidirá sobre as questões que se suscitarem em sua execução.

ART. XVI.

O presente tratado durará dez annos a contar da data da troca das ratificações. Si não for denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, continuará regendo por outros des annos, e assim successivamente.

ART. XVII.

As ratificações do presente tratado serão trocadas em La Paz ou em Lima, dentro do prazo de um anno da data. Em fê do que os abaixo assignados firmam e sellam o presente tratado, feito em duplicata na cidade de La Paz, aos vinte-um dias do mez de Novembro do anno de mil novecentos e um.

(Firmado)

(Firmado)

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

SITUAÇÃO GERAL DA REPUBLICA.

Entre os relatorios apresentados á Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico, o da Delegação da Republica Argentina, foi de interesse especial. Esse relatorio foi recebido na bibliotheca da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas e contem as seguintes informações sobre a situação geral da Republica.

No que diz respeito á condição sanitaria, a cidade de Buenos Aires é citada como a que figura em primeiro lugar. Suas obras de abastecimento de agua e rede de esgotos foram executadas pelos mais distinctos engenheiros que se podiam obter, e teem sido ampliadas e extendidas devido ao crescimento da população da cidade. As obras de abastecimento de agua consistem em dous tunneis, sub-fluvial e subterraneo, de 5,700 metros de comprimento, com machinas elevadoras que podem levantar, em 24 horas, 172,000 metros cubicos de agua a 15 metros de altura. O consumo annual passa de 36,000,000 kilolitros, ou seja 123 litros por habitante por dia.

O systema de esgotos adoptado é o que se denomina circulante ou dinamico, com canalização mixta, arrojando-se todas as materias, aguas servidas e pluviaes ao Rio da Prata, a 25 kilometros ao sul. O custo da rede de esgotos em fins de 1899, se approximava a \$34,000,000, ouro. Um quadro da proporção dos fallecimentos nas principaes cidades do mundo mostra que a proporção de Buenos Aires foi de 17 por 1,000 habitantes contra 17.4 em Hamburgo, 18.4 em Nova York e Geneva, 19.2 em Londres, 20.1 em Paris, 20.7 em Vienna, e em proporção ascendente até 31.5, em Nurenberg. Tambem têm-se melhorado as condições sanitarias em Rosario, La Plata, Bahia e demais portos argentinos, tendo a cidade de Rosario os dous serviços tão completos como a mesma capital.

A primeira linha ferrea foi aberta ao trafego na Republica no anno de 1857, com só 10 kilometros de extensão. Em 1867 a extensão de vias ferreas tinha ascendido a 572 kilometros; em 1875, a 1,384 kilometros; em 1880, a 2,313 kilometros; em 1885, a 4,451 kilometros, e em 1890 a 9,254 kilometros. Desde então, a construcção de vias ferreas tem augmentado com rapidez. Em 1891 a extensão total de vias ferreas foi de 11,700 kilometros; em 1895, chegou a 14,222 kilometros, e finalmente, em 1901, a 17,062 kilometros. Deste numero correspondem a linhas de propriedade do Governo Nacional pouco mais de 2,000 kilometros, e o resto a empresas estrangeiras. O capital empregado nestas linhas ascende a 553,000,000 pesos, ouro, approximadamente.

A communicação marítima entre a Republica Argentina e os diversos portos dos Estados Unidos e da Europa é feita principalmente pelas linhas de vapores, Lloyd Norte Allemão e Hamburgo Americana. As principaes empresas de vapores que põem em communicação quasi diaria a Republica Argentina com Montevidéo, os portos do Brazil e Europa, são a *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, com quatro vapores de 5,000 a 6,000 toneladas, fazendo viagens quinzenaes; a *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, servida por nove vapores de 2,000 a 4,300 toneladas, que faz viagens cada 10 dias; a *Messageries Maritimes*, servida por seis vapores de 5,550 a 6,500 toneladas, que faz o serviço cada semana; a *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, servida por seis vapores de 8,000 a 9,000 toneladas, fazendo viagens mensaes; a *Hamburgische und Sud-Amerika*, servida por seis vapores de 8,000 a 9,000 toneladas, com saídas semanaes; a *La Veloce*, servida por treze vapores de 1,000 a 4,900 toneladas, que faz viagens cada dez dias; a Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, servida por dez vapores de 3,140 a 6,000 toneladas, fazendo duas viagens por mez; e a *Compañía Transatlántica Española*, com seis vapores de 3,100 a 5,300 toneladas.

O serviço de navegação entre os portos argentinos e os dos Estados Unidos, é feito por varias companhias de navegação: A de *Lamport & Holt*, a *Prince Line*, a *Norton Line* e outras de menor importancia. O porto de Buenos Aires comprehende duas bacias com 154,000 e 112,600 metros quadrados de superficie. Cada uma das bacias se une com os diques que teem um total de 66 hectares de superficie de agua. Ha dous arsenaes de 150 e de 180 metros de comprimento. A extensão dos molhes é de 9,790 metros, havendo nelles 21 depositos fiscaes, com 2,466 metros de frente e 566,000 metros cubicos de capacidade. Em materia de elementos destinados ao serviço podem citar-se 133 guindastes hydraulicos, entre os quaes ha fixos, moveis e a vapor, de 1,500, 5,000, 10,000 e 30,000 kilos; 36 elevadores; 50 cabrestantes; 14 machinas de incendio; 5 pontes giratorias; comportas; guindastes fluctuantes; uma estrada de ferro de 32 kilometros de extensão e duas installações para illuminação electrica. O custo das obras do porto foi de 35,624,000 pesos, ouro. Obras de melhoramento tambem foram realizadas ultimamente no porto de La Plata ao custo de \$24,000,000, e o Porto de Bahia Blanco já contractou importantes obras de melhoramento.

A revista das instituições bancarias existentes na Capital da Republica Argentina, demonstra que esses estabelecimentos estão em condições de satisfazer as necessidades das transacções commerciaes que se effectuam entre a Republica Argentina e os paizes estrangeiros. O mais importante destes bancos é o *Banco de la Nación*, fundado por lei promulgada em 16 de Outubro de 1891, com um capital de 50,000,000 pesos, moeda nacional. O seu balanço de 30 de Junho de 1901, mostra depositos de 100,000,000 pesos; descontos, 84,000,000 pesos e effectivo em caixa, 72,000,000 pesos. Este banco tem oito succursaes em di-

versas partes da Republica. Outros bancos de importancia são o Banco Allemão Transatlantico; o Banco Britannico da America do Sul; Banco do Commercio; Banco Hespanhol do Rio da Prata; Banco Francez do Rio da Prata; Banco Italia e Rio da Prata; Banco de Londres e Rio da Prata; Banco de Londres e Brazil; Novo Banco Italiano; Banco Popular Argentino; Banco Popular Italiano e o Tarapacá and London Bank, Limited. As operações do Bankers' Clearing House montaram a 696,584,994.16 pesos ouro e 1,794,209,766.10 pesos papel, ou seja um total de 3,402,660,743.12 pesos. Varios bancos, porém, não liquidam suas operações por meio do Clearing House.

O relatório contem o seguinte resumo interessante das industrias agricolas e pecuarias da Republica:

“A Republica Argentina é um paiz essencialmente agricola e creador de gado. Suas extensas planicies, a fertilidade de seu solo, seu clima temperado, favoravel para o cultivo dos cereaes e para a criação do gado, offerecem aos labores do colonizador condições excepcionalmente favoraveis, e fazem a Republica figurar já entre as mais grandes nações exportadoras de grãos e de carnes. A produção de trigo e de milho é de 42.33 alqueires por habitante, contra 42 nos Estados Unidos e Dinamarca, 30 no Canadá, 23 em Suecia, 20 em Russia, 19 em França e 8 no Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha.

“Em 1872, a superficie de terra cultivada não alcançava a 130,000 hectares; em 1888, ella tinha subido a 815,438 hectares e em 1895 a 2,049,683 hectares. Em 1899, a area semeada de trigo chegava a 3,200,000 hectares, que produziram 2,697,417 toneladas de grão.

“Ao milho corresponde o segundo lugar na produção de cereaes da Republica. Em 1899, havia approximadamente um milhão de hectares semeados, que, á razão de 18 fanegas de 100 kilos por hectare, deram um rendimento de 1,800,000 toneladas metricas de milho.”

As terras cultivadas, segundo o recenseamento agro-pecuario de 1888, sommavam 2,422,995 hectares, e em 1895 chegavam já a 4,895,005 hectares. Finalmente, em 1899, a superficie consagrada ao cultivo de trigo, milho, linho, arvores fructiferas, canna de assucar e vinhedos, chegava a 7,000,000 hectares, como se vê do seguinte quadro que con-signa a area semeada e o valor das differentes colheitas no mesmo anno.

Productos.	Hectares.	Valor (ouro).
Trigo.....	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Milho.....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Linho.....	700,000	27,000,000
Outros cereaes.....	80,000	2,800,000
Alfafa.....	950,000	90,000,000
Amendoim.....	18,000	1,260,000
Canna de assucar.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vinhedos.....	35,000	9,500,000
Tabaco.....	15,000	3,900,000
Outros productos.....	350,000	17,500,000
Total.....	6,998,000	274,710,000

A exportação dos principaes productos agricolas desde 1894 tem sido em toneladas metricas a seguinte:

Anno.	Trigo.	Milho.	Linho.
1894.....	1, 608, 000	54, 876	104, 435
1895.....	1, 010, 000	722, 318	276, 443
1896.....	523, 000	1, 570, 517	229, 675
1897.....	101, 845	374, 942	162, 477
1898.....	645, 161	717, 105	158, 904
1899.....	1, 713, 429	1, 116, 276	217, 713
1900.....	2, 042, 167	740, 685	201, 093

O valor dos productos exportados tem augmentado notavelmente nos ultimos annos, com excepção do de 1897, em que causas naturaes como a secca, a invasão dos gafanhotos, etc., fizeram decrescer o commercio naquella classe de productos. Em 1896 a exportação foi avaliada em \$41,406,438 ouro. Em 1897 esta quantia tinha descendido a \$23,236,369 ouro, para subir em 1898 a \$42,692,922 ouro e chegar em 1899 a \$65,155,995 ouro.

Para mover o volume immenso de suas colheitas, a Republica Argentina dispõe de machinas agricolas as mais aperfeiçoadas e incorpora annualmente a seu capital de instrumentos agricolas um numero consideravel de ceifeiras, grades, arados a vapor, etc. Para ter uma idea da importancia que alcançam as importações de machinas agricolas admittidas na Republica livres de direitos aduaneiros, basta dizer que seu valor em 1895 foi de \$3,707,130 ouro; em 1896, de \$1,202,570 ouro; em 1897, de \$1,072,128 ouro, e, finalmente, em 1899, de \$2,227,332 ouro. Quasi todas essas machinas vêm dos Estados Unidos e constituem a maior parte das importações na Republica Argentina procedentes dos Estados Unidos.

Apezar do desenvolvimento consideravel tomado pela agricultura, a principal fonte de riqueza continúa sendo a criação de gado. Em 1899 a Republica Argentina exportou productos desta industria por valor de \$115,546,906 ouro, ou seja o 625 por mil do valor total de sua exportação naquelle anno. Segundo o recenseamento de 1895, a Republica Argentina possuia 21,701,526 animaes vaccuns; 4,447,859 cavallos; 74,379,562 ovelhas; 562,766 porcos; 483,369 mulas e 2,748,860 cabras, ou seja um total de 104,412,942 cabeças de gado de todas as classes, avaliado em \$1,136,780,411, moeda nacional.

A rapida propagação do gado lanigero nos territorios do sul da Republica faz que a Republica conta hoje com mais de 90,000,000 carneiros. O gado vaccum tem augmentado tambem consideravelmente, não só em quantidade mas em qualidade, devido ao melhoramento das raças. A introducção no paiz de animaes de sangue puro, destinados a reproductores alcança a cifras notaveis nos ultimos tempos. Referindo-se sómente ao periodo de 1896-1900, basta consignar que os criadores de gado da Republica Argentina importaram para reproductores 6,231

cabeças de gado vaccum; 235,734, de gado lanigero e 1,227, de gado cavallar.

O commercio de exportação de gado em pé é summamente importante, ainda que não tanto como o de carnes salgadas e congeladas. Em 1895 a Republica Argentina exportou para differentes paizes, entre os quaes figuram Chile, Uruguay e Bolivia, 408,126 cabeças de gado vaccum e 496,946 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1896, 385,539 cabeças de gado vaccum e 512,016 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1897, 238,121 cabeças de gado vaccum e 504,128 cabeças de gado lanigero; em 1898, 359,296 cabeças de gado vaccum e 577,813 cabeças de gado lanigero, e em 1899, 312,150 cabeças de gado vaccum e 543,458 de gado lanigero. As cifras anteriores dão uma exportação total, durante os cinco annos, de 1,700,232 animaes vaccuns e 2,567,361 lanigeros em pé.

O principal mercado para as carnes da Republica Argentina é a Inglaterra. O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade de novilhos exportados em diversas formas, com destino áquelle paiz, de 1894 a 1900:

Novilhos exportados para Inglaterra.

Annos.	Em pé.	Congelados.	Salgados.	Totaes.
1894	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (em 3½ mezes).....	66,500	34,000	20,000	120,500

As exportações de carneiros gelados nos ultimos annos não são menos consideraveis e estão consignadas nas cifras seguintes:

Annos.	Carneiros gelados.
1898.....	2,464,941
1899.....	2,485,949
1900.....	2,372,969

A industria das salgadeiras é tambem muito importante, estando representada, segundo o recenseamento de 1895, cujas cifras já são antiquadas, por 39 estabelecimentos com um capital de \$37,000,000 ouro.

A abundancia dos rebanhos faz que a Republica Argentina seja um dos principaes paizes productores de lã do mundo. Durante o anno economico comprehendido de 1º de Outubro de 1899 a 30 de Setembro de 1900, a Republica exportou 182,000 toneladas de lã, de um valor de \$61,000,000 ouro. A forte baixa produzida depois na cotação deste textil faz que as exportações de 1900 a 1901 não cheguem á somma anterior, ainda que excederão de \$40,000,000 ouro.

O augmento consideravel na superficie das terras cultivadas, assim como o incremento que tem tomado na Republica Argentina a indus-

tria de criação de gado e as diversas industrias relacionadas com ella, se devem em grande parte á affluencia da immigração europea. Desde 1857, epoca em que se iniciou a corrente immigratoria para a Republica, com a modesta cifra de 4,951 pessoas, até o 31 de Dezembro de 1899, teem chegado á Republica 2,564,391 immigrants e teem sahido 882,596, permanecendo, portanto, 1,681,795, ou seja um termo médio de 39,111 annuaes.

BRAZIL.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE CAMPOS SALLES.

No dia 3 de Maio ultimo, o Senhor CAMPOS SALLES, presidente da Republica do Brazil, enviou ao Congresso Nacional sua mensagem annual, na qual relata os principaes factos occorridos na administração de 1898 a 1902.

O presidente começa dando conta dos intuitos da politica que adoptou ao subir á cadeira da suprema magistratura do paiz, declarando haver tudo feito para bem cumprir o seu dever. Diz que as difficuldades que tinha de enfrentar ao assumir o Governo eram gravissimas. Expõe a situação das finanças a 15 de Novembro de 1898 e mostra o programma adoptado para resolver as difficuldades. Comparando a situação em 1898 com a presente diz o Presidente o seguinte:

“As condições de hoje, em frisante contraste com aquellas que vim encontrar, são estas:

“Os pagamentos em especie, restabelecidos no prazo preciso do convenio de 15 de Junho de 1898, vão sendo feitos com rigorosa e honesta pontualidade.

“A circulação do papel-moeda, alliviada pelo resgate de 107,913,356\$ acha-se reduzida a 680,415,258\$.

“Taxa cambial ao nivel de 12 d.

“A grande massa de papel em circulação, que em sua primitiva totalidade apenas representava o valor de £23,500,000, representa hoje, após a reducção, £34,000,000, frações desprezadas.

“Os titulos brasileiros alcançaram uma alta de cerca de 35 por cento nas cotações da bolsa estrangeira.

“O resto do emprestimo de 1897, £1,122,083, foi pago por prestações mensaes no decurso do exercicio de 1899, na forma estipulada.

“Os debitos por encomendas e contratos estão pagos.

“Não existe em circulação um só bilhete do Thesouro. O nosso deposito em Londres é de £2,000,000 (que se restaura pelas remessas mensaes quando desfalcado pelos pagamentos) e mais de £1,000,000 em consolidados.

“Na conta corrente do Banco da Republica (excluida a conta da liquidação antiga que apresenta £300,000 a nosso favor), temos 12,000,000\$.

“Por conseguinte a somma dos saldos actuaes, reduzido o ouro a papel ao cambio do dia, é de 80,000,000\$.

“Finalmente, banio-se o deficit e institutio-se o regimen dos saldos orçamentarios.

“A divida publica, computando-se os novos encargos provenientes do *funding loan*, não chegou a ter um acrescimo de 2 milhões esterlinos.”

Para mostrar o valor dos esforços empregados nesta obra de reparação financeira, recorda o periodo antecedente, no qual o orçamento não bastava ás necessidades da vida nacional, e acrescenta que conseguiu os resultados mencionados sem emissão, sem empréstimos, restabelecendo o regimen da pontualidade dos pagamentos em especie e comprando 1,970 kilometros de estradas de ferro para a União.

Depois a mensagem trata da encampação e arrendamento das estradas de ferro. O Governo contractou o resgate das estradas de ferro do Recife ao São Francisco, da Bahia ao São Francisco, da Natal á Nova Cruz, da Parahyba ao Pilar e Cabedello, Central da Bahia, Minas e Rio, da Santa Maria da Bocca do Monte ao Uruguay, Paraná a Cuyabá e seu prolongamento e da Dona Thereza Christina—estes dous ultimos contractos dependem ainda da approvação dos accionistas e credores das referidas empresas. O resgate da Recife ao São Francisco foi contractado na base do rendimento liquido de 5 por cento. O total que o Governo pagará para aquisição das outras estradas será de cerca de 9,900,000 libras esterlinas em apolices de 4 por cento. O Governo já tem arrendado algumas destas estradas. A estrada de ferro de Bahia ao São Francisco, a do Conde d’Eu, e a do Recife ao São Francisco, que antes do seu arrendamento nunca deixaram de apresentar *deficits*, agora dão saldos.

O Presidente trata minuciosamente de tudo o que se passou nas diferentes Secretarias de Estado durante a sua administração. Diz que no Ministerio das Relações Exteriores encetou-se nova politica de reciprocidade commercial, tendo o Governo já conseguido affirmar um ajuste com os Governos da França e da Italia, pelo qual foi concedida uma redução de 20 francos na taxa sobre a sacca de 100 kilos de café do Brazil.

A mensagem trata particularmente da questão do arrendamento feito pelo Governo da Bolivia a um syndicato anglo-americano do territorio do Acre e cita trechos da nota de protesto dirigida pelo Ministro do Exterior ao Ministro da Bolivia.

CONFERENCIA ASSUCAREIRA.

Uma Conferencia Assucareira foi convocada para reunir-se na capital do Estado da Bahia no dia 25 do corrente mez. O Dr. ANTONINO FIALHO, Presidente da Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, por cuja iniciativa foi promovida a Conferencia, dirigiu uma nota circular aos

Governadores dos Estados pedindo-lhes que se façam representar na mesma reunião.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DE PERNAMBUCO.

O Governo do Brazil resolveu abrir concorrência para a construção de obras para melhoramento do porto do Recife, Estado de Pernambuco. As propostas deverão ser apresentadas no Ministerio da Industria, Viação e Obras Publicas até 1 hora da tarde do dia 22 de Julho. O concessionario obrigar-se-ha a executar á sua custa as seguintes obras para o melhoramento do porto:

“1º. Um caes para atracação, carga e descarga de navios, em oito metros de profundidade em aguas minimas, desde as proximidades da estação da Estrada de Ferro do Recife ao Limoeiro até junto ao edificio da Associação Commercial. Este caes será dotado de todos os apparelhos necessarios ao seu fim, guindastes hydraulicos ou electricos, vias-ferreas para o serviço do caes e ligação com as vias-ferreas do Estado, armazens para abrigo e guarda das mercadorias, illuminação electrica, etc.

“2º. Um caes para identicos fins em seis metros livres de profundidade em aguas minimas, nas praias de Santa Rita e do Ramos, tendo em vista a regularização da confluencia desse braço do rio com o estuario da primera secção, e com identico aparelhamento para guarda e movimento das mercadorias, illuminação, etc.

“3º. Prolongamento desses caes aguas acima, á medida que o exigirem as necessidades do porto.

“4º. Arrazamento a nove metros de profundidade em aguas minimas da rocha que obstrue a Barra Grande.

“5º. Quebra-mar com cerca de 500 metros de comprimento sobre o recife existente entre a Barra Grande e o pharol.

“6º. Melhoramento sobre o recife apparente, consistindo em reparação da muralha antiga alli construida e seu prolongamento ao sul e enrocamentos nas quebradas do recife.

“7º. Dragagem até oito metros de profundidade no estuario desde a Barra Grande até proximidades da alfandega actual, de modo a permittir as evoluções dos navios nesse ultimo ponto, em largura de 300 metros no minimo, e até seis metros na zona fronteira e correspondente aos caes de Santa Rita e do Ramos.

“8º. Aterro do espaço comprehendido entre os caes a construir e a terra firme.”

O concessionario submeterá á aprovação do Governo o plano definitivo e o orçamento das obras, dentro do prazo de doze mezes, contados da data do contracto. As obras começarão no prazo de seis mezes contados da data da aprovação dos planos definitivos, devendo ficar concluidas dentro de 6 e 9 annos.

Para remuneração e amortização do capital empregado nas obras o contractante perceberá taxas de accordo com a lei n. 1,746 de 13 de Outubro de 1869.

Quando a renda liquida exceder 12 por cento, as taxas soffrerão redução geral.

O Governo tem o direito de resgatar todas as obras em qualquer tempo depois dos 10 primeiros annos de sua completa conclusão.

DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO SOBRE A HERVA MATTE.

LEI N. 449, DE 22 DE MARÇO DE 1902, VOTADA PELO CONGRESSO LEGISLATIVO DO ESTADO DO PARANÁ.

O Congresso Legislativo do Estado de Paraná decretou e eu sanciono a lei seguinte:

ART. 1º. Fica creado o imposto de 450 reis por dez kilogrammas de herva matte que for exportada, quer seja beneficiada ou não.

ART. 2º. A exportação de herva matte, beneficiada ou não, só poderá ser feita em barricas, caixas de madeira e em surrões de couro.

ART. 3º. O imposto de exportação para a herva matte que sahir do Estado pela zona denominada “Foz do Iguassú,” no rio Paraná, será de 600 reis per dez kilogrammas, quer seja beneficiada ou não.

ART. 4º. A herva matte por essa zona exportada poderá ser acondicionada em quaesquer outros envoltorios que não sejam de madeira ou de couro, derogada para essa mesma zona a disposição do artigo 2º desta lei.

ART. 5º. Fica o Governo autorizado a crear as collectorias ou agencias fiscaes que forem necessarias na zona denominada “Foz do Iguassú,” no rio Paraná, provendo-as do respectivo pessoal e fixando-lhe porcentagens ou vencimentos.

ART. 6º. As disposições dos artigos 1º e 2º desta lei entrarão em execução no principio do anno financeiro 1 de Julho de 1902.

ART. 7º. Fica o Governo autorizado a expedir os regulamentos necessarios e abrir os credits precisos para a execução da presente lei.

ART. 8º. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

O Secretario de Estado dos Negocios de Finanças, Commercio e Industrias assim a faça executar.

Palacio do Governo do Estado do Paraná, 22 de Março de 1902, 14º da Republica.

FRANCISCO XAVIER DA SILVA.
ANTONIO AUGUSTO C. CHAVES.

COLOMBIA.

DISPOSIÇÕES VIGENTES SOBRE PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO E REGISTRO DE MARCAS DE FABRICA.

[Lei 35 de 1869 (13 de Maio).]

SOBRE PATENTES DE INVENÇÃO, MELHORAMENTO OU INTRODUÇÃO DE NOVAS INDUSTRIAS.

O Congresso dos Estados Unidos de Colombia decreta:

ART. 1º. Toda descoberta ou invenção nova em qualquer genero de industria, dá ao seu autor, sob as condições e pelo prazo prescripto nesta lei, o direito de aproveitar-se exclusivamente de sua invenção ou de sua descoberta. Este direito é garantido por titulos expedidos pelo Poder Executivo da União, sob o nome de “Patentes de Invenção.”

ART. 2º. Todo colombiano ou estrangeiro que inventar ou aperfeiçoar alguma machina, apparelho mechanico, ou processo de util applicação á industria, artes ou sciencias, ou alguma manufactura ou producto industrial, poderá obter do Poder Executivo uma patente de privilegio que lhe assegure exclusivamente por um prazo de cinco a vinte annos, para si ou para quem representar com justo titulo seus direitos, a fabricação, venda ou exercicio de sua invenção ou melhoramento.

ART. 3º. Não serão concedidos privilegios para a introdução de productos naturaes ou fabricados de procedencia estrangeira.

ART. 4º. Os inventores privilegiados em outros paizes podem obter o reconhecimento dos seus direitos na Republica de Colombia, requerendo a confirmação delles, comtanto que as suas invenções não sejam do dominio do publico.

Quando se expedir patente de invenção em Colombia em favor de invenção ou melhoramento já privilegiado em outro paiz, a patente colombiana ficará nulla logo que terminar o prazo da patente estrangeira.

ART. 5º. Para obter privilegio de invenção ou de melhoramento, o interessado recorrerá ao Poder Executivo por si, ou por procurador devidamente habilitado, declarando a invenção ou melhoramento de que é autor, explicando-a com clareza e solicitando o privilegio; e no caso de ser-lhe concedido, ficará obrigado, para entrar em posse delle ou obter a patente, a apresentar dentro do prazo de quarenta dias um desenho ou modelo exacto da respectiva machina ou apparelho mechanico, ou uma descripção circunstanciada e completa do methodo ou processo novo e uma amostra da manufactura ou producto, si é de possivel conservação, para que se deposite na respectiva Secretaria de Estado e possa servir em caso de suscitar-se controversia acerca do privilegio.

ART. 6º. As patentes destes privilegios se expedirão citando nellas a presente lei, insertando o decreto de concessão em que será mencionado a invenção, melhoramento ou nova industria sobre que recai, e o prazo que comprehende, e declarando ao interessado em posse do privilegio, e serão publicadas integralmente no periodico official da nação, duas vezes pelo menos.

ART. 7º. A concessão de uma patente de invenção, melhoramento ou de nova industria, se expedirá sem exame previo sobre a utilidade do objecto, nem da questão de saber si é realmente invenção ou melhoramento. O Governo não declara, ao concedel-a, que é verdadeira ou util a invenção ou melhoramento, nem que o privilegiado é realmente o autor, nem que o objecto é novo, nem fieis as descripções ou modelos; pois é facultado aos demais interessados provar em juizo o contrario.

Paragrapho: O Poder Executivo annunciará no Diario Official, antes de conceder a patente e com a antecipação de trinta dias, o pedido que se tiver feito para obter dita patente.

ART. 8º. Não se concederão patentes no caso de que não forem preenchidas as formalidades desta Lei, ou de que a invenção, melhoramento ou nova industria forem contrarios á saude ou segurança publica, a moral ou a leis anteriores.

ART. 9º. Terminado o prazo da patente, é livre a fabricação, venda ou exercicio da invenção ou melhoramento privilegiado; publicar-se-hão as descripções apresentadas pelo inventor e poderão dar-se copias dos desenhos ou modelos respectivos a quem as pedir, á sua custa. O mesmo terá lugar si antes de terminar-se o dito prazo, for declarado nullo ou insubsistente o privilegio.

ART. 10. Os delictos de imitação, falsificação e demais contra a propriedade dos artigos ou industrias privilegiados, serão processados e julgados de conformidade com a legislação criminal em vigor.

ART. 11. Fora do caso do artigo 4º, as patentes caducarão quando tiverem sido expedidas em prejuizo de direitos de terceiros, o que será julgado pelos Tribunaes dos Estados.

ART. 12. A patente por nova industria caducará tambem quando o concessionario não tiver feito uso effectivo da invenção por mais de um anno, salvo motivo de força maior.

ART. 13. Os concessionarios de patentes pagarão, em favor dos cofres publicos, uma taxa de cinco (\$5) a dez pesos (\$10), por cada anno de concessão uma só vez e ao tempo de receber a patente. Em todo caso, a pessoa que solicitar uma patente declarará o numero de annos dentro do maximo fixado e depositará no Thesouro Geral dez pesos (\$10), que perderá em favor do Thesouro si a patente não for concedida, e que lhe serão restituídos, si o for.

ART. 14. Fica abrogada a lei de 15 de Maio de 1848, sobre "Patentes de invenção ou melhoramento de machinas ou apparatus industriaes."

Dada em Bogotá, aos treze dias de Maio de 1869.

O Presidente do Senado de Plenipotenciarios, A. GONZÁLEZ CARAZO. O Presidente da Camara de Representantes, MIGUEL S. VALENCIA. O Secretario do Senado de Plenipotenciarios, ERNESTO DEL VILLAR. O Secretario da Camara de Representantes, NICOLÁS ESGUERRA.

Bogotá, 13 de Maio de 1869.

Publique-se e execute-se.

[L. S.]

SANTOS GUTIÉRREZ.

O Secretario do Interior e Relações Exteriores, encarregado do Despacho de Fazenda e Fomento.

ANTONIO M. PRADILLA.

Decreto numero 217 de 1900 (23 de Novembro):

Sobre as formalidades que se devem satisfazer para obter o registro das marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica, encarregado do Poder Executivo, Considerando:

1º. Que são muito frequentes as petições que se apresentam ao Governo, para o registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio;

2º. Que as leis colombianas não estabelecem o procedimento que se deve seguir para solicitar e fazer effectivo tal registro, como é costume em todos os paizes civilizados, com o objecto de garantir os direitos dos fabricantes e dar a conhecer a legitima procedencia dos artigos fabricados; e

3º. Que emquanto o Congresso legisla sobre a materia, é necessario, pelo menos, regulamentar o procedimento que tenha de observar-se para fazer a petição e para despachal-a;

Decreta:

ART. 1º. Todo cidadão, colombiano ou estrangeiro, proprietario de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio, pode adquirir o direito exclusivo de usal-a no territorio da Republica, mediante a formalidade do registro na repartição respectiva, para obter o qual se submeterá ao procedimento seguinte:

1º. O interessado ou seu procurador especial apresentará no Ministerio da Fazenda a petição do registro da Marca de Fabrica, explicando com precisão e clareza os caracteristicos da marca, o producto ou artigo a que se destina, e o lugar onde este se fabrica;

2º. A petição de que trata o ponto anterior deve fazer-se em papel sellado de terceira classe e acompanhada de dous exemplares, pelo menos, da marca ou de sua representação por meio de desenho ou de gravura, datados e firmados pelo interessado. Cada um dos exemplares levará uma estampilha de Timbre Nacional de primeira classe.

3º. A petição se publicará no jornal official' e dentro de trinta dias contados da data da publicação se fará o registro da marca, em caso de que esta for de fabrica e não tiver mediado reclamação em contrario.

Ao interessado será expedido um certificado de registro que constituirá o titulo de propriedade da respectiva marca, o qual deverá ser publicado por tres vezes no jornal citado.

ART. 2º. O interessado publicará na folha official, á sua custa, tanto a petição como a certidão do registro que lhe for expedida.

ART. 3º. Nas petições que se fizerem para o registro de marcas de commercio, se procederá de accordo com o disposto no artigo 1º, mas não se expedirá o certificado de registro salvo passados sessenta dias contados da data da publicação da petição.

ART. 4º. Para os effeitos do presente decreto, se entende por marca de fabrica qualquer phrase, lettra ou cifra empregada para distinguir ou determinar um producto especial destinado á industria ou ao commercio, e por marca de commercio, a phrase, lettra ou cifra distinctiva de um artigo de commercio destinado a uma pessoa ou casa commercial.

ART. 5º. Os poderes conferidos no estrangeiro para requerer o registro de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio, devem vir authenticados pelo respectivo Ministro ou Agente Consular da Republica no lugar em que se concedam, ou pelo Ministro ou Agente Consular de uma nação amiga, no caso de que a Colombia não tiver acreditado taes empregados no paiz ou lugar onde residir o procurador habilitado.

ART. 6º. A marca de fabrica ou de commercio que pertencer a um individuo ou companhia estrangeira, não residente na Republica, não poderá ser registrada nesta si não o houver sido previa e regularmente no paiz de sua origem, o que se provará com a copia authenticada do titulo expedido no estrangeiro, que deverá acompanhar á petição.

ART. 7º. O individuo ou companhia que primeiro fizer uso de uma marca de fabrica ou de commercio é o unico que tem direito de adquirir a propriedade della. Em caso de disputa entre dous ou mais possuidores de uma mesma marca, a propriedade pertencerá áquella que provar posse anterior da marca, e si a antiguidade de posse for a mesma, ao primeiro que tiver solicitado o registro na repartição respectiva.

ART. 8º. O registro das marcas, já seja de fabrica ou de commercio, se fará sem exame previo acerca da utilidade do objecto e da qualidade e propriedades dos productos a que se destinam, sob a exclusiva responsabilidade do requerente, e deixando, em todo caso, a salvo os direitos de terceiro.

Paragrapho: Os que se julgarem prejudicados poderão interpor recurso ao Ministerio da Fazenda dentro do prazo de trinta e sessenta dias, segundo o caso, contados da data da publicação da petição no jornal official, que resolverá definitivamente sobre o assumpto, podendo as partes interessadas recorrer ao Poder Judicial, caso não se conformarem com a decisão.

ART. 9º. Os falsificadores de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio estarão sujeitos ás penas assignaladas nos artigos 663 e 664 do Codigo Penal.

Publique-se e execute-se.

Dado em Bogotá, a 23 de Novembro de 1900.

O Ministro da Fazenda.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.
PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA.

Decreto numero 218 de 22 de Novembro de 1900 sobre patentes de privilegio e registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica, encarregado do Poder Executivo, em uso de suas faculdades constitucionaes, e considerando:

Que devido ao augmento progressivo de pedidos de patentes de privilegio e de registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio, pode o Governo, augmentando as taxas exigidas para a concessão de titulos de patentes, summamente baixas na actualidade, e fixando as que tiverem de ser pagas pelo registro de marcas de fabrica e de commercio, obter fundos com que attender ás necessidades occasionadas pela actual situação de guerra.

Decreta :

ART. 1º. Desde a data do presente decreto eleva-se a vinte pesos (\$20) a favor do Thesouro Nacional o deposito de que trata o artigo 13º da lei de 13 de Maio de 1869. O deposito de que trata o mesmo artigo será daqui em diante de vinte pesos (\$20), que o requerente perderá a favor do Thesouro, si a patente, por qualquer causa, não for concedida, e que será posto a sua conta como parte da taxa de titulo, si o for.

Paragrapho: Quando a patente de privilegio for solicitada com o fim de assegurar o uso exclusivo de qualquer invenção ou melhoramento de machinas, appparelhos mechanicos, combinação de materias ou processo de util applicação á industria, artes ou sciencias, ou de alguma manufactura ou producto industrial, pertencentes á cidadãos colombianos ou a estrangeiros residentes no paiz, e que possam considerar-se invenções ou melhoramentos nacionaes, a taxa de que trata este artigo será de cinco (\$5) a vinte pesos (\$20), segundo o caso, a juizo do Ministro da Fazenda.

ART. 2º. Além da taxa de que trata o artigo anterior, o interessado pagará, por uma só vez, na ocasião da expedição do titulo respectivo, a quantia de cincoenta pesos (\$50) no Thesouro Nacional.

ART. 3º. Fixam-se em cincoenta (\$50) e trinta pesos (\$30) os impostos do Thesouro Nacional pelo registro de cada marca de fabrica e de commercio respectivamente.

ART. 4º. Não se expedirá titulo algum referente a patentes de privilegio ou a registro de marcas de fabrica ou de commercio, sem que se tiver provado devidamente o deposito no Thesouro das taxas de que trata o presente decreto.

ART. 5º. As petições que se achem pendentes na repartição respectiva, ficam sujeitas ás disposições do presente decreto, com excepção daquellas nas quaes já se tiverem pago as taxas correspondentes.

Publique-se e execute-se.

Dado em Bogotá, a 22 de Novembro de 1900.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.

O Ministro do Governo, GUILLERMO QUINTERO C. O Ministro das Relações Exteriores, CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA. O Ministro da Fazenda, Pedro ANTONIO MOLINA. O Ministro da Guerra, JOSÉ DOMINGO OSPINA C. O Ministro de Instrução Publica, MIGUEL ABADÍA MÉNDEZ. O Ministro do Thesouro, ENRIQUE RESTREPO GARCÍA.

NOTA.—A casa recebe por sua intervenção na obtenção de patentes de invenção em Colombia:

	Ouro.
Por 20 annos.....	\$30
Por 15 annos.....	25
Por 10 annos.....	15

mais as despesas e emolumentos ao cambio, em moeda colombiana.

	Ouro.
Pela intervenção no registro de marcas de fabrica.....	\$10
E marcas de commercio	8

mais as despesas e emolumentos, em moeda colombiana.

Os poderes podem ser conferidos indistinctamente a qualquer dos socios SAMUEL J. LEMUS, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN PÉREZ, LÁZARO MARÍA PÉREZ ou MILCIADES A. HERRÁN; devem trazer clausula de substituição e devem vir authenticados pelo respectivo agente diplomatico ou consular colombiano, ou de uma nação amiga, caso este paiz não o tiver acreditado no lugar em que residir o outorgante.

LEMUS, PÉREZ & Co.,
Bogotá Colombia.

COSTA RICA.

INAUGURAÇÃO DO NOVO PRESIDENTE.

A inauguração do novo Presidente da Republica de Costa Rica, Senhor Licenciado ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, teve lugar com as solemnidades de costume em 8 de Maio ultimo, ás 12 horas do dia.

Sua mensagem inaugural, dirigida ao Congresso Constitucional da Republica, foi como segue:

“SENHORES DEPUTADOS: Ao tomar posse da Presidencia da Republica, a que me tem chamado a maioria de meus cidadãos, seja minha primeira palavra para felicitar a Costa Rica por haver affirmado o imperio de suas instituições politicas.

“Recebei, vós, seus dignos Representantes, a homenagem do meu profundo respeito e a expressão de meus sinceros parabens.

“Nada é tão significativo na vida das nações democraticamente constituidas, como o acto simples em que, em obediencia á lei e á vontade

popular, se transmite de uns hombros a outros a auctoridade suprema do Estado. Patenteia esta cerimonia, de maneira irrefutavel, que a magestade da Constituição não é mero anhelos se sonhadores politicos, mas pratica e vivente realidade.

“Ao congratular-me por tal motivo convosco sinto verdadeira satisfacção em manifestar, com toda a energia de que sou capaz, que, passado o periodo constitucional, me será muito grato volver á vida privada e entregar o mando a quem o povo livremente designar para succeder-me.

“Tão formal declaração, que me comprazo em estampar á frente de minha primeira mensagem e com cujo cumprimento satisfarei não só meu dever segundo a lei escripta, mas o que minha consciencia e minhas convicções julgam obrigação, espero que leve a vossos animos a segurança de que por minha parte, favorecerei qualquer iniciativa de reforma constitucional que tenda a consolidar a alternacção no poder.

“Parece-me de summa urgencia ampliar o regimen municipal e conceder aos conselhos municipaes maior independencia, afim de que todos os povoados de importancia, seja por numero de habitantes, seja por riqueza, gozem de seus proprios recursos, deliberem e decidam acerca de seus proprios negocios e saiam da tutela e centralização, a que hoje, por desgraça, se encontram sujeitos.

“A extensão dos corpos municipaes deveria combinar-se com o systema de suffragio directo. Desta sorte se contribuiria á educação politica dos cidadãos e se assentaria sobre mais firmes fundamentos o Governo democratico. Para conseguir melhora tão importante, seria preciso modificar a constituição. De minha parte, apoiaria a proposição de emenda.

“O Governo que hoje se inaugura não fará politica de partido. Nem convem que nas circumstancias por que atravessa a Republica haja luctas sectarias. O que realmente deseja o paiz é que a nova administração se consagre a attender aos graves e complicados problemas economicos que tão justamente tem embargados todos os espiritos.

“Desde logo teria que haver exaltação dos partidos, e se comprometteria seriamente a tranquillidade social, si de parte do Governo ou de parte dos cidadãos, se suscitassem conflictos religiosos. Meu Governo procurará em suas relações com a Igreja, manter a mais franca e cordial harmonia, sem que por isso provoque ou consinta alteracção nas posições que respectivamente occupam o poder civil e a auctoridade ecclesiastica. Dentro dessa formula—conceder á Igreja todo o auxilio compativel com nosso modo de ser actual—tenho aqui o criterio para minha conducta neste assumpto. Não duvido por um instante que para levar a cabo este plano, unico que está em harmonia com o desejo de conciliação que me anima, poderei contar com o patriotismo

e o juizo que distinguem o veneravel sacerdote que tão merecidamente foi designado pela Santa Sé para reger a Egreja de Costa Rica.

“A situação do thesouro publico, de todos conhecida, é tal que o Governo será obrigado, como medida imprescindivel, a simplificar os serviços da Administração, a reduzir o pessoal e a abster-se de todo gasto que não tenha character de indispensavel. Não se me occulta que com esta resolução haverá muitos interesses prejudicados e que o systema de economias produzirá descontentamento; mas é preciso entrar por esse caminho, não obstante seus abrolhos.

“O Governo, sem embargo, não procederá de modo caprichoso e injusto. Conservará os empregos que sejam necessarios; exigirá aos funcionarios publicos o mesmo trabalho assiduo e a mesma severa pontualidade que qualquer particular pede a seus empregados, e lhes garantirá sua posição enquanto desempenharem bem seus cargos. Ao eleger os funcionarios publicos buscará, antes que opinião politica, competencia e probidade.

“A agricultura receberá especial protecção de meu governo. Como meio o mais efficaz de dar-lhe impulso e de reanimar as forças produtoras da nação, se dedicará boa parte das entradas do thesouro á extensão, melhoramento e conservação dos caminhos. * * *

“Meu governo tratará de contribuir ao bem-estar material e moral das classes operarias. Promoverá a reunião de artesanos, que é proveitosa tanto no sentido de mutuo apoio, como no de sua disciplina. Tão prompto como os recursos do thesouro o permittam, promoverá obras publicas que lhes dêem occupação. E desde logo lhes facilitará os meios a seu alcance para que obtenham uma educação geral e technica, mediante a qual, cheguem a formar-se operarios habéis a par de cidadãos exemplares.

“Quanto a relações internacionaes o novo Governo seguirá a conducta que tradicionalmente tem observado Costa Rica; cumprir leal e estriktamente as obrigações que lhe impõem os tratados vigentes; satisfazer os deveres que o direito internacional prescreve; e especialmente, não intervir nem directa nem indirectamente nos assumptos internos dos outros Estados. Este proposito será ainda mais cuidadosamente cumprido em quanto se refere aos paizes limitrophes.

“A instrucção publica continuará recebendo do Governo a mesma attenção que até agora tem tido. * * *

“Pelo demais o meu Governo prestará attenção a toda manifestação da opinião publica e ás críticas que se lhe endereçarem, para aproveitar o conselho saudavel, si o houver, e solicitará a cooperação dos bons patriotas e homens de merito, sem reparar em sua filiação politica. Especialmente requer e espera o concurso de vossas luzes e patriotismo.

“Permitti, Senhores Deputados, que antes de terminar offereça minha congratulação muito respeitosa ao distincto costariquense que

deixa a cadeira presidencial, tendo sabido conservar a ordem e promover o adeantamento, e procurado em seu periodo de Governo—um dos mais laboriosos que registra a historia nacional—fazer a felicidade de sua patria. Ao retirar-se do posto que tanto tem illustrado com seu talento e com seus preclaros dotes de estadista, leve a satisfacção de que não lhe seguirão á vida privada nem odios pessoas nem rancores que clamem vingança, e de que, si bem sua administração poderá ser por alguns discutida, todos seus concidadãos reconhecemos que o seu foi governo patriótico e progressista.

“Ao apresentar-lhe neste acto minhas cordiaes felicitações, não só saúdo o cidadão que baixa do poder, deixando atraz de si brilhante esteira, mas tambem saúdo nelle, com toda effusão e com o paiz inteiro, a Constituição que dictaram os fundadores de nossa Republica e que nós devemos admirar como arca santa de nossas instituições.”

O NOVO GABINETE.

No. I.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional da Republica de Costa Rica, decreta:

ART. 1º. Organiza-se o Gabinete na forma seguinte:

Senhor LEONIDAS PACHECO, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, Justiça, Culto, Beneficencia e Instrucção Publica.

Senhor MANUEL J. JIMÉNEZ, Ministro de Governacção, Policia e Fomento.

Senhor CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, Ministro de Fazenda e Commercio.

Senhor TOBIÁS ZÚNIGA, Ministro de Guerra e Marinha.

ART. 2º. O Subsecretario de Governacção fica encarregado da execução deste decreto.

Dado na Casa Presidencial, aos oito dias do mez de Maio de mil novecentos e dous.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

O Subsecretario de Estado no Despacho de Governacção.

PEDRO LORÍA.

NOTICIA BIOGRAPHICA DO SENHOR PRESIDENTE ESQUIVEL.

O Senhor ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL é um dos estadistas mais proeminentes de Costa Rica, e um dos mais distinctos da America Central.

Suas dotes elevadas de homem recto, de juizo calmo e reflexivo, notadas desde o tempo em que era estudante de direito, lhe deram ainda que muito moço ainda, um grande prestigio que foi crescendo á medida que ia sendo conhecido.

Advogado notavel, tem sido factor importante nas reformas da legis-

lação de Costa Rica, que tanto honra o paiz pela maneira prudente com que alli se têm introduzido os principios modernos, e se praticam as doutrinas que informam a verdadeira idea liberal.

Os eminentes serviços do Senhor ESQUIVEL na administração de justiça, no Ministerio de Relações Exteriores, no serviço diplomatico, ou no exercicio da Primeira Magistratura da Republica, tem reflectido invariavelmente seu character honroso, sua probidade e seu ardente patriotismo.

Candidato á Presidencia na campanha eleitoral de 1889, e chamado a exercer o Poder Executivo em qualidade de Designado, conforme a lei, renunciou aquelle posto para entrar na lucta a que o obrigava seu partido. Não obteve então a eleição, mas seu prestigio longe de declinar cresceu, como foi evidenciado pela immensa maioria que o elegeu e pelo regosijo geral com que todo o paiz tem celebrado sua elevação á Presidencia.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM A AMERICA LATINA.

IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

Na pagina 1475 apparece a ultima relação do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos, tomada da compilação feita pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Avril de 1902, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os diez mezes findos em Avril de 1902, comparados com os correspondentes de 1901. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez não são recebidos no Departamento no Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte as estatisticas para o mez de Avril, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Junho.

MEXICO.

CULTURA DA BORRACHA.

O "India Rubber World," em sua edição de Maio, publica um artigo sobre a cultura da borracha no Mexico, no qual diz que a condição das plantações, em geral, é muito satisfactoria. Os trabalhos preliminares

nas plantações já foram feitos e um numero consideravel de arvores de borracha foram plantadas. É a opinião geral dos gerentes das companhias que a borracha pode ser cultivada com proveito si se empregam processos modernos de exploração.

Dão-se em seguida a denominação e a condição de algumas das principaes companhias que se dedicam a esta industria:

A "Imperial Plantation Company," incorporada de conformidade com as leis do Estado de Maine, Estados Unidos, com o capital de \$3,000,000. A companhia é proprietario de 3,000 geiras de terrenos situados nas margens do rio Cazonas na parte septentrional de Vera Cruz. É o proposito da companhia plantar este anno 250,000 arvores de borracha. Um espaço consideravel será consagrado ao cultivo do tabaco. A "Laguna Chica Plantation Company" começou operações em Outubro de 1901, no Estado de Vera Cruz. A companhia tem 225,000 cafeeiros em estado de produção e 50,000 abacaxis, além de 500,000 bananeiras, limoeiros e laranjeiras. Ainda não tentou o cultivo da borracha, pois aguarda o resultado das experiencias feitas para apurar os factos concernentes á sua cultura. O capital da companhia é de \$300,000. A "Trinidad Mexican Plantation Association" adquiriu 1,400 geiras de terras situadas no Estado de Vera Cruz, pela somma de \$16,200 ouro. Na plantação denominada "Ixtal," que comprehende 1,000 geiras, ha 40,000 arvores de borracha de um a cinco annos de idade, que cobrem uma area de 75 geiras. As despesas realizadas com a plantação e cuidado das arvores são calculadas em cerca de \$22,875.

Na mesma plantação, houve, no principio do corrente anno, 30,000 plantas de borracha em viveiros, e 70,000 na plantação de "La Trinidad." É a intenção da companhia começar a fazer incisões nas arvores quando tiverem seis annos de idade. A companhia espera obter um bom rendimento da venda de sementes de borracha. A "Isthmus Plantation Association" escolheu um local no Estado de Oaxaca e começou a derrubar o matto em Fevereiro de 1900 e em 28 de Fevereiro de 1902, tinha 1,271 geiras de terreno preparado.

A primeira plantação de cafeeiros foi realizada em Agosto de 1900, e hoje tem a companhia 191,335 cafeeiros, protegidos por meio de arvores silvestres e arvores de borracha. Da primeira plantação de arvores de borracha, realizada em Junho de 1900, resulta 4,242 arvores de 8 a 15 pés de altura, e da plantação feita em 1901, 41,678 arvores, ou seja um total de 45,920 arvores. Os viveiros contêm 315,000 plantinhas de café e 40,000 de borracha. Foram plantadas 1,200 plantas de cacao e a produção de milho o anno passado foi no valor de \$7,149.

A "Juniapa Plantation Company," em seu relatorio annual de 1901, diz que 125 geiras de terrenos foram limpos para a plantação de café

e 60,000 cafeeiros foram plantados. Tambem tem esta companhia um terreno de 100 geiras preparado para a plantaço de arvores de borra-cha e de café. Os viveiros, no principio do anno de 1902, continham 200,000 cafeeiros, 500,000 plantas de borraça, 15,000 plantas de cacao, e 10,000 laranjeiras. A companhia tenciona estabelecer outros viveiros no curso do anno.

Ha muitas outras companhias na Republica que se dedicam á cultura da borraça, tendo plantaço de 500 a 4,000 geiras, em diferentes estados de desenvolvimento.

PARAGUAY.

MENSAGEM DO VICE-PRESIDENTE.

O Vice-Presidente da Republica do Paraguay, em exercicio do Poder Executivo, enviou ao Congresso Nacional no dia 1º de Abril de 1902, a habitual mensagem, na qual declara que a paz reina em todo o paiz. As condições para o desenvolvimento da actividade industrial e commercial são muito excellentes, mas a situação economica do paiz não é tão favoravel como se pode desejar. Nutre, porem, a esperanza de que entrará o paiz em um periodo de franca reacção que influirá favoravelmente na ordem economica e nas finanças nacionaes.

A producção nacional, especialmente a agricola, desenvolve-se com lentidão, devido á falta de capitaes.

A instrucção publica tem encontrado da parte do Governo a mais franca animação e não tem sido pequenos os auxilios que lhe tem sido dispensados.

Referindo-se ás relações exteriores da nação, diz o Presidente que o paiz mantem cordial e franca amizade com todas as nações civilizadas. A unica differença que tem é com a Republica de Bolivia, e abriga a esperanza de que aquelle Governo e o seu chegarão a uma solução satisfactoria em sua questão de limites.

A situação no interior do paiz é muito satisfactoria e todos os habitantes dedicam-se a seus trabalhos ordinarios. As colheitas são abundantes. A industria pecuaria segue em augmento, tendo desaparecido por completo a febre aphtosa que o anno anterior se desenvolveu com caracter benigno.

A industria em geral tem desenvolvido consideravelmente no paiz. Segundo as estatisticas de que se pode dispor foram estabelecidas na capital da Republica durante o anno, 160 casas commerciaes e industriaes. O commercio do paiz é representado por \$67,242,437; as industrias, por \$139,047,095; gado vaccum e lanigero, 2,953,757 cabeças; agricultura, 112,650 hectares cultivados com uma producção de

1,381,126,421 kilogrammas de milho, mandioca, feijão, amendoim, canna de assucar, algodão, arroz, café, tabaco, etc.

O rendimento da Estrada de Ferro Central durante o anno foi de \$1,838,600.96. O movimento dos correios foi 2,099,640 peças e telegraphos de 97,044 telegrammas.

O Presidente chama a attenção para o facto de que o Paraguay é o unico Estado Americano que não tem representação diplomatica nos Estados Unidos da America do Norte, e em vista de que os capitães daquelle paiz principiam a buscar collocação no Paraguay, e com o proposito de estimular quanto for possivel o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes entre as duas nações, o Governo resolveu estabelecer uma Legação em Washington, nomeando como seu representante, o Senhor ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT. Tambem o Paraguay nomeou Senhor JUAN COGORNO como Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto aos Governos do Chile, Bolivia e o Peru.

A renda da Republica em 1901 foi de \$11,412,746.98, comparada com \$9,856,063.02 em 1900, e foi arrecadada sob os seguintes titulos:

Alfandegas	\$9, 930, 348. 41
Impostos internos	1, 220, 246. 97
Correios e telegraphos	181, 128. 85
Registro de propriedades.....	10, 736. 40
Hypothecas.....	4, 980. 10
Impostos directos	65, 306. 25
	<hr/>
	11, 412, 746. 98

O commercio total para o anno foi por valor de \$5,532,964.42, dos quaes \$3,003,657.83 representam as importações e \$2,529,306 as exportações.

A divida externa em 31 de Dezembro de 1901, montou a \$4,946,-333.96, e a divida interna a \$827,300.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção da Boletim Mensal se trará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States," correspondente ao mez de Abril de 1902, faz um exame cuidadoso do commercio da Africa em 1901. As condições physicas, politicas e commerciaes do continente africano são tratadas, fazendo-se referencia especial ás oppportunidades que se offerecem aos diversos paizes que enviam productos para a Africa, para augmentar seu commercio com este paiz. Em fins de Maio proximo findo, embarcaram-se

do porto de Pensacola, com destino a Natal, 630 cabeças de gado proveniente do Estado de Texas. Este carregamento foi composto de bois e vitellas de raças finas e puras e de não mais de tres annos de idade, e lhe seguirão em breve outros carregamentos fazendo um total de 10,000 cabeças. O consul da Republica Argentina em Cape Town já chamou a attenção do seu Governo para as oppportunidades que se offerecem nesta parte do mundo para a venda de carnes geladas.

O Boletim de Março do Instituto de Febre Amarella (dependente do Serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha dos Estados Unidos) reúne os nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 e 7 do Boletim do Instituto, e abrange as seguintes materias: Organização e progresso do Instituto; Por que appareceu a febre amarella em Boston em tempos passados, e não em Nova Orleans? A febre amarella na Europa, uma revista historica geral; A febre amarella em Portugal; A febre amarella na Hespanha; Uma nota sobre mosquitos em bagagens; A febra amarella, suas occurrencias e os regulamentos de quarentena no porto de Marselha, França. Um resumo das actas das reuniões do conselho Executivo que se realizaram no periodo decorrido de 11 de Outubro de 1901 até 26 de Fevereiro de 1902, mostra que scientistas e physicos de todas as partes do mundo foram convidados para desempenhar o cargo de membros correspondentes do Instituto e que memorias escriptas por peritos sobre as diversas phases da molestia em questão serão publicadas de tempo em tempo sob os auspícios do Instituto.

O Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos publicou como Boletim No. 41 da Divisão da Industria Animal. um folheto intitulado "Mexico as a market for pure bred beef cattle" (Mexico como um mercado para gado vaccum de raça pura). O folheto consigna o numero de gado (vaccum, lanigero, suino e cavallar) que os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Mexico no periodo de 1893-1900, e dá instrucções para a introdução na Republica do Mexico de gado norteamericano. Tambem faz-se notar que a modificação que se fez ultimamente na lei de tarifa do Mexico, em virtude da qual gado de raça pura entra no Mexico livre de direitos até 30 de junho de 1902, sem duvida continuará em vigor, assim favorecendo nossa exportação. Os relatorios dos agentes consulares dos Estados Unidos em Mexico são-compreendidos no folheto e proporcionam informações completas sobre o assumpto.

O numero do "Modern Mexico" correspondente ao mez de Maio, contem um artigo interessante sobre a industria do gado na Republica do Mexico. Diz o artigo que, ainda que é impossivel consignar o numero exacto de gado vaccum e gado suino no Mexico, se pode dizer que Chihuahua tem, em numeros redondos, 450,000 cabeças de gado;

Sonora, 240,000; Nuevo Leon, 145,000 cabeças de gado vaccum e 50,000 de gado suino, e Tamaulipas, 250,000 cabeças de gado. De 60,000 a 90,000 cabeças de gado são enviadas annualmente para os Estados Unidos por via de El Paso, Tex., e cerca de 32,000 cabeças, por via de Nogales. O consumo nacional de productos animaes representa um valor de \$46,000,000 por anno, moeda mexicana. O consumo annual de carne de vacca representa um valor de \$31,000,000; o de carne de porco, um valor de \$10,000,000, e o de carneiros e cabras, \$5,000,000. É provavel que 85 por cento de todo o gado da Republica, excluindo-se o dos Estados de Chihuahua e Sonora, encontra-se dentro do radio de 225 milhas da capital da Republica. Os principaes mercados para os gados da Republica são o Districto Federal, Yucatan, Campeche e Cuba.

Os nos. 1º e 2º do “Boletim Official da Liga Naval Brasileira” foram recebidos na Bibliotheca desta Secretaria. Este é o orgão official da Liga Naval Brasileira que foi ultimamente organizada no Rio de Janeiro com o objecto de estudar as causas que têm impedido maior desenvolvimento da marinha mercante e das industrias maritimas do Brazil.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XII.

JUIN 1902.

No. 6.

COMMISSION POUR L'ETUDE DE LA PRODUCTION, DE LA DISTRIBUTION ET DE LA CONSOMMA- TION DU CAFÉ.

Afin d'éviter les erreurs possibles dans les dates fixées pour la réunion des différentes conférences décidées par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays Américains dans sa réunion tenue à Mexico le 29 janvier 1902, le BULLETIN MENSUEL fait connaître que la Commission pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café, ainsi que la Convention sanitaire internationale ont été convoquées comme il suit:

La Commission pour l'étude de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café se réunira à New York le 1^{er} octobre 1902. La Convention sanitaire internationale se réunira le 15 octobre 1902 à Washington.

Comme la décision prise au sujet du Congrès douanier exige l'approbation des gouvernements adhérents, la date de ce Congrès a dû être remise.

Dans le rapport que Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, délégué du Guatemala à la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, a soumis à son Gouvernement, en date du 15 mars de cette année, la question du café est discutée de la manière suivante:

A la réunion du 30 décembre 1901 notre délégation a soumis le projet suivant:

“1. Que dans le délai d'un an à partir de la clôture des séances de la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, une commission se réunira dans la ville de New York; que cette commission sera com-

posée d'un ou de plusieurs délégués nommés par chaque gouvernement qui désirerait y être représenté et que ces délégués devront posséder des connaissances techniques ou pratiques au sujet de la production, de la distribution et de la consommation du café.

“2. Le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines fixera la date à laquelle devra se réunir cette commission qui s'organisera, ainsi qu'elle le jugera convenable, avec l'aide du Bureau mentionné ci-dessus. Elle aura pour but l'étude des causes qui produisent actuellement la crise que traverse cette grande industrie et proposera les moyens pratiques de l'éviter ou de la diminuer.”

A cette date, j'ai fait quelques remarques dont voici le résumé qui a paru dans le procès-verbal de ce jour:

“Son Excellence M. LAZO ARRIAGA, délégué du Guatemala, a dit qu'il désirait attirer l'attention de la Conférence sur un sujet d'une importance vitale pour tous les pays du continent ou par la plupart d'entre eux: à savoir, la crise que traverse actuellement l'industrie de la production du café. Quinze de ces pays produisent ce grain précieux et les quatre autres pays le consomment. Donc, tous souffrent considérablement dans leurs relations commerciales, en conséquence de cette crise.

“Cette crise présente, non seulement un problème commercial, mais un problème économique, politique et social. La baisse dans le prix du café a diminué considérablement les revenus de quelques-uns des pays américains, et l'on pourrait peut-être attribuer à cette perte, quelques-unes des révolutions qui affligent plusieurs de ces pays. On en peut trouver l'explication dans la pauvreté et la misère qui y existent à cause de la crise terrible que traverse l'industrie caféière.

“Trouver un remède pour ces grands maux est une tâche digne de cette conférence et celui qui parle soumet donc, comme conclusion, à l'approbation de la Conférence une proposition qui pourrait contribuer à l'accomplissement du résultat désiré.”

J'ai ajouté de plus, qu'à mon avis, il était possible de trouver des moyens pratiques pour éviter, ou du moins, diminuer les mauvais effets causés par la situation anormale que traverse l'industrie caféière; mais, si la réunion des experts proposée par le délégué du Guatemala ne donne qu'un résultat négatif, et si ces experts déclarent, après avoir examiné sérieusement ce sujet, qu'il n'y a aucun remède possible, cela même aurait un avantage qui n'est pas à mépriser. En effet, les producteurs de café, étant découragés par l'avenir incertain de cette industrie, au lieu de continuer à faire des sacrifices inutiles pour maintenir leurs plantations, pourraient utiliser leurs capitaux et leurs efforts au développement d'autres industries, procurant ainsi une variété dans les produits nationaux et assurant en même temps un plus grand développement dans la richesse publique.

La Conférence a adopté le projet tel qu'il a été proposé.

Sous le titre de “Café: son histoire, sa culture, sa préparation, ses

espèces, sa production, son exportation, son importation, sa consommation," etc., le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a préparé un rapport étendu qui doit être soumis à l'examen de cette Commission aussitôt qu'elle se sera réunie. Les délégués y trouveront des renseignements utiles pour accomplir d'une manière satisfaisante la tâche qui leur a été confiée.

Afin que le but de cet ouvrage soit connu à l'avance, on a jugé bon de publier à cette époque la table des matières dont il traite, ainsi que la préface. Voici la table des matières:

Préface—Remarques.

Histoire du café—L'histoire naturelle du café—Espèces de café.

Pays et endroits qui produisent le café:^a

Amérique:

Amérique du Nord: Mexique.

Amérique Centrale: Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatémala, Honduras, Honduras Britannique, Nicaragua.

Amérique du Sud: Bolivie, Brésil, Colombie, Equateur, Paraguay, Pérou, Venezuela.

Indes Occidentales: Barbadoes, Cuba, Dominique, Guadeloupe, Haïti, Jamaïque, Marie Galante, Martinique, Porto Rico, République Dominicaine.

Guayane: Anglaise (Demerara), Française (Cayenne), Hollandaise (Surinam).

Asie: Arabie (Moka), Burmah, Iles Philippines (Mourlu), Inde Anglaise.

Afrique: Bourbon (île de la Réunion), Libérie.

Océanie: Colonies Indiennes Hollandaises, Bornéo, Java, Sumatra.

Polynésie: Fiji, Hawaï, Nouvelle Guinée, Samoa.

Australasie: Australie.

Production du café dans le monde.

Consommation du café dans le monde.

Consommation générale du café par pays.

Consommation générale du café par tête.

Consommation de café en Allemagne.

Consommation de café en France.

Consommation de café en Autriche-Hongrie.

Consommation de café en Italie.

Consommation de café en Russie.

Etats-Unis:

Importation de café.

Consommation de café.

Exportation de café.

Bourse de café à New York.

Grande Bretagne: Importation, consommation et exportation du café.

Droits d'importation sur le café dans les principaux pays du monde.

Droits d'exportation sur le café dans les pays de production.

Sol et climat convenables à la culture du café.

Culture du café.

Récolte du café.

Préparation améliorée du café.

Maladies du café et moyens de les combattre.

^a Il a été impossible d'obtenir des données exactes sur les pays produisant le café qui ne sont pas mentionnés dans cette liste.

Préservation du café.

Préparation du café pour l'usage domestique.

Composition chimique du café.

Mélange des cafés.

Modifications apportées dans l'emploi du café comme boisson.

Effets du café sur le système.

La ligue des pays produisant le café (par J. A. OLAVARIA).

Café aux Etats-Unis (par F. de ASSIS BRASIL).

Traité sur le café (par J. B. CALVO).

Recommandations aux délégués au Congrès caféier (par A. LAZO ARRIAGA).

Bibliographie.

Voici la préface:

“Le café étant l'un des principaux articles d'exportation de la plupart des pays de l'Amérique Latine, à l'exception de la République Argentine, du Chili et de l'Uruguay, qui n'en produisent pas, et étant donné que, conformément à une décision de la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, le Congrès du café se réunira à New York le 15 octobre prochain, afin de discuter les moyens les plus efficaces pour protéger l'industrie caféière de l'Hémisphère occidentale, ainsi que pour proposer l'adoption de certaines mesures qui, à son avis, doivent donner immédiatement des résultats pratiques; en vue de ce projet et pour se conformer aux instructions du Conseil Directif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines dans sa séance du 19 mars dernier, le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a réuni dans cette brochure toutes les données qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer au sujet du café et qu'il a l'honneur de les présenter audit congrès, dans l'espoir qu'elles puissent être utiles comme source de renseignements dans la discussion d'un sujet si important et si transcendantal, car le café est devenu un des principaux articles de commerce, et est tombé complètement entre les mains des spéculateurs, ce qui l'expose à de grandes fluctuations de prix et peut causer aux producteurs de café dans le cours d'une année, de grandes pertes pécuniaires sans compter les résultats qui peuvent se produire par suite de cette spéculation. D'autre part la ruine des plantations caféières d'un pays peut faire hausser les prix et la culture du café dans de nouvelles régions peut les faire baisser aussi bien que si la production de cet article continuait à dépasser les besoins du marché, cette surabondance donnerait certainement pour résultat encore une plus grande baisse dans les prix de cet article; et on ne doit pas oublier que la zone qui convient à la culture du café est très étendue, étant comprise entre les lignes isothermes de 25° latitude nord et 30° de latitude sud.

“La plupart des pays civilisés ont adopté pour règle celle de réunir les forces productives de tous les articles consommés en grandes quantités, afin d'augmenter la production et éviter les fluctuations exagérées dans les prix. En suivant ce précédent une combinaison habilement arrangée qui prendrait en considération immédiate les points principaux d'importance et établirait des données pratiques pour dimi-

nuer l'intérêt du capital dans l'Amérique Latine en général et spécialement du capital destiné aux produits agricoles, tels que le café, atteindrait un résultat favorable pour le producteur, parce que le coût de production serait réduit et rendrait plus facile l'accumulation du travail, donnant de plus grands bénéfices, accroissant de beaucoup le capital, et par conséquent augmentant les forces productives à un degré vraiment rémunérateur.

“Avec cette brochure et avec les considérations qui précèdent, le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines contribue pour sa part aux labeurs difficiles et compliqués du Congrès, qui a pour but de protéger et d'améliorer l'industrie caféière dans l'Amérique.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *Juin 1902.*”

PRODUCTION GÉNÉRALE DU CAFÉ.

D'après les meilleures statistiques, la production générale du café dans le monde pour l'année 1901 a été de 15,460,000 sacs de 132 livres chacun. Sur cette production énorme le Brésil seul figure pour 11,500,000 sacs en chiffres ronds. Il ressort donc que les plantations du Brésil fournissent à présent les quatre-cinquièmes environ de toute la récolte et que la production augmente d'année en année.

En 1901 les Etats de l'Amérique du Centre, le Mexique, les Républiques sud-américaines du Venezuela, de la Colombie, de l'Equateur et du Pérou ont envoyé sur le marché 2,200,000 sacs. La République d'Haïti en a aussi envoyé une grande quantité, le produit de l'année dernière s'étant élevé à 450,000 sacs. Le café d'Haïti est surtout très apprécié en France où l'on reçoit les deux-tiers de la totalité exportée.

Porto Rico et la Jamaïque ont fourni 200,000 sacs. Voici les noms des autres pays producteurs, ainsi que les quantités exportées: les Indes Orientales Hollandaises, 480,000 sacs; l'Inde Anglaise, Ceylan et les Iles Philippines, 315,000; l'Afrique et Mocha, 225,000, et Padang et les Celèbes 90,000.

CONSOMMATION DU CAFÉ AUX ETATS-UNIS.

La consommation du café aux Etats-Unis augmente constamment, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant compilé par le Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis. Les chiffres montrent les importations annuelles depuis 1890 jusqu'en 1902.

Année fiscale.	Importations de café.	Année fiscale.	Importations de café.
	<i>Livres.</i>		<i>Livres.</i>
1890.....	499,159,120	1897.....	737,645,670
1891.....	519,528,432	1898.....	870,514,455
1892.....	640,220,788	1899.....	831,827,063
1893.....	564,469,068	1900.....	787,991,911
1894.....	550,934,337	1901.....	854,871,310
1895.....	752,208,975	1902 (huit mois).....	768,550,026
1896.....	580,597,915		

TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL D'ARBITRAGE CONCLU ENTRE LA BOLIVIE ET LE PÉROU.

Le Président de la République de la Bolivie et le Président de la République du Pérou étant désireux de consolider les liens qui existent entre les deux nations et d'établir l'arbitrage, en ce qui concerne les relations des deux Républiques, ont nommé à cet effet comme Plénipotentiaires:

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Docteur Don FÉDÉRICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères; et Son Excellence le Président de la République du Pérou, le Docteur Don FELIPE DE OSMA, son Envoy Extraordinaire, lesquels ont convenu de ce qui suit:

TRAITÉ D'ARBITRAGE.

ARTICLE I.

Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à l'arbitrage toutes les questions présentement non décidées et tous les différends qui pourraient s'élever pendant la durée du présent traité quelles que soient leur nature et leurs causes, et toutefois que ce n'eût pas été possible de les régler par des négociations directes.

ARTICLE II.

Dans chaque cas qui se présentera, les parties contractantes devront conclure une convention spéciale afin de déterminer le sujet en litige, établir les points à résoudre, l'étendue des pouvoirs de l'arbitre et la procédure à suivre.

ARTICLE III.

Dans le cas où les hautes parties ne tomberaient pas d'accord au sujet des différents points contenus dans l'article ci-dessus, l'arbitre sera autorisé à déterminer, en tenant compte des prétensions des deux parties, les points de fait et de droit qui devront être décidés pour le règlement du différend et à établir le mode de procédure.

ARTICLE IV.

Les hautes parties s'accordent à reconnaître que l'arbitre sera le tribunal permanent d'arbitrage qui doit être établi selon les décisions qui puissent être adoptées par la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays de l'Amérique qui siège en ce moment à la ville de Mexico.

ARTICLE V.

Pour ces cas-ci : (a) si le tribunal, dont il est question dans l'article précédent, ne serait pas établi, et (b) s'il fut nécessaire d'avoir recours

à l'arbitrage avant l'établissement dudit tribunal, les hautes parties s'engagent à désigner comme arbitre, le Gouvernement de la République Argentine, celui de l'Espagne, et celui des Etats-Unis du Mexique, pour qu'ils exercent respectivement la fonction, l'un en défaut de l'autre dans l'ordre qu'ils sont désignés ci-dessus.

ARTICLE VI.

Si, pendant la durée du présent traité et dans les éventualités dont il est question dans l'article précédent, il survenait des cas différents d'arbitrage, leur règlement devra être établi successivement par les gouvernements mentionnés dans l'ordre déjà indiqué.

ARTICLE VII.

L'arbitre est aussi autorisé: 1°, à déterminer la régularité de sa nomination, la validité de l'engagement et de son interprétation; 2°, à adopter les démarches nécessaires, et à régler toutes les difficultés qui pourraient survenir dans le cours des débats. Quant aux questions d'un caractère technique ou scientifique qui pourraient s'y présenter, on aura recours précisément à l'opinion de la Société Royale de Géographie de Londres, ou à celle de l'Institut Géodésique International de Berlin, et pour déterminer l'époque de ses fonctions.

ARTICLE VIII.

L'arbitre devra rendre son jugement en se conformant strictement aux principes du Droit International et dans les questions de frontières, il se conformera au principe américain de "uti possidetis" de 1810, pourvu que, dans la convention dont fait mention l'article 2, on n'ait pas établi l'application de règles spéciales ou que l'arbitre soit autorisé à rendre son jugement en qualité d'arbitre amical.

ARTICLE IX.

La sentence devra décider finalement chaque point en litige, et mentionner sur quoi elle se base. Elle devra être faite en double expédition et transmise à chacune des parties par l'entremise de leurs représentants auprès de l'arbitre.

ARTICLE X.

La sentence légalement prononcée décidera, dans les limites de sa portée, le litige entre les parties.

ARTICLE XI.

L'arbitre devra déterminer dans sa sentence le délai dans lequel elle devra être exécutée.

ARTICLE XII.

Le jugement est sans appel et les Nations signataires devront s'y conformer sur l'honneur.

Néanmoins dans les cas suivants le recours de révision sera admis devant l'arbitre qui aura prononcé la sentence, pourvu que la demande en soit faite avant l'expiration de l'époque fixée pour son exécution; savoir:

1. Si la sentence a été rendue à la suite d'un document faux ou frauduleux.

2. Si la sentence, en tout ou en partie, est le résultat d'une erreur de fait provenant de la procédure ou de documents de la cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

Le recours de révision ne pourra pas avoir lieu, dans aucun cas, après six mois de la notification de la sentence.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les hautes parties nommeront leurs représentants dans le litige, mettront à la disposition de l'arbitre tous les moyens d'informations qui sont en leur pouvoir et devront payer leurs propres dépenses ainsi que la moitié des frais généraux de l'arbitrage.

ARTICLE XV.

Le même arbitre qui aura prononcé le jugement devra décider les questions qui pourraient survenir dans son exécution.

ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité continuera en vigueur pendant 10 ans à compter de la date de l'échange des ratifications. S'il n'est pas dénoncé six mois avant la date de son expiration, il subsistera pendant une autre période de dix ans et ainsi successivement.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les ratifications du présent Traité seront échangées à La Paz ou à Lima dans l'espace d'une année à partir de la date ci-dessous.

En foi de quoi les soussignés signent et apposent leurs cachets au présent Traité, fait en double exemplaire, à la ville de La Paz, le vingt et un novembre de l'année 1901.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA. [L. s.]

FELIPE DE OSMA. [L. s.]

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

Parmi les documents importants présentés à l'examen de la Seconde Conférence Internationale des Pays Américains, tenue à Mexico, le rapport du délégué de la République Argentine a été d'un intérêt tout spécial. Ce rapport (Informe que la Delagación de la República Argentina presenta á la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana) que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir fournit les renseignements suivants au sujet des conditions générales qui existent dans la République.

Sous le rapport des règlements sanitaires, on cite la ville de Buenos Ayres en premier lieu parmi les villes de ce pays. Les travaux pour les eaux et les égouts ont été faits par les ingénieurs les plus habiles et ils ont été modifiés et augmentés de manière à faire face aux exigences croissantes de la ville. Le système des eaux consiste en deux tunnels, l'un sous fluvial et l'autre souterrain, ayant chacun 5,700 mètres de longueur, munis de deux pompes capables d'élever 172,000 mètres cubes d'eau à une hauteur de 15 mètres en 24 heures. Le réservoir de distribution est pourvu de pompes foulantes ayant trois cours distincts de 12 réservoirs placés les uns au-dessus des autres à une hauteur de 12, 17 et 22 mètres, respectivement. La consommation annuelle dépasse 36,000,000 de kilolitres, ou une moyenne journalière de 123 mètres cubes par tête. Le système des égouts que l'on a adopté est connu sous le nom de "circulant" ou dynamique, et la dépense de l'installation des égouts jusqu'à la fin de 1899 a été de \$34,000,000 or environ. D'après un état présentant la proportion des décès dans les principales villes du monde, la proportion pour la ville de Buenos Ayres est de 17 par 1,000 habitants, contre 17.4 à Hambourg; 18.4 à New York et Genève; 19.2 à Londres; 20.1 à Paris; 20.7 à Vienne, et ainsi de suite en augmentant jusqu'à 31.5 à Nuremberg. L'hygiène publique est aussi l'objet des soins les plus constants de la part de la municipalité et du gouvernement des villes de Rosario, de La Plata, de Bahia et dans les autres ports de la République Argentine. La ville de Rosario spécialement possède un système aussi complet que celui de la capitale.

La construction des chemins de fer dans la République Argentine a été signalée en 1857 par l'ouverture et la mise en exploitation de la première ligne sur une longueur totale de 10 kilomètres. En 1867, cette ligne avait 572 kilomètres de longueur; en 1875, 1,384; en 1880, 2,313; en 1885, 4,450, et en 1890, 9,254. Depuis lors la construction des chemins de fer a augmenté rapidement. En 1891, on constatait dans tout le pays 11,700 kilomètres de chemins de fer en exploita-

tion; en 1895, 14,222 kilomètres, et en 1901, 17,062. Sur ce nombre 2,000 kilomètres appartiennent à l'Etat et le reste aux compagnies particulières. Le capital versé s'élève à \$553,000,000 or environ.

Les communications maritimes entre la République Argentine et les différents ports des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe sont assurées premièrement par les lignes des compagnies *North German Lloyd* et *Hamburg-American*, et des communications presque journalières entre Montévidéo et les ports du Brésil et de l'Europe sont assurées par les compagnies ci-dessous: La *Navigazione Generale Italiana*, ligne de 4 paquebots à vapeur de 5,000 à 6,000 tonnes, avec départs tous les quinze jours; les *Transports Maritimes à Vapeur*, possédant 9 paquebots de 2,000 à 4,300 tonnes, partant tous les dix jours; les *Messageries Maritimes*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 5,550 à 6,500 tonnes, avec départs toutes les semaines; les *Vapores Transatlánticos Españoles*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 8,000 à 9,000 tonnes, partant tous les mois; la *Hamburgische und Sud Amerika*, qui possède 6 vapeurs de 8,000 à 9,000 tonnes, avec départs hebdomadaires; la *Veloce*, qui possède 13 vapeurs de 1,000 à 4,900 tonnes, avec départs tous les dix jours; la *Royal Mail Steam Packet*, qui a 10 vapeurs de 3,140 à 6,000 tonnes, avec départs bi mensuels, et la *Compañía Transatlántica Española*, ayant 6 vapeurs de 3,100 à 5,300 tonnes. Le service maritime entre la République Argentine et les ports des Etats-Unis est assuré par plusieurs compagnies de navigation, à savoir; les lignes Lamport & Holt, Prince, Norton et autres de moins d'importance.

Le port de Buenos Ayres se compose de deux bassins, l'un d'une surface de 154,000 mètres et l'autre d'une surface de 112,600 mètres carrés. Chaque bassin est relié aux docks qui sont au nombre de 4 ayant une surface totale de 66 hectares. Il y a aussi dans le port deux bassins de radoub, dont l'un a 150 mètres de longueur et l'autre 180. La superficie totale des quais est de 9,790 mètres. On y voit 21 entrepôts ayant une façade de 2,466 mètres et une capacité de 566,000 mètres cubes. Le service des docks et des quais comprend 133 grues hydrauliques, les unes fixées les autres mobiles, mues par la vapeur et ayant une force de 1,500, 5,000, 10,000 et 30,000 kilos; 36 ascenseurs; 50 cabestans; 14 pompes à incendie; 5 ponts-levis; des écluses; des grues flottantes; une ligne de chemin de fer de 32 kilomètres, et 2 usines pour l'éclairage électrique. Le coût des améliorations faites au port s'est élevé à \$35,624,000 or. On vient aussi de faire de grandes améliorations au port de La Plata pour une somme s'élevant à \$24,000,000 et Bahia Blanca a des améliorations importantes en adjudication. L'importance des grands ports intérieurs comme Rosario et Colastiné se trouve restreinte à cause du peu de profondeur des cours d'eau sur lesquels ils sont situés.

Un rapport sur les conditions des banques dans la capitale de la

République Argentine fait voir que ces établissements possèdent de grandes facilités pour faire face aux besoins des transactions commerciales à l'intérieur et à l'étranger. La banque la plus importante est la Banco de la Nación, fondée le 16 octobre 1891, ayant un capital de 50,000,000 pesos, en monnaie nationale. Cette banque a huit succursales dans les différentes parties du pays.

Ce même rapport contient aussi le résumé ci-dessous qui est très intéressant au point de vue de l'agriculture et de l'élevage dans la République.

La République Argentine est un pays essentiellement consacré à l'agriculture et à l'élevage. Ses plaines immenses, la fertilité de son sol, son climat tempéré propres à la culture des céréales et à l'élevage des bestiaux offrent des conditions exceptionnellement avantageuses au colon et à l'agriculteur et mettent cette contrée au rang des pays qui exportent de grandes quantités de grains et de viande. Les récoltes de blé et de maïs de la République Argentine représentent une production de 42.33 boisseaux par tête, contre 42 aux Etats-Unis et au Danemark, 30 au Canada, 23 en Suède. 20 en Russie. 19 en France et 8 en Angleterre.

En 1872 la superficie des terrains en culture n'atteignait que 130,000 hectares environ; en 1888 elle était de 815,438 hectares et en 1895 de 2,040,638 hectares; en 1889 la superficie du terrain ensemencé en blé était de 3,200,000 hectares d'un rendement de 2,697,417 tonnes de blé.

Le maïs vient en second lien dans la production des céréales de la République Argentine. En 1899 il y avait en culture 1,000,000 d'hectares environ qui, au taux de 18 fanegas, ou 100 kilos chacun, ont produit 1,800,000 tonnes métriques de blé. D'après le recensement agricole de 1833 la superficie des terrains cultivés était de 2,422,995 hectares; et en 1895 de 4,895,000. En 1899 la superficie consacrée à la culture du blé, du maïs, du lin, des arbres fruitiers, de la canne à sucre et de la vigne a atteint un total de 7,000,000 d'hectares, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant, qui donne aussi la valeur des différents produits récoltés pendant la même année:

Produits.	Hectares.	Valeur, or.
Blé.....	3,400,000	\$95,000,000
Maïs.....	1,400,000	23,000,000
Lin.....	700,000	27,000,000
Autres grains.....	80,000	2,800,000
Luzerne.....	950,000	90,000,000
Arachides.....	18,000	1,260,000
Cane à sucre.....	50,000	4,750,000
Vignobles.....	35,000	9,500,000
Tabac.....	15,000	3,900,000
Autres cultures.....	350,000	17,500,000
Total.....	6,938,000	274,710,000

Voici, en tonnes métriques, le tableau des principaux produits agricoles depuis 1894:

Années.	Blé.	Maïs.	Lin.
1894.....	1,608,000	54,876	104,435
1895.....	1,010,000	722,318	276,443
1896.....	523,000	1,570,517	229,675
1897.....	101,845	374,942	152,477
1898.....	645,161	717,105	158,904
1899.....	1,713,429	1,116,276	217,713
1900.....	2,042,167	740,685	201,093

La valeur de tous les produits exportés a augmenté pendant les dernières années d'une manière remarquable, à l'exception de l'année 1897, pendant laquelle le commerce de ces articles a diminué par suite des causes naturelles, telles que la sécheresse, l'invasion des sauterelles, etc.

En 1896 les exportations ont atteint le chiffre de \$41,406,438 or. En 1897 elles n'ont atteint que le chiffre de \$23,336,369 or, accusant ainsi une grande diminution, mais elles se sont élevées de nouveau en 1899, à \$65,155,995 or.

La République Argentine tient à sa disposition pour déplacer le volume immense de ses récoltes toutes les facilités que peuvent offrir les machines agricoles les plus perfectionnées et elle augmente chaque année le capital placé dans les instruments agricoles en ajoutant à son stock immense un nombre considérable de faucheuses, de herses, de charrues à vapeur, etc.

Afin de donner une idée de l'importance des machines agricoles importées en franchise de droits, il suffit de montrer que la valeur desdites machines en 1893 a atteint le chiffre de \$3,707,130 or; en 1896, celui de \$1,202,570 or; en 1897, celui de \$1,072,128 or, et enfin en 1899, celui de \$2,227,332 or. Presque toutes ces machines et tous les outils viennent des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et constituent l'un des articles les plus importants expédiés de ce pays sur les marchés de la République Argentine.

Malgré le développement considérable atteint par l'agriculture, l'élevage a toujours été et continue à être l'industrie nationale.

En 1899 les exportations provenant de cette industrie ont atteint une valeur totale de \$115,546,906 or, ou 625 pour mille de la valeur totale de toutes les exportations de cette année. D'après le recensement de 1895, qui présente à ce sujet des chiffres un peu douteux, la République Argentine avait à cette époque 21,701,526 têtes de bêtes à cornes, 4,446,859 chevaux, 74,379,562 moutons, 562,766 porcs, 483,369 mulets et 2,748,860 chèvres, c'est-à-dire un total de 104,322,942 têtes de toutes espèces de bétail, d'une valeur de \$1,136,780,411 en monnaie du pays.

L'accroissement rapide des moutons dans les territoires méridionaux de la République en a fait monter le nombre à plus de 90 millions, et

l'occupation des nouvelles terres par les bêtes à cornes en a augmenté considérablement le nombre et la qualité, grâce aux efforts constants des *estanceiros* (agriculteurs ou éleveurs) pour améliorer les races.

L'introduction dans le pays d'animaux pur sang destinés à la reproduction a atteint depuis peu un chiffre assez élevé. Pendant la période de 1896 à 1900 seulement les éleveurs de la République Argentine ont importé 6,231 têtes de bêtes à cornes, 235,734 moutons et 1,227 chevaux; tous ces animaux proviennent des établissements des premiers éleveurs de l'Europe et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Le commerce d'exportation de bétail sur pied est d'une importance considérable, quoiqu'il ne soit pas si grand que celui des viandes séchées, salées, gelées ou frigorifiées. En 1895 le total de ces exportations dans les différents pays parmi lesquels on peut compter le Chili, l'Uruguay et la Bolivie a atteint le chiffre de 408,126 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 496,946 moutons; en 1896 il a atteint celui de 385,539 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 512,016 moutons; en 1897, celui de 238,121 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 504,128 moutons; en 1898, celui de 359,296 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 577,813 moutons; en 1899, celui de 312,150 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 543,458 moutons. Les chiffres précités donnent pour les cinq ans en question une exportation totale de bêtes sur pied, se décomposant comme il suit: 1.703,232 têtes de bêtes à cornes et 2,634,361 moutons.

L'Angleterre est le principal débouché pour la viande provenant de la République Argentine. Le tableau suivant montre les exportations de génisses, sous différentes formes, destinées à ce pays, depuis 1894 jusqu'en 1900:

Génisses exportées à l'Angleterre.

Années.	Sur pied.	Gelées.	Salées.	Totaux.
1894	7,500	800	.....	8,300
1895	49,908	4,000	.....	53,908
1896	66,000	8,000	.....	74,000
1897	83,000	11,500	.....	94,500
1898	97,000	16,500	.....	113,500
1899	91,200	28,356	.....	119,556
1900 (3½ mois)	66,500	34,000	20,600	120,500

Les exportations de moutons gelés pendant ces dernières années n'en sont pas moins considérables:

1898	2,464,941
1899	2,485,949
1900	2,372,969

Dans le recensement de 1895, dont les chiffres ne font plus autorité, l'industrie de la salaison, qui est aussi très importante, est représentée par 39 établissements, disposant d'un capital de \$37,000,000 or.

La République Argentine, par suite de ses nombreux troupeaux, peut être comptée au nombre des pays qui produisent le plus de laine.

Pendant l'année fiscale du 1^{er} octobre 1899 au 30 septembre 1900, les exportations totales de laine ont été de 182,000 tonnes, estimées à \$61,000,000, or. La baisse dans les prix de la laine, après cette date, à causé une diminution dans les exportations de l'année 1900-1901, qui n'atteindront pas le total précité mais elles dépasseront sûrement le chiffre de \$40,000,000, or.

L'augmentation considérable dans la superficie des terrains en culture, ainsi que celle de l'élevage et des industries de la République Argentine est due à l'immigration européenne. Depuis 1857, année où l'immigration a commencé à se diriger vers la République Argentine avec un chiffre presque sans importance de 4,951 personnes, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1899, 2,564,391 immigrants sont arrivés dans ledit pays. Sur ce nombre 882,596 sont partis depuis et par conséquent 1,681,795 sont restés, donnant une moyenne de 39,111 immigrants par an.

RELATIONS COMMERCIALES AVEC LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Le consulat anglais de Buenos Ayres comprend dans sa juridiction toute la République, à l'exception des quatre provinces de Córdoba, de Santa Fé, de Corrientes et d'Entre Rios.

M. le Consul Ross, a envoyé au Ministère des affaires Etrangères d'Angleterre un rapport très intéressant sur le commerce et l'industrie des provinces faisant partie de sa juridiction.

Le consul dit que le district de Buenos Ayres entre pour 89.2 pour cent dans les importations du pays et pour 69.5 pour cent dans les exportations.

En 1901, les importations provenant de la Grande Bretagne accusent une diminution et les exportations dans ce pays accusent une augmentation; tandis que dans le commerce de l'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis avec la République Argentine les importations, ainsi que les exportations, font ressortir une augmentation considérable.

Les textiles, le fer et leurs produits, les denrées alimentaires, les pierres, les minéraux (y compris le charbon), la verrerie et la faïence, les articles de bois et les boissons constituent la majeure partie des importations. Le demande de toutes sortes d'appareils électriques à l'usage domestique, tels que, ascenseurs automatiques et autres, éventails et ventilateurs, ainsi que les installations pour les tramways électriques et leur matériel roulant, augmente d'une manière constante.

On a dépensé des sommes considérables en tuyaux, pompes et autres machines dont on s'est servi pour exploiter les marais salants situés près de San Blas au sud de la province de Buenos Ayres. Le Consul ajoute qu'il y a aussi une demande considérable de sel non seulement pour l'usage des particuliers, mais aussi pour les établissements où l'on prépare les viandes de conserves. On demande aussi de grandes quantités de sodium et de sodium hydroxide.

On trouve dans les régions tropicales et intertropicales au nord de

l'immense étendue de terre dont il est question dans ce rapport, de vastes forêts de bois dur qui est sans égal pour faire les traverses de chemins de fer, les pilotis et d'autres choses de même genre. Un de ces bois (le quebracho) produit une excellente essence employée dans la tannerie. Les autres articles produits en quantités suffisantes pour alimenter un grand commerce d'exportation sont le tabac, le jute, la ramie, le sucre, l'huile de ricin et les fruits tropicaux. A l'extrême sud le travail du coupage et de l'emmagasinage de la glace naturelle ainsi que la chasse aux loutres sont très lucratifs.

Le tableau synoptique ci-dessous fait ressortir l'augmentation rapide de la superficie en culture pendant les années 1900 et 1901.

Dans la ville de Buenos Ayres, qui, par sa population occupe le onzième rang dans le monde entier, on compte un grand nombre de fabriques en activité. Parmi ces dernières on remarque 20 fabriques de malles et caisses, 185 fabriques de voitures, 68 fabriques de bottes et chaussures, 43 fabrique de fourneaux, 45 fabriques de lits de fer et de matelas, 44 fabriques de cercueils et de couronnes funéraires; 28 fabriques de cols et manchettes; 50 fabriques de brosses; 28 fabriques de gants; 132 fabriques de liqueurs; 250 fabriques de meubles; 45 fabriques de tuiles; 47 fabriques de chapeaux et casquettes; 25 fabriques de tissage et 26 fabriques de savon.

On compte beaucoup sur l'amélioration des voies de transport intérieures et aussi sur la mise en communication avec les marchés au moyen des chemins de fer. Toutefois M. Ross pense qu'avec un littoral aussi étendu et de bonnes voies fluviales intérieures on ne doit pas laisser les chemins de fer absorber la totalité du mouvement commercial du pays.

Il considère que les facilités offertes par le transport des voies fluviales offrent un moyen lucratif d'employer avantageusement le capital et d'ouvrir au commerce certaines parties du pays qui sont restées jusqu'ici inexplorées ou même inexploitées.

CONSTRUCTION D'UN NOUVEAU BASSIN DE RADOUB À BAHIA BLANCA.

Le nouveau bassin de radoub, construit à Bahia Blanca (République Argentine) par l'ingénieur LUGGI, pourra servir aux plus grands navires. Ce bassin est divisé en deux sections et peut recevoir deux vaisseaux en même temps. On le remplit avec 50,000 tonnes d'eau en quarante minutes, et cette eau peut être vidée en deux heures. La cloison s'ouvre et se ferme en trois minutes au moyen de puissantes machines hydrauliques.

Pour cette construction, on a employé 75,000 tonnes de béton, 15,000 de ciment et 1,500 de fer. Ce bassin répondait à une nécessité de premier ordre.

COMMERCE DES BESTIAUX AVEC LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Le rapport commercial qui suit, extrait du journal le "Times" de Londres, en date du 13 mai 1902, est très intéressant en ce moment par suite de la réouverture des ports anglais au commerce des bestiaux provenant de la République Argentine.

En prenant pour base le quartier de bœuf, le total des importations de bétail sur pied et de bœuf frigorifié et gelé, expédiés par le Rio de la Plata en 1897, s'est élevé à 341,888 quartiers; en 1898, à 439,480 quartiers, faisant ressortir une augmentation; en 1900 à 403,120 quartiers faisant ressortir une diminution, et en 1901 à 465,471 quartiers.

Pendant les huit derniers mois de l'année 1900 et pendant toute l'année 1901, les ports anglais ont été fermés au bétail sur pied provenant de la République Argentine. La petite diminution qui a été constatée en 1900 a été plus que couverte en 1901. En effet, c'est pendant cette dernière année que les exportations de viande du Rio de la Plata en Angleterre ont été les plus importantes depuis l'année 1896.

Dans les quatre premiers mois de l'année 1900, quand les ports anglais étaient ouverts au bétail argentin, les recettes totales de toute provenance dans les ports du Royaume-Uni se montaient à 151,938 bœufs et 218,221 moutons; dans les quatre premiers mois de l'année courante (1902), sans aucun arrivage des districts argentins, les totaux ont été de 121,238 bœufs et 124,904 moutons. Sur un total de 1,098,629 quintaux de viande de mouton importés par la Grande-Bretagne pendant les quatre premiers mois de 1902 la République Argentine figure pour 418,607 quintaux.

BRÉSIL.**ÉTABLISSEMENT DU SERVICE DES EAUX À BAHIA.**

M. EUGÈNE SEEGER, Consul des Etats-Unis à Rio de Janeiro, transmet au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en date du 11 avril 1902, un rapport qui contient des données très intéressantes que nous reproduisons ci-dessous:

La ville brésilienne de Bahia, située sur le bord de la mer, a une population de 200,000 inhabitants environ, occupant 17,000 maisons.

La quantité d'eau dont la ville dispose pour cette population est tout-à-fait insuffisante. Une compagnie locale connue sous le nom de "Queimado" a l'adjudication des eaux depuis 1852. Cette compagnie l'a fait venir des montagnes voisines et a dépensé en tout \$1,500,000 environ pour les machines, la pose des tuyaux, les fontaines et les bouches à incendie.

On a conclu, il y a trois jours, les négociations qui avaient été entamées depuis longtemps entre la Compagnie Queimado et la ville de Bahia en vue d'augmenter suffisamment la distribution des eaux.

Le monopole de la Compagnie Queimado a été renouvelé pour une période de 45 ans, et on a accordé à la compagnie des franchises et des privilèges importants. A l'expiration du contrat la ville aura la faculté d'acheter les établissements de la compagnie au prix fixé par des experts. L'emploi de l'eau est obligatoire pour chaque demeure et la municipalité de Bahia en fixe le prix de la manière suivante: \$3 par mois pour des maisons pouvant dépenser en moyenne 400 litres d'eau par jour et 20 reis par 20 litres d'eau puisée aux fontaines publiques.

Les améliorations spécifiées dans le nouveau contrat de la Compagnie Queimado coûteront \$600,000 environ. Les plans et les devis ont été faits par des experts. En vue de la crise financière que traverse le Brésil en ce moment il est impossible à la compagnie de trouver l'argent nécessaire pour finir le système des eaux de Bahia, et par conséquent elle désire vendre ses établissements et ses privilèges. Elle en demande \$1,100,000. On estime à \$300,000 le bénéfice annuel qui doit résulter du service des eaux quand il sera terminé d'après les nouveaux contrats. L'agent de la compagnie m'a donné l'assurance que la personne ou la corporation fournissant l'eau à la ville de Bahia sous le nouveau contrat aura aussi l'adjudication pour installer un système d'égouts dans la ville ainsi que la plomberie sanitaire dans les maisons.

PRODUCTION DU CAOUTCHOUC EN 1901.

Dans son dernier rapport, le consul des Etats-Unis à Para a publié quelques intéressantes données sur le commerce du caoutchouc dans la vallée de l'Amazonas en 1901. Les expéditions de Para, dit-il, ont une tendance à augmenter et sont en plus-value sur celles de l'année antérieure. C'est ainsi qu'il a été exporté 3,255 tonnes de plus en 1901, dont 500 tonnes de plus pour l'Europe et 2,755 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis. L'exportation totale du caoutchouc de l'Amazonas a été de 14,755 tonnes pour l'Europe et de 15,376 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis en 1901, contre 14,254 tonnes pour l'Europe et 12,621 tonnes pour les Etats-Unis en 1900.

Ce même rapport fait également remarquer que l'exportation directe du caoutchouc de Manaos a considérablement augmenté par suite d'une loi qui a obligé d'exporter de Manaos même tout le caoutchouc provenant de l'Etat d'Amazonas qui était jusqu'alors exporté de Para. En effet, si, en 1900, 8,012 tonnes de caoutchouc ont été expédiées directement de Manaos pour les marchés consommateurs et 18,467 tonnes de Para, en 1901 Manaos en a exporté 15,469 tonnes et Para 13,639.

Le Consul constate encore le développement des expéditions d'Iquitos, qui, de 920 tonnes en 1900, ont passé à 1,391 tonnes en 1901.

Depuis cinq ans, les arrivages de caoutchouc à Para, y compris celui que est passé en transit de Manaos, s'établissent comme suit: 1897-98, 22,257 tonnes; 1898-99, 25,374 tonnes; 1899-1900, 36,693 tonnes;

1900-1901, 27,660 tonnes, et second semestre de 1901, 13,619 tonnes; les arrivages de janvier et de février ont été de 3,836 tonnes.

LES OPÉRATIONS COMMERCIALES: DIVERS MODES DE PAIEMENTS.

M. HÉNAULT, le Secrétaire général de la Chambre de Commerce française à Rio de Janeiro, a préparé le très intéressant rapport suivant au sujet des transactions commerciales au Brésil et les divers modes de paiements employés par les maisons étrangères.

Dans ce rapport M. HÉNAULT dit que les maisons européennes ou de l'Amérique du Nord, en transactions commerciales avec le Brésil, en ce qui concerne les produits à y importer, peuvent se diviser, comme pour les autres pays, en deux catégories principales:

“1°. Les fabricants ou industriels qui exportent directement dans cette République leurs produits manufacturés;

“2°. Les négociants-commissionnaires, qui sont les intermédiaires dans les achats entre les maisons manufacturières et la clientèle brésilienne.

“Les premiers ne peuvent accorder de longs crédits dans les paiements, parce que leurs lourds frais industriels les en empêchent; en effet, les ouvriers, ainsi que les matières premières nécessaires à la fabrication devant être payés au comptant et le capital immobilisé dans le matériel—comme celui employé dans la main-d'œuvre—étant parfois considérable, il y a urgence de faire rentrer dans de brefs délais celui qui est consacré aux crédits de la clientèle, afin qu'il soit utilisé à nouveau sans retard par de nouvelles transactions.

“L'utilité et l'avantage des seconds, des négociants-commissionnaires, consistent, au contraire, à offrir des facilités dans les groupements collectifs d'achats de tous produits, comme à accorder des facilités de paiement que les industriels ne peuvent pas concéder par les motifs exposés ci-dessus.

“*Modes de paiement employés par les fabricants et industriels.*—Les industriels français travaillant directement avec la clientèle brésilienne, par l'entremise ou non de correspondants ou d'agents commerciaux, obtiennent leurs règlements par des traites tirées à diverses échéances, principalement de 90 à 180 jours de vue ou de la date du connaissance.

“Les traites sont mises en circulation de préférence par l'entremise de banquiers ayant une succursale dans la ville du tiré et elles doivent être acceptées dès que ce dernier est en pouvoir du connaissance ou déclaration de l'état des marchandises chargées sur navire.

“*Modes de paiement employés par les négociants commissionnaires.*—La plupart des négociants commissionnaires travaillent avec la clientèle du Brésil par le système du compte-courant aux intérêts réciproques de 6 pour cent l'an, commission d'achat généralement fixée à 5 pour cent.

“Certains commissionnaires traitent le compte-courant avec la condition de l'arrêter rigoureusement tous les six mois, c'est-à-dire que le client doit liquider ponctuellement et semestriellement toutes les factures ayant atteint 180 jours de date. En cas de non-paiement de ces dernières, le client est débité d'une commission supplémentaire, appelée commission de retard et dont le taux aura toujours été fixé préalablement d'un commun accord entre l'acheteur et le vendeur.

“Depuis trois ans environ, certains négociants-commissionnaires ont pris la résolution de restreindre en principe et jusqu'à nouvel ordre le système du compte-courant, ne le conservant qu'avec le groupe de maisons vraiment irréprochables qui, malgré la crise, s'étaient toujours correctement conduits. Pour les autres, comme pour quelques nouveaux clients en général, ces négociants-commissionnaires opèrent leurs transactions par traites tirées à échéances diverses, mais principalement de 90 à 180 jours de vue.

“Il existe également une catégorie de négociants-commissionnaires ayant succursale au Brésil et traitant directement pour leur propre compte des affaires en tous produits, principalement en comestibles et matériaux de constructions. Cette catégorie de négociants-commissionnaires n'accorde que très rarement le compte-courant et obtient règlement du client par les conditions habituelles de la place où ils travaillent. Il existe plusieurs maisons anglaises et américaines de ce genre et beaucoup plus de maisons allemandes.

“I. *Maisons anglaises.*—Les négociants-commissionnaires d'Angleterre ont appliqué les mêmes facilités comme les mêmes restrictions à leur clientèle que les commissionnaires de la France, en ce qui concerne l'ouverture des crédits et le système de compte-courant.

“Leurs industriels opèrent également leurs transactions par le système des traites acceptées de 90 à 180 jours de vue, généralement à 90 jours de vue. Quelques rares manufacturiers anglais emploient le système de la traite documentaire, soit contre acceptation, soit contre paiement.

“II. *Maisons de l'Amérique du Nord.*—Ces maisons appliquent très rarement aussi le système de la traite documentaire, ne le réservant que pour les grosses opérations traitées avec des maisons de premier ordre. Leurs affaires générales se règlent donc par traites acceptées de 90 à 180 jours de vue, principalement à 90 jours de vue, lorsque les affaires sont faites avec les industriels, et par compte-courant pour l'ensemble de celles traitées avec les commissionnaires en marchandises.

“III. *Maisons allemandes.*—Les conditions de paiement des négociants allemands sont généralement très larges et leur servent même d'excellents arguments contre celles des industriels français et anglais. En effet, partout où les agents de ces derniers offrent des crédits de 90 à 120 jours les correspondants de maisons allemandes accordent comme

avantage 180 jours et même aussi parfois du compte-courant de commissionnaire.

“IV. *Maisons belges et suisses.*—Les commerçants de ce pays se basent généralement sur les modes de paiement appliqués selon les cas par les maisons françaises. Cependant, la Belgique, pour ses importations au Brésil de gros matériel et fournitures importantes, par chargements entiers, applique parfois, mais exceptionnellement, le système de la traite documentaire. Mais les opérations par traite à 90 et 120 jours de vue sont également les plus fréquentes.

“V. *Maisons d'Italie, Espagne et Portugal.*—Les commerçants de ces pays traitent principalement leurs transactions avec ceux de leurs nationaux résidant au Brésil. Ils appliquent généralement les conditions exposées ci-dessus pour les autres pays, lorsqu'il s'agit de transactions courantes et régulières; cependant, comme une grosse partie de leurs affaires se traite par le système des consignations.

“EXCEPTIONS DANS LES CONDITIONS GÉNÉRALES DE PAIEMENT.

“I. *La traite documentaire contre acceptation.*—Pour les raisons indiquées plus haut, les maisons qui expédient à leurs clients aux conditions d'acceptation contre documents en dehors de gros chargements sont très rares.

“Il en existe cependant et ces maisons prennent pour prétexte de leur exigence, soit le commencement de relations avec un client nouveau pour elles, soit un manque précis d'informations sur son compte.

“II. *La traite documentaire contre paiement.*—C'est également par exception et plus rarement encore que les maisons françaises expédient au Brésil aux conditions de la remise des documents contre paiement et pour des transactions courantes d'importance secondaire.

“Le cas se produit généralement avec des maisons qui, étant peu habituées à traiter avec ce pays, exigent cette condition d'un client sur le compte duquel les informations obtenues n'auraient pas été rigoureusement excellentes; quelques-unes de ces maisons vont même jusqu'à exiger le versement par avance de 10 pour cent de l'importance approximative de la facture pour garantie des frais de retour en cas de refus de marchandises à l'arrivée. Enfin, il y a des industriels qui n'acceptent l'exécution directe de produits ou d'articles fabriqués exclusivement pour un client sur un modèle spécial établi par lui et avec un poinçon et une marque également au nom exclusif de ce client (ce qui rend l'article complètement invendable à toute autre maison), qu'à la condition de recevoir par avance 40 à 50 pour cent du total de la commande et le complément contre la remise du connaissance.

“Il convient de faire remarquer à nouveau que les cas qui précèdent sont bien de véritables exceptions: en effet, il résulte d'une enquête faite auprès des principales banques de la place que 40 pour cent des traites tirées par les maisons françaises sont à présenter à l'acceptation

sans aucune exigence des tireurs (les documents étant adressés directement aux clients), 15 pour cent des traites sont tirées avec documents contre acceptations (D. A.) et 5 pour cent avec documents contre paiement (D. P.).

“III. *La traite documentaire conventionnée.*—La traite documentaire peut être créée à la suite d'un commun accord entre l'acheteur et le vendeur lorsqu'il s'agit d'affaires spéciales traitées dans des conditions également spéciales. Car, dans le cas contraire, si le vendeur, pour une raison quelconque lance une traite documentaire contre son acheteur non prévenu, ce dernier, en représailles, s'empressera presque toujours de laisser en douane les marchandises pour le compte de l'envoyeur.

“IV. *Expédition sans traite conventionnée.*—Il y a des maisons qui ne disposent pas de traites sur quelques clients, désirant leur démontrer tout d'abord de cette façon la confiance qu'elles ont en eux et désirant aussi obtenir par ce procédé de meilleures et plus fréquentes commandes. Mais cette confiance est souvent basée sur l'ancienneté et l'excellence des relations que les fournisseurs entretiennent avec ces maisons d'honorabilité et de solvabilité parfaites.

“V. *Refus d'acceptation de traites.*—Il y a également des clients qui refusent radicalement d'accepter les traites, invoquant mille prétextes d'intérêts ou de susceptibilité. C'est à l'intermédiaire du tireur sur place qu'il appartient d'examiner la question, d'essayer de rallier le client aux affaires par acceptation et d'informer les tireurs sur la valeur et la solvabilité de ces maisons. Ces acheteurs prétendent qu'ils ont ainsi plus de liberté pour choisir la date de leur paiement, et par conséquent, pour profiter d'un change plus ou moins favorable; mais ils oublient qu'avec les banques, ils peuvent procéder de même et payer également avant son échéance une traite dûment acceptée. Dans ce cas, le banquier doit être autorisé par le tireur à accorder au tiré l'escompte habituel du paiement par avance. Certaines banques se refusant à faire cet escompte, on recommande aux maisons françaises de donner dans ce sens les instructions à leur banquier ou à leur chargé de recouvrement.

“VI. *Règlements par traites divisées en plusieurs échéances.*—Les maisons qui ne font généralement pas plus de 90 jours de crédit peuvent exceptionnellement diviser en deux parties le paiement d'une facture, lorsqu'elle est de quelque importance; une première traite peut être lancée à 90 jours de vue pour le montant de la moitié de la facture et la seconde être mise en circulation pour solde à échéance des 30, 60 ou 90 jours qui suivent. Ce mode facilite les paiements à la clientèle et l'encourage à acheter davantage.

“VII. *Encaissements obtenus par l'entremise des agents sur place.*—Quelques maisons, pour éviter les nombreux menus frais facturés par les correspondants banquiers, peuvent charger leur intermédiaire sur place de l'acceptation et de l'encaissement de leurs traites.

AVANCEMENT RAPIDE DE BÉLEM, CAPITALE DE L'ÉTAT DE PARÁ.

Il peut être intéressant de reproduire les impressions de voyage d'un collaborateur de la "Gazeta Commercial," de Rio de Janeiro, qui, après avoir été à Manaos, a fait un séjour à Bélem et a eu l'occasion de constater les heureux résultats de l'administration municipale de M. le Sénateur ANTONIO LEMOS.

A Bélem, dit-il, le progrès est plus évident: on y devine facilement ce que valent la volonté et l'énergie d'un homme qui, depuis des années déjà, se donne tout entier à l'administration que lui ont confiée ses concitoyens.

Tout ce qui est à la portée de son gouvernement a été l'objet de constantes améliorations et il a su tirer parti de tous les éléments.

Les places publiques de la capitale, ses avenues, ses rues et ses ruelles sont sans cesse l'objet d'une surveillance ininterrompue qui fait qu'elles sont entretenues dans un parfait état de propreté; presque partout le système de pavage a été amélioré, et, sur certains points, comme la place de la République, on a adopté le pavage en bois. Les avenues présentent un joli coup d'œil; les jardins, que l'on entretient avec le plus grand soin, sont un point de réunion des habitants et offrent tout à la fois aux regards les attraits d'une végétation luxuriante et des embellissements que l'on y a exécutés. Le service d'hygiène, bien organisé, est l'objet d'une surveillance continuelle qui fait qu'il tend toujours à s'améliorer, et celui des transports est relativement bien fait; les tramways à traction animale seront, dit-on, remplacés par des tramways électriques; comme Manoas, Bélem possède un théâtre, un des premiers du Brésil, construit selon toutes les règles de l'art. Lorsque les travaux pour l'approvisionnement d'eau potable seront terminés, la capitale du Para disposera d'un service que l'on pourra considérer comme un modèle du genre.

Toutes les améliorations apportées ou en voie d'exécution, on les doit à la municipalité et au gouvernement qui ne cessent de travailler ensemble au progrès constant de la capitale. Aussi peut-on dire que Bélem est une ville qui présente toutes les commodités et où rien ne manque de ce que l'on peut et doit exiger d'une municipalité.

CHILI.

SOCIÉTÉ ITALIENNE POUR FAVORISER LE COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

D'une communication de la mission de Belgique à Santiago, publiée par le "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, il résulte que par un récent décret le Gouvernement chilien a autorisé la "Società Italiana

di Esportazione, Enrico dell' Acqua," à établir des agences sur le territoire de la République.

Voici quelques détails concernant l'organisation de cette société et les conditions auxquelles a été soumis l'établissement d'agences au Chili:

La Société italienne d'exportation a été fondée à Milan en 1899, pour un terme de trente ans, au capital de 10 millions de lire, représenté par 40,000 actions de 250 liras chacune. Elle a pour objet l'exportation surtout de produits italiens vers l'Amérique du Sud et l'importation de produits américains en Italie, quand cette dernière opération constitue un remboursement avantageux des exportations. La Société s'occupera aussi de l'industrie des tissus et se propose d'établir des manufactures dans l'Argentine et au Brésil. Elle compte également s'occuper de commissions pour compte de tiers et participer à des entreprises ayant pour objet le commerce des tissus de fil, coton, laine et produits similaires.

Les conditions auxquelles est soumis l'établissement d'agences de ladite société au Chili sont énumérées comme suit au décret:

Les agents devront être accrédités avec des pouvoirs suffisants pour représenter la société dans toutes les affaires judiciaires et extra-judiciaires entreprises au Chili, soit par la société, soit contre elle.

Tous les biens, meubles et immeubles de la société, situés au Chili, seront affectés spécialement aux obligations qui se contractent dans le pays et doivent être satisfaites sur son territoire.

Il est entendu que, pour tous ses actes, responsabilités, droits et obligations, relatifs au pays, la société est domiciliée au Chili, soumise aux autorités judiciaires et administratives, et, en général, à toutes les lois et dispositions actuelles, qui traitent des agences de sociétés anonymes étrangères, ainsi qu'à celles qui seraient promulguées dans la suite à ce sujet.

En cas d'augmentation ou de diminution du capital de la société, de révision de ses statuts, de prolongation de sa durée, de dissolution ou de liquidation pour n'importe quel motif, y compris celui d'aliénation ou de fusion de la société, l'article 427 du code de commerce sera appliqué.

La société devra certifier, dans les huit mois, à partir de la date du présent décret, avoir modifié ses statuts conformément aux dispositions qui précèdent.

FAITS DIVERS.

La Légation du Chili à Paris reçoit les propositions pour l'établissement de l'éclairage électrique et des lignes de tramways électriques à Valparaíso.

D'après une information publiée par la "Gazette Officielle d'Italie," une exposition internationale de matériel scolaire sera tenue au mois de septembre prochain à Santiago du Chili, à l'occasion d'un Congrès d'instruction publique ouvert dans cette ville.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1475 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois d'avril 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant le 31 mars en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents Bureaux de Douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'avril ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juin.

MANUFACTURE DE CHAUSSURES EN CAOUTCHOUC.

Le Bulletin No. 171 du Recensement des Etats-Unis, publié le 20 mai 1902, contient un exposé détaillé des conditions et du progrès dans l'industrie de la manufacture de chaussures en caoutchouc pendant l'année du recensement de 1900, avec statistiques comparatives pour les vingt années précédentes. Les renseignements suivants présenteront un grand intérêt aux différents pays producteurs de caoutchouc de l'Union internationale des pays américains, et ils le seront d'une grande utilité.

Cette industrie qui avait été établie avec succès dans ce pays avant l'année 1850, n'a été considérée comme industrie sérieuse qu'au recensement de 1880.

Lors des recensements précédents, cette industrie avait été comprise avec celles des vêtements en caoutchouc, des fournitures de pharmacies et de divers autres articles en caoutchouc, sous la rubrique générale des articles en élastique et en caoutchouc et articles de caoutchouc.

L'augmentation et le développement de l'industrie pendant les vingt dernières années ont été constants et même remarquables sous beaucoup de rapports, ainsi que le démontrent les statistiques publiées dans les tableaux suivants. L'état No. 1 est un sommaire comparatif des résultats de cette industrie depuis 1880 à 1900 inclusivement.

TABLEAU 1.—Sommaire comparatif, 1880 à 1900, avec le tant pour cent d'augmentation de tous les dix ans.

	Date de recensement.			Tant pour cent d'augmentation.	
	1900.	1890.	1880.	1890 à 1900.	1880 à 1890.
Nombre d'établissements	22	11	9	100.0	22.2
Capital	\$33,667,533	\$17,790,970	\$2,425,000	89.2	633.6
Fonctionnaires, employés, etc., nombre.....	483	130	.....	271.5	.....
Appointements	\$597,239	\$153,802	.....	288.3	.....
Ouvriers, nombre moyen.....	14,391	9,134	4,662	57.6	95.9
Total des gages	\$6,426,579	\$3,813,073	\$1,469,038	68.5	159.6
Hommes âgés de 16 ans et au-dessus	8,248	5,126	2,514	60.9	103.9
Gages	\$4,338,480	\$2,524,209	.....	71.9	.....
Femmes âgées de 16 ans et au-dessus.....	5,942	3,924	1,984	51.4	97.8
Gages	\$2,052,462	\$1,273,580	.....	61.2	.....
Enfants au-dessous de 16 ans	201	84	164	139.3	48.8
Gages	\$35,637	\$15,284	.....	133.2	.....
Frais divers	\$2,089,154	\$943,918	.....	121.3	.....
Coût des matériaux employés	\$22,682,543	\$11,650,787	\$6,023,053	94.7	93.4
Valeur des produits, y compris le travail sur commande et les réparations.....	\$41,089,819	\$18,632,060	\$9,705,724	120.5	92.0

L'augmentation du capital qui semble anormale, s'étant élevée de \$2,485,000 en 1880 à \$17,790,970 en 1890, soit 633.6 pour cent, est probablement due en partie au fait qu'au recensement de 1890 on a demandé les rendements du capital actif.

HAÏTI.

LOI CONCERNANT LES MINES, MINIÈRES ET CARRIÈRES.

(Le 10 décembre 1860.)

FABRE GEFFRARD, Président d'Haïti, sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture, et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat à proposé, et le Corps Législatif, après avoir reconnu et déclaré l'urgence, a rendu la loi suivante:

TITRE I.—DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Toutes les substances minérales ou fossiles sont comprises dans les trois classes suivantes: Mines, minières ou carrières.

ARTICLE 2. Les mines comprennent les substances existant en filons, couches ou amas au sein de la terre ou affleurant à la surface, telles que l'or, l'argent, le platine, le mercure, le plomb, le fer, le cuivre, l'étain, le zinc, la calamine, le bismuth, le cobalt, l'antimoine, le molybdène, le tungstène, le nickel, le chrome ou autres matières métalliques, l'arsenic, le tellure, l'iode, le soufre, la plumbagine, le charbon de terre, ou de pierre, le bois fossile, les bitumes, l'alun et les sulfates à base métallique, le selgemme et toutes autres analogues.

ARTICLE 3. Les minières comprennent les minerais de fer dite d'alluvion, les terres pyriteuses propres à être converties en sulfate de fer, les terres allumineuses, les tourbes et autres substances analogues du même gisement.

ARTICLE 4. Les carrières comprennent les ardoises, les grès, pierres à bâtir et autres, les marbres, granit, pierres à chaux, pierres à plâtre, les pouzzolanes, le trass, les basaltes, les laves, les marnes, craies, sables, pierres à fusil, argiles, kaolins, terre à foulon, terres à poterie, les substances terreuses, les cailloux de toute nature et les terres pyriteuses regardées comme engrais.

ARTICLE 5. Les substances comprises dans la classe des mines appartiennent à la nation; appartiennent également à la nation celles de la classe des carrières qui ne sont exploitables que par galerie souterraine.

Toutes ces substances sont mises à la disposition de l'Etat pour être exploitées.

ARTICLE 6. Les substances énumérées dans la catégorie des minières et celles placées parmi les carrières qui pourront être exploitées à ciel ouvert sont la propriété du propriétaire de la surface.

ARTICLE 7. L'exploitation de ces substances, tant pour ce qui concerne l'Etat que le propriétaire de la surface, est soumise à des règles qui sont ci-après établies.

TITRE II.—DES SUBSTANCES MINÉRALES OU FOSSILES APPARTENANT À LA NATION.

SECTION 1^{re}.—*De la nature particulière de cette propriété.*

ARTICLE 8. Les mines et carrières du domaine, ainsi que les bâtiments, machines, puits, galeries et autres travaux établis à demeure, les animaux attachés au service intérieur, les agrès, outils et ustensiles servant à leur exploitation, sont immeubles conformément aux principes posés par le code civil aux articles 427 et 428.

ARTICLE 9. Les produits de ces mines et carrières, ainsi que les autres objets mobiliers, non compris dans les dispositions de l'article précédent, sont meubles.

ARTICLE 10. Ces mines et carrières ne sont pas soumises à la prescription.

ARTICLE 11. Elles ne pourront être exploitées qu'en vertu d'un acte de concession délibéré au Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat.

ARTICLE 12. Leur administration relève du Département de l'Intérieur dont elle formera une nouvelle branche organisée par un arrêté ultérieur.

SECTION 2.—*Des actes et formalités qui devront précéder la concession.*

ARTICLE 13. Nul ne peut faire des recherches pour découvrir des mines ou carrières, enfoncer des sondes ou tarières sur un terrain que du consentement du propriétaire de ce terrain, ou à défaut de ce consentement, avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement, après que le propriétaire aura été entendu et à la charge d'une préalable indemnité envers lui.

ARTICLE 14. Il devra être accordé aux personnes qui se seront livrées avec succès à ces recherches une indemnité comprenant les frais dûment justifiés qu'elles auront faits et une juste gratification.

ARTICLE 15. La recherche comprendra, outre la constatation de l'existence de la mine, une certaine reconnaissance établissant la possibilité d'une exploitation utile.

ARTICLE 16. Le Gouvernement fera connaître, au moyen d'avis, son intention de concéder l'exploitation des mines et carrières, afin de provoquer des propositions.

Toutefois, lorsqu'une ou plusieurs personnes munies de tous les renseignements nécessaires sur une mine ou carrière en demandent la concession, le Gouvernement pourra accorder la concession sans qu'il y ait un avis.

ARTICLE 17. Les personnes qui, par suite de l'avis, voudront faire des propositions pour une concession pourront, par elles-mêmes ou leurs agents, après avoir obtenu l'autorisation du Gouvernement, se livrer à l'examen ou à l'exploration de l'objet à concéder.

ARTICLE 18. En cas de concurrence, la concession sera accordée aux propositions jugées les plus avantageuses.

ARTICLE 19. Les étrangers comme les Haïtiens agissant isolément ou en société peuvent faire des propositions et obtenir une concession de mines ou de carrières.

ARTICLE 20. L'individu ou la société devra justifier des facultés nécessaires pour entreprendre et conduire les travaux et des moyens de satisfaire aux redevances et indemnités à payer et au remboursement de la gratification et des recherches, s'il y en a.

ARTICLE 21. Un délai d'un mois devra toujours être donné avant la concession aux propriétaires de la surface ou à toutes personnes qui croiront y être intéressées, pour qu'ils adressent leurs observations ou réclamations au Département de l'Intérieur.

ARTICLE 22. L'autorité administrative prononcera sur ces observations ou réclamations, à moins qu'il ne s'agisse de décisions qui ne sauraient émaner que des tribunaux ordinaires.

Dans ce dernier cas, l'affaire sera portée devant ces tribunaux, soit par l'administration, soit par la partie adverse et requerra célérité.

Toutes les contestations devront être réglées avant la concession.

SECTION III.—*Des conséquences de la concession.*

ART. 23. La concession aura pour durée celle de l'exploitation même.

ART. 24. L'acte qui l'accordera en déterminera l'étendue; cette étendue sera établie autant que possible, au moyen de points fixes pris à la surface du sol, et de plans verticaux passant par ces points et menés de la surface à l'intérieur de la terre à une profondeur indéfinie, à moins que les circonstances et les localités ne déterminent l'adoption d'un autre mode de limitation.

ART. 25. Un plan régulier de la surface sera annexé à l'acte de concession.

ART. 26. La concession donnera à celui ou ceux qui l'auront obtenue un droit exclusif d'exploitation en vertu duquel le ou les concessionnaires seront propriétaires des produits exploités.

Les principes du code civil sont applicables en cette matière, sauf les dérogations directes ou indirectes qui résulteront des dispositions de la présente loi.

ART. 27. Les concessionnaires ne pourront céder, ni en totalité, ni en partie, leur droit d'exploitation sans le consentement du gouvernement.

ART. 28. Plusieurs concessions pourront être réunies, entre les mains du même concessionnaire, soit comme individu, soit comme représentant une compagnie, mais à la charge de tenir en activité l'exploitation de chaque concession.

ART. 29. Lorsque la concession aura été faite à plusieurs personnes ou à une société, le concessionnaire ou la société devra justifier qu'il est pourvu, par une convention spéciale, à ce que les travaux d'exploitation soient soumis à une direction unique et coordonnée.

Ils seront tenus de désigner, par une déclaration authentique, celui des concessionnaires ou tout autre individu, qu'ils auront pourvus de pouvoir nécessaire pour recevoir toute notification ou signification; et en général pour le représenter vis-à-vis de l'administration, tant en demandant qu'en défendant.

Tout concessionnaire de mine ou de carrière devra faire une élection de domicile qui sera indiquée dans l'acte de concession, ainsi que les désignations prescrites par l'article précédent.

ART. 31. La concession accordée pour l'exploitation d'une substance minérale ou fossile ne concerne pas les gîtes d'autres substances qui se trouveront dans le même périmètre, ces derniers pourront faire l'objet de nouvelles concessions.

ART. 32. La concession donne le droit d'occuper et d'utiliser toute partie de la surface qui sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation.

ART. 33. Le droit d'occupation pour l'exploitation aussi bien que pour la recherche ne pourra s'étendre sur la portion de la surface occupée par des usines et établissements bâtis ou maisons sur les habitations dans un rayon de 300 pieds, sauf le consentement du pro-

priétaire. Néanmoins les travaux souterrains pourront être poussés sous ces dits usines, établissements ou maisons à la charge pour le concessionnaire de donner, s'il y a lieu, caution pour le dommage qui pourrait en résulter.

ART. 34. Les propriétaires qui, par suite des dispositions de l'article 32, seront privés, soit partiellement, soit totalement de la jouissance de leurs propriétés, auront droit à une indemnité réglée comme il sera dit ci-après.

ART. 35. La valeur des indemnités sera le gage des créanciers du propriétaire, au même titre que l'avait été la surface occupée.

ART. 36. Le ou les concessionnaires paieront à l'Etat une redevance fixe et une redevance proportionnelle aux produits exploités.

ART. 37. Le chiffre de ces redevances, ainsi que toutes autres conditions, sera déterminé par le gouvernement dans l'acte de concession. Un cahier des charges et conditions devra être rédigé.

ART. 38. Le Gouvernement pourra accorder, s'il y a lieu, soit dans l'acte de concession, soit ultérieurement, la remise en tout ou en partie de la redevance proportionnelle; et ce, comme encouragement, en raison de la difficulté des travaux ou comme dédommagement, en cas d'accident ou de force majeure qui surviendrait pendant l'exploitation.

ART. 39. Le produit des redevances formera un fonds spécial dont il sera tenu un compte particulier à la comptabilité des finances de l'Etat.

ART. 40. Les propriétaires de la surface comprise dans le périmètre concédé, restreints dans l'exercice de leurs droits de fouille, et d'extraction de produits des dites fouilles, et obligés, par suite de la concession de l'exploitation du tréfonds, de ne tirer de leur propriété que des services non préjudiciables à l'industrie souterraine, auront droit à une redevance.

ART. 41. Cette redevance sera réglée par l'administration avec et en même temps que celle de l'Etat, et ne pourra pas être moindre de 5 pour cent de la redevance proportionnelle.

Les bases de sa répartition entre ces propriétaires seront ultérieurement déterminées. Les dispositions de l'article 35 sont aussi applicables à cette redevance.

ART. 42. La concession pourra être retirée par suite, soit de la non-exploitation, soit du non-paiement des redevances dans les délais prévus et fixés, et encore, par suite de l'inexécution des conditions consignées dans l'acte de concession et dont le non-accomplissement devait entraîner cette conséquence.

SECTION IV.—*Du règlement des indemnités et dommages-intérêts.*

ART. 43. Le règlement de toutes indemnités, dommages-intérêts et frais à rembourser dans les différents cas prévus par la présente loi,

s'il n'a pas pu se faire à l'amiable, sera porté, en attendant une loi spéciale sur la matière, pardevant les tribunaux ordinaires.

ART. 44. Ces tribunaux nommeront des experts. Les dispositions du code de procédure civile relative à l'expertise seront à suivre.

ART. 45. Les experts doivent être choisis, autant que possible, parmi les hommes notables et expérimentés dans le fait des mines et de leurs travaux.

ART. 46. Le commissaire du Gouvernement sera toujours entendu et donnera des conclusions sur le rapport des experts.

ART. 47. Les frais et vacations des experts seront réglés par lesdits tribunaux qui pourront en ordonner la consignation par celui qui poursuivra l'expertise.

ART. 48. L'indemnité à payer au propriétaire de la surface devra représenter le double de la valeur au moment de l'occupation de la portion ou de la totalité de la propriété dont il est définitivement privée.

ART. 49. Si les travaux entrepris, soit par les explorateurs, soit par les concessionnaires, ne sont que passagers, ne devant pas durer plus d'un an, et que le sol, après la restitution est susceptible de culture, comme il était auparavant, l'indemnité est réglée au double de ce qu'aurait produit le terrain pendant ce temps.

ART. 50. Lorsque l'occupation, pour la recherche et les travaux des mines et carrières, aura privé les propriétaires du sol de la jouissance au-delà d'une année, ou lorsqu'après les travaux les terrains ne sont plus propres à la culture, le propriétaire pourra exiger l'acquisition de ces terrains.

ART. 51. Lorsque le propriétaire de la surface aura subi une telle occupation de sa propriété, qu'il ne lui sera plus permis d'en tirer le parti que comportait sa destination, il pourra demander à en être exproprié totalement.

S'il réussit dans sa demande, il n'aura plus droit à la redevance.

ART. 52. Lorsqu'un terrain sera nécessaire à une exploitation, et que le concessionnaire sera étranger, l'Etat en fera l'acquisition, mais la valeur en sera payée par le concessionnaire auquel le montant de la revente sera compté à la fin de l'exploitation.

ART. 53. Dans les questions d'indemnité, seront en présence, en cas de contestation, l'Etat et les propriétaires de cette surface; et dans celles relatives aux dommages-intérêts pour préjudice résultant de l'exploitation, les concessionnaires et les personnes qui prétendront avoir éprouvé le préjudice.

TITRE III.—DES SUBSTANCES MINÉRALES OU FOSSILES APPARTENANT AU PROPRIÉTAIRE DE LA SURFACE.

ART. 54. Les propriétaires qui voudront extraire ou faire extraire de leurs terrains les substances reconnues leur appartenir par la

présente loi, devront en faire la déclaration au Département de l'Intérieur et attendre l'autorisation de l'Administration.

ART. 55. Cette autorisation ne pourra être refusée et devra être accordée, au plus tard, dans les six mois qui suivront la déclaration du propriétaire.

ART. 56. Ces exploitations seront soumises à la surveillance de l'Administration et de la police, dans les limites qui seront établies.

SECTION V.—*Dispositions dans l'intérêt de l'ordre public.*

ART. 57. La surveillance de l'Administration et de la police s'exercera sur les exploitations des mines et des carrières, conformément à des règles qui seront ultérieurement établies.

ART. 58. Les dispositions des lois et règlements relatifs aux mines et carrières seront protégées par une sanction pénale qui sera ultérieurement établie, contre les infractions aux dits règlements et lois.

La présente loi sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat, de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture.

Donné à la Maison Nationale, au Port-au-Prince, le 28 novembre 1860, an 57^e de l'Indépendance.

Le Président du Sénat,

J. J. MENDOZA.

Les Secrétaires,

ANE LAFOREST.

D. LABONTÉ.

Donné à la Chambre des Représentants au Port-au-Prince, le 4 décembre 1860, an 57^e de l'Indépendance.

Le Président de la Chambre,

W. CHANLATTE.

Les Secrétaires,

PANAYOTY,

J. THÉBAUD.

AU NOM DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Le Président d'Haïti ordonne que la loi ci-dessus du Corps Législatif soit revêtue du sceau de la République, publiée et exécutée.

Donné au Palais National du Port-au-Prince, le 10 décembre 1860, an 57^e de l'Indépendance.

GEFFRARD.

Par le Président:

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur et de l'Agriculture.

F. JN JOSEPH.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE DU VICE-PRÉSIDENT.

Le 1^{er} avril 1902, le Vice-Président de la République du Paraguay, en sa qualité de représentant du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif, a prononcé un message important devant le Congrès. Dans ce message le Vice-Président fait voir, entre autres choses, que la nation jouit d'une période de tranquillité complète et que le gouvernement s'efforcera de prolonger cet état de choses afin que les efforts du peuple pour le développement des industries latentes du pays ne soient ni arrêtés ni retardés, mais au contraire que tout encouragement soit offert en vue d'accélérer et de favoriser le progrès et le développement matériel de la République.

Les conditions nécessaires à l'augmentation de l'activité commerciale et industrielle de la nation n'ont jamais été meilleures qu'à présent, quoique la situation financière du pays ne soit pas aussi favorable qu'on pourrait le désirer. Toutefois, le Président pense que sous une administration sage et conservatrice, comme celle qui existe à présent, on peut prévoir un avenir plein d'espoir et de promesses pour le bien-être et la prospérité de la République au point de vue du commerce, de la législation et des finances. La production nationale, et surtout l'agriculture continue à augmenter, quoique cette augmentation ne soit ni aussi rapide ni aussi importante qu'on pourrait s'y attendre quand on considère non seulement les conditions favorables qui existent dans la République pour l'exploitation de cette industrie, mais encore la fertilité du sol dans tout le domaine national.

Un des plus grands obstacles au développement des ressources agricoles du Paraguay est le manque de capitaux suffisants pour entreprendre les affaires sur une grande échelle, et pour acheter les machines agricoles nécessaires à la culture des champs et des plantations dont plusieurs restent incultes et abandonnés. Cette situation est plutôt due aux besoins d'argent pour les cultiver et les développer d'une manière convenable qu'au manque de main-d'œuvre.

Les moyens de s'instruire augmentent tous les ans et le nombre des illettrés diminue chaque jour. Le Gouvernement continue à prendre, comme toujours, le plus grand intérêt dans l'enseignement, et il l'encourage par tous les moyens possibles.

Au sujet des relations extérieures de la nation, le Vice-Président dit que la République entretient des relations cordiales avec le monde entier. La question embarrassante des frontières avec la Bolivie est en bonne voie, et on espère qu'elle sera réglée à l'amiable à la pleine satisfaction des deux nations.

Les affaires intérieures du pays sont dans une condition satisfaisante et les habitants de la République continuent à consacrer leur temps et leur énergie à l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs et de leurs occupations usuelles.

Les récoltes ont été abondantes et l'industrie du bétail est dans une condition florissante; la fièvre aphteuse qui a fait son apparition dans quelques endroits pendant l'année a complètement disparu.

Le commerce a, en général, augmenté dans tout le pays. Les données incomplètes ayant trait à la période actuelle, font ressortir que pendant l'année 1901 il y avait sur le territoire de la République 160 établissements industriels et commerciaux. Le total approximatif du commerce fait pendant l'année en question, d'après les dernières données, s'est élevé à \$67,242,436 pour les transactions commerciales, \$139,047,095 pour les opérations industrielles et \$2,953,757 pour le bétail.

Pendant l'année 1901, il y avait en culture 118,650 hectares de terres agricoles, dont la production totale s'est élevée, à 1,381,126,421 kilogrammes de produits agricoles, tels que le maïs, le manioc, les haricots, les arachides, la canne à sucre, le coton, le riz, le café, le tabac, etc.

Les recettes du Chemin de fer Central pendant l'année se sont élevées à \$1,838,600.96. Pendant la même période, l'Administration des Postes a envoyé 97,044 télégrammes et 2,099,640 lettres, journaux, etc.

Le Vice-Président attire l'attention sur le fait que le Paraguay est la seule République de l'Amérique du Sud, qui n'a pas de représentant diplomatique auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, et comme le capital américain cherche des placements dans le Paraguay, le Gouvernement se décide d'établir une légation à Washington, dont le représentant sera Señor Don ALEJANDRO AUDIVERT, afin de stimuler et de développer, autant que possible, les relations commerciales entre les deux pays.

Le Paraguay établira aussi pour les mêmes raisons, une légation auprès des Gouvernements du Chili, de la Bolivie et du Pérou, et il a nommé Señor Don JUAN COGORNO, envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près des Gouvernements de ces pays.

Les recettes du Gouvernement, qui en 1900 étaient de \$9,856,063.02, se sont élevées en 1901 à \$11,412,746, se décomposant comme suit:

Douanes	\$9, 930, 348. 41
Impôts	1, 220, 246. 97
Postes et télégraphes	181, 128. 85
Domaines.....	10, 736. 40
Hypothèques	4, 980. 10
Contributions directes	65, 306. 25
Total	11, 412, 746. 98

La mouvement des importations et des exportations pendant la même période a été de \$5,532,964.42, dont \$3,003,657.83 pour les importations et \$2,529,806.59 pour les exportations, soit un excédent de \$474,351.24 pour les importations en 1901.

La dette publique était de \$4,187,077.86 or au 31 décembre 1901, et à la même date la dette intérieure était de \$827,360.

COMMERCE DES VOITURES ET DES MEUBLES.

Le commerce des voitures, qui était nul jusqu'à ces dernières années, a pris une certaine extension depuis que les rues de l'Assomption ont été pavées. Quelques voitures importées par les Etats-Unis ont été récemment vendues au Paraguay, grâce à leur bon marché relatif. Il ne faudrait expédier dans ce pays, à cause du mauvais état des routes, que des voitures solides, légères à bon marché et munies de roues d'un grand rayon. Pour les voitures à 4 roues, les deux essieux devront être d'égale longueur.

Tant que les Boliviens seront privés de voies de communications avec les provinces nationales des Yungas et de Santa-Cruz, il leur sera difficile d'utiliser les bois d'ébénisterie de ces riches régions. Aussi, malgré les progrès réalisés dans l'ameublement par l'industrie indigène, la fabrication du meuble est loin de suffire encore aux besoins de la clientèle qui continue à s'approvisionner en Europe et aux Etats-Unis.

L'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis et l'Angleterre tiennent les première, deuxième et troisième places.

La France, dont les envois se chiffrent par 4,641\$93, n'occupe que le cinquième rang après le Chili.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Le journal "Modern Mexico" du mois de mai 1902, contient un intéressant article au sujet de l'industrie du bétail et des viandes dans la République du Mexique. On constate que malgré l'impossibilité de donner les chiffres exacts au sujet du nombre des bestiaux et des porcs dans le Mexique, on peut sans hésitation donner en chiffres ronds l'évaluation ci-dessous: Chihuahua, 450,000 têtes de bétail; Sonora, 240,000;

Nuevo Leon, 145,000 têtes de bétail et 50,000 porcs, et Tamaulipas, 250,000 têtes de bétail et porcs. On expédie chaque année aux Etats-Unis par El Paso, Texas, de 90,000 têtes de bétail, et par Nogales environ 32,000. La valeur de la consommation des saladeros dans la République est estimée par an à \$46,000,000 en monnaie mexicaine, dont \$31,000,000 ont été payés pour le bœuf, \$10,000,000 pour le porc et \$500,000 pour les moutons et chèvres (ces chiffres se rapportent à l'année 1899). A l'exception de Chihuahua et de Sonora, il est probable que 85 pour cent de tout le bétail et des porcs du pays se trouve dans un rayon de 225 milles de la capitale. Dans ce district, le mouvement est vers le centre de population du District Fédéral et des environs et aussi vers Yucatan, Campêche et Cuba.

Le Résumé Mensuel du Commerce et des Finances des Etats-Unis pour le mois d'avril 1902, préparé par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances, publie un aperçu détaillé de l'Afrique commerciale en 1901. Dans cet aperçu on a fait une étude sérieuse des conditions physiques, politiques et commerciales du "continent noir" en faisant ressortir d'une manière spéciale les occasions offertes pour l'augmentation des intérêts commerciaux des nombreuses nations qui y expédient des marchandises. A la fin du mois de mai, on a expédié à destination de Natal, du port de Pensacola (E. U.), environ 630 têtes de bétail provenant du Texas. L'envoi qui se composait de taureaux et de génisses de première qualité et de pur sang, n'ayant pas plus de trois ans, sera suivi par d'autres formant un total de 10,000 têtes de bétail. Le Consul de la République Argentine à Cape Town a fait connaître à son Gouvernement que l'établissement d'un commerce de viandes frigorifiées dans cette contrée donnerait de grands résultats.

Le Bulletin de l'Institut de la Fièvre Jaune, section du service de l'Hôpital de la marine des Etats-Unis pour le mois de mars, contient les articles 1 à 7 des travaux de l'Institut et comprend dans la table des matières les sujets suivants: Organisation et progrès de l'Institut: Pourquoi la Nouvelle-Orléans n'avait-elle pas la fièvre jaune autrefois, en même temps que Boston? La fièvre jaune en Europe, revue générale historique; La Fièvre jaune au Portugal; La fièvre jaune en Espagne; Note sur les moustiques dans les bagages; La Fièvre jaune, son apparition et les règlements de quarantaine pour le port de Marseille, France. Un résumé des procès-verbaux des différentes réunions du Comité d'Administration depuis le 11 octobre 1901, jusqu'au 26 février 1902, montre que les hommes de science et les médecins du monde entier ont été invités à s'inscrire comme membres correspondants de l'Institut, et que les écrits des experts sur les différentes formes de la maladie en question seront publiés sous les auspices de l'Institut, de temps en temps.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis a consacré le Bulletin No. 41 du Bureau de l'Industrie Animale à une étude parlant du marché des bestiaux pur sang au Mexique. On y donne les exportations de bestiaux, de moutons, de porcs et de chevaux provenant des Etats-Unis sur le marché du Mexique pendant les années 1893-1900 inclusivement. On y donne aussi des renseignements relatifs aux meilleures méthodes pour introduire le bétail des Etats-Unis dans la République du Mexique. De plus cette brochure dit qu'il est stipulé dans un amendement récent aux lois douanières du Mexique que l'entrée en franchise du bétail pur sang pendant l'année finissant le 30 juin 1901 se continuera sans doute, augmentant ainsi les exportations. Les rapports des agents consulaires des Etats-Unis, en fonction au Mexique, sont compris dans la brochure et donnent des renseignements complets sur le sujet.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Cartagena.
Colón (Aspinwall).
Medellin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Tegucigalpa.
Utiilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Durango.
Ensenada.
La Paz.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Progreso.
Saltillo.
Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobo	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do. (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (<i>see Cuadra</i>).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($1/1000$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram ($1/100$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram ($1/10$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 gram^s) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ($1/1000$ liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter ($1/100$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter ($1/10$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($1/1000$ meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter ($1/100$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter ($1/10$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PUBLICATIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was established as the representative of the International Union entered into in 1890 by the independent States of this continent, for the publication in four languages of their tariff laws and all laws and provisions which might be enacted by them relating to trade and navigation, for the collection and publication of useful statistics and information, and for the promotion by these and other proper means of greater and closer commercial relations between the countries of the Union. In pursuance of this purpose, the Bureau has published for distribution a number of Handbooks, Reports, Codes of Commercial Nomenclature, a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, including the European dependencies in Central and South America and the West Indies, and a Monthly Bulletin, which is now in its ninth year and is the official organ of the Bureau. Many of these publications, especially the Handbooks, have naturally through the course of time become obsolete, and it is therefore necessary to bring them down to date. New editions have been published of the Handbooks of Guatemala, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil, but the work of revising the others has not as yet been completed. In the meantime, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw from circulation all those which need revision.

Below is given a list of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

No.		PRICE.
4	Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891	\$0.05
30	First Annual Report of the Director, 1891. (See also Vol. 1, Part 1, Reprints of Publications.) No charge	
68	Handbook of Guatemala, 1897. (Revised edition) .....	.25
73	Third Annual Report of the Director, 1893. No charge	
74	Fourth Annual Report of the Director, 1894. No charge	
75	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (English) .....	.10
76	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Spanish) .....	.10
77	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (Portuguese) .....	.10
78	Import Duties of United States, 1897 (French) .....	.10
80	Fifth Annual Report of the Director, 1895. No charge	
81	Sixth Annual Report of the Director, 1896. No charge	
83	Seventh Annual Report of the Director, 1897. No charge	
84	Handbook of Alaska, 1897 .....	.25
86	Price List of Publications of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897. Free on application	
87	Reciprocity and Trade, 1897 .....	.05
88	Spanish-American Trade, 1897 .....	.05
91	Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1898 (Vols. 1 and 2)	5.00
92	Eighth Annual Report of the Director, 1898. No charge	
93	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (English) .....	.25
	Handbook of Venezuela, 1899 (Spanish) .....	.25
94	Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay) .....	.35

PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.

	PRICE.
Mexico, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development of (1900)-----	\$0.75
Map of Mexico, Agricultural and General (1901), per set-----	1.00
Brazil, Geographical Sketch, Economic Conditions, and Prospects of Future Development (1901)-----	.50
Bibliography of Brazil (1901)-----	1.00
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican Product (1901)-----	.10
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, 1890, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper-----	.25
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International American Conference Reports of Committees and Discussions thereon, 1890 (Revised under the direction of the Executive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890), Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—	
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Annual Report of the Director, 1899-----	
Annual Report of the Director, 1900-----	

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	PRICE.
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Vol. 1, Part 2.—Mines and Mining Laws, Land and Immigration Laws, Commercial Information-----	.70
THE MONTHLY BULLETIN—	
Yearly subscription-----	2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign-----	2.50
Single copies-----	.25

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July 1, 1901.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRAZIL.

PREPARED BY

P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S.,

Chief of Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress.

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La lista más completa de Libros, Artículos de Revistas y Mapas referentes al Brasil que se ha publicado, y que comprende todo lo de valor relativo á historia, biografía, gobierno, leyes, religión, educación, alicientes y ventajas ofrecidas á inmigrantes, topografía, la costa, suelo, riqueza mineral, flora, fauna, clima, ventajas naturales, facilidades de transporte y á todas las otras materias concernientes á la naturaleza del país.

De especial interés á los bibliotecarios y particularmente útil en las bibliotecas.

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D'un intérêt spécial pour les bibliothécaires et particulièrement utile dans les bibliothèques.

Cette œuvre est publiée sous la direction du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines et sera envoyée, moyennant un dollar, à toutes les personnes désireuses de la posséder.

S'ADRESSER AU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MÉXICO.

La obra preparada por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para hacer las veces de la segunda edición del Manual de México, está ya á la disposición del público. Dicha obra es una reseña geográfica del país, con referencia especial á sus condiciones económicas y ventajas para su futuro desarrollo. Contiene, además de los últimos datos oficiales referentes á las fuentes naturales de riqueza del país, sus industrias y manufacturas, comercio, organización fiscal, medios de comunicación, etc., una reseña histórica, y otra etnológica y arqueológica, leyes, religión, instrucción, bibliografía, cartografía, y datos varios de sumo interés.

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VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1902.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Gold ----	Peso ----	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver ----	Boliviano	.403	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold ----	Milreis --	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold ----	Colon ----	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 cen- timos.
British Honduras	Gold ----	Dollar --	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver ----	Peso ----	.403	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold ----	Peso ----	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver ----	Peso ----	.403	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold ----	Peso ----	.926	{ Gold—Centen (\$5.017) al- phonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold ----	Sucre ----	.487	{ Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold ----	Gourde --	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Silver ----	Dollar --	.437	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU	Gold ----	Sol ----	.487	{ Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold ----	Peso ----	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold ----	Bolivar --	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.



